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PART FIRST.

GEOGRAPHICAL

GAZETTEER

Business Directory OF

JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

1684-1890.

V. I

Edited by WILLIAM H. HORTON.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

HAMILTON CHILD,

AUTHOR OF GAZETTEERS OF WAYNE, ONTARIO, SENECA, CAYUGA, TOMPKINS,
 ONONDAGA, MADISON, CORTLAND, CHEMUNG, SCHUYLER, STEUBEN, OR-
 LEANS, HERKIMER, CHENANGO, NIAGARA, ONEIDA, MONROE, GENESEE,
 SARATOGA, MONTGOMERY AND FULTON, ALBANY AND SCHENEC-
 TADY, RENSSELAER, WASHINGTON, WYOMING, LEWIS, COLUMBIA,
 SULLIVAN, SCHOHARIE, OTSEGO, ULSTER, CHAUTAUQUA, ST.
 LAWRENCE, BROOME AND TIoga, CATTARAUGUS, ALLE-
 GANY, AND OTHER COUNTIES IN NEW YORK STATE;
 OF ERIE AND CRAWFORD COUNTIES, AND THE BRAD-
 FORD OIL DISTRICT IN PENNSYLVANIA; OF ALL
 THE COUNTIES IN VERMONT; OF BERKSHIRE
 COUNTY, MASS.; AND OF CHESHIRE AND
 GRAFTON COUNTIES, N. H.

PERMANENT OFFICE,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

"He that hath much to do, will do something wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the consequences; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and the good sometimes by mistake."—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

THE SYRACUSE JOURNAL COMPANY, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

July, 1890.

1745950

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting to the public the GAZETTEER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY we desire to return our sincere thanks to *all* who have kindly aided in obtaining the information it contains. Especially are our thanks due the editors and managers of the county papers for the uniform kindness they have evinced in calling public attention to our efforts, and for essential aid in furnishing material for the work and granting us the use of their files; to various members of the Jefferson County Historical Society for aid and encouragement; to the clergy throughout the county; to the following citizens of Watertown: Luther J. Dorwin, Esq., for his paper on the "Bench and Bar"; Daniel S. Marvin for the papers on "Prehistoric Man" and "The Ice Age"; Moses Eames for various contributions; Hon. Beman Brockway for history of the "Press of Jefferson County"; Andrew W. Munk and Mrs. John A. Sherman for valuable contributions on cheesemaking; John C. Knowlton for his sketch of the papermaking interests; Col. Albert D. Shaw for interesting history connected with the provost-marshal's office during the civil war; Dr. J. Mortimer Crawe for history of the Jefferson County Medical Society; T. H. Camp for biographical sketches; Fred Seymour for history of the schools of Watertown; and Prof. R. S. Bosworth for biographical work; to F. E. Wilson, of Rutland, for his article on the "Grange"; to Leonard G. Peck and the late George Gilbert, of Carthage, for various historical papers connected with that village; to Col. W. B. Camp, of Sackets Harbor, for interesting sketches connected with the War of 1812-15, concerning Madison Barracks, and for several biographical sketches; to Col. Richard I. Dodge and the officers of his staff for courtesies at Madison Barracks; to J. M. Cleveland, of Adams, for various papers; to D. A. Dwight, of Adams, for history of several churches, and other sketches; and to many others who have rendered valuable assistance. We have also consulted the following: *Spofford's Gazetteers*, published in 1813 and 1824; Hough's *History of Jefferson County*, 1854; L. H. Everts & Co's *History of Jefferson County*, 1878; *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, 1889; *The Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence*, by Hough, 1880; *Geographical History of the State of New York*, by Mather and Brockett, 1850; *The Documentary History of the State of New York*; the various government

charts of Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence; the several published maps of the county; the diary of James Mix for historical data of Champion; and various pamphlets and reports of societies, institutions, corporations, and villages.

That errors have occurred in so great a number of names, dates, and statements is probable, and that names have been omitted which should have been inserted is quite certain. We can only say that we have exercised more than ordinary diligence and care in this difficult and complicated feature of bookmaking. Of such as feel aggrieved in consequence of errors or omissions we beg pardon, and ask the indulgence of the reader in noting such as have been observed in the subsequent reading of the proofs, and which are found corrected in the "Errata" at the close of this volume.

It was designed to give a brief account of all the churches and other societies in the county, but owing in some cases to the negligence of those who were able to give the necessary information, and in others to the inability of any one to do so, we have been obliged to omit special notices of a few.

We would suggest that our patrons observe and become familiar with the explanations at the commencement of the Directory, on page 3, Part Second. The names it embraces, and the information connected therewith, were obtained by actual canvass, and are as correct and reliable as the judgment of those from whom they were solicited renders possible. Each agent is furnished with a map of the town he is expected to canvass, and he is required to pass over every road and call at every dwelling and place of business in the town in order to obtain the facts from the individuals concerned whenever possible.

The margins have been left broad to enable any one to note changes opposite the names.

The map inside the back cover will be found, in connection with the Directory, very valuable.

We take this occasion to express the hope that the information found in the book will not prove devoid of interest and value, though we are fully conscious that the brief description of the county the scope of the work enables us to give is by no means an exhaustive one, and can only hope that it may prove an aid to future historians, who will be better able to do full justice to the subject.

While thanking our patrons and friends generally, for the cordiality with which our efforts have been seconded, we leave the work to secure that favor which earnest endeavor ever wins from a discriminating public, hoping they will bear in mind, should errors be noted, that "he who expects a perfect work to see, expects what ne'er was, is, nor yet shall be."

GAZETTEER

OF

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JEFFERSON COUNTY once formed a part of the original county of Albany, the line of evolution from the latter being as follows: Albany County, formed November 1, 1683; Tryon, formed from Albany, March 12, 1772; Montgomery, changed from Tryon, April 2, 1784; Herkimer, formed from Montgomery, January 16, 1791; Oneida, formed from Herkimer, March 15, 1798; Jefferson,* formed from Oneida, March 28, 1805. A part of the act erecting Jefferson County is as follows:—

“Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That all that part of the county of Oneida, contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Ellisburgh, on the easterly shore of Lake Ontario, and running along the southerly line of said town; thence along the easterly line thereof to the southwest corner of the town of Malta [Lorraine]; thence along the southerly line of the said town of Malta, and continuing the same course to the corner of townships number two, three, seven, and eight; thence north along the east line of the town of Malta aforesaid to the northeast corner thereof; thence in a direct line to the corner of the towns of Rutland and Champion; thence along the line between the said town of Champion and the town of Harrisburg to Black River; thence in a direct line to the bounds of the county of St. Lawrence, to intersect the same at the corner of townships numbers seven and eleven, in Great Tract number three, of Macomb's Purchase; thence along the westerly bounds of the said county of St. Lawrence to the north bounds of this state; thence westerly and southerly along said bounds, including all the islands in the River St. Lawrence, in Lake Ontario, and in front thereof, and within this state to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is, erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of Jefferson.”

“And be it further enacted, That all that part of township number nine, which is comprised within the bounds of the said county of Jefferson, shall be annexed to and become a part of the town of Harrison [Rodman], in said county, and that all that part of the said township number nine, comprised within the bounds of the said county of Lewis, shall be annexed to and become a part of the town of Harrisburg, in said county.”

Hough's *History* says: “The relative limits of Jefferson and Lewis counties have been three times changed. It will be noticed by reference that the present town of Pinckney was then divided by a line that was a continuation

* Lewis County was formed from Oneida by the same act.

of the west lines of towns 8 and 3, of Boylston's tract ; and that from the line between Champion and Denmark, on Black River, the division ran straight to St. Lawrence County, where the line of townships 7 and 11, of tract III., touched the county line. On February 12, 1808, the whole of No. 9 (Pinckney) was included in Lewis County. On April 5, 1810, the line east of the river, beginning as before at the east corner of Champion, ran thence to the southwest corner of a lot in 11 west and 21 north ranges, subdivisions of No. 5; thence east between 20 and 21 northern ranges, to the southwest corner of lot in 10 west, 21 north range; thence north between 10 and 11, to south line of lot No. 4; thence east to lots 808 and 809; thence along 808 and 809 to lot 857; thence to southeast corner of 857 and 809, to northeast corner of 851; thence west, on line of lots 851 and 850, to the southwest corner of 850; thence northeast along line of lots to St. Lawrence County. The present line between the two counties was established April 2, 1813, by which this county received considerable accessions from Lewis in the town of Wilna."

Jefferson County is situated in the northern part of the state of New York, in an angle formed by the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, the superficial area, according to the latest statistics, being 733,585 acres, equivalent to 1,146 square miles. It is bounded on the northwest by the St. Lawrence River, on the northeast by St. Lawrence County, on the west by Lake Ontario, on the south by Oswego County, and on the east by Lewis County. The southwest part is marshy, but at a short distance from the lake the land rises in gentle undulations, and, farther inland, by abrupt terraces to the highest point, 1,200 feet above the lake, in the town of Worth.* A plateau, about 1,000 feet above the lake, spreads out from the summit, and extends into Oswego and Lewis counties. An ancient lake beach, 390 feet above the present level of the lake, may be traced through Ellisburgh, Adams, Watertown, and Rutland. North of Black River the surface is generally flat or slightly undulating; in the extreme northeast corner it is broken by low ridges parallel to the St. Lawrence. With the exception of a few isolated hills no part of the region is as high as the ancient lake ridge mentioned. An isolated hill in Pamela formerly bore a crop of red cedar; and, as this timber is now only found upon the islands in the lake and in the St. Lawrence, it is supposed that the hill was an island at a time when at least three-fourths of the country was covered by water.

* A recent correspondent in the *Watertown Times* claims the highest point of land in Jefferson County to be in the town of Wilna, on the farm of James Harvey, about one mile from Carthage village. This peak (which is but a huge rock) is known as Mount McQuillan, and is one corner of the Adirondack survey. On the highest portion of the rock is a spot chipped out by the surveying party to locate the place. On one side of the rock there is a natural well, as round as a barrel and 12 feet deep, which furnishes pure and wholesome water. From this well have been taken, in cleaning it, large quantities of small stones, such as are found on the lake shores, that had the appearance of having been washed by running water for years.

The main water features of the county are Ontario Lake and St. Lawrence River. The main indentations of the lake are Black River Bay, Chaumont Bay, Henderson Bay, and Guffin's Bay. Black River Bay is accounted the finest harbor on Lake Ontario, and is surpassed by none on the upper lakes for capacity, depth of water, and safety. It is completely land-locked, and, including its various ramifications, covers an area of about 60 square miles, with depth of water sufficient to float the heaviest vessels. The largest islands attached to Jefferson County are Wells, Grindstone, and Carleton in the St. Lawrence, and Grenadier, Galloo, and Stony islands in the lake. Besides these there are innumerable smaller ones, including several in the mouth of Black River, a number in Black River and Chaumont bays, and a portion of the archipelago, known as the "Thousand Islands." Among the most prominent headlands and capes are Stony Point and Six Town Point, in the town of Henderson; Pillar Point, in Brownville; Point Peninsula and Point Salubrious, in Lyme; and Tibbets Point, in Cape Vincent.

There are about 20 small lakes in the county, of which 10 are in Theresa and Alexandria, two in Henderson, four in Ellisburgh, two in Antwerp, and one each in Orleans and Pamela, Champion and Rutland. The largest of these is Butterfield Lake, lying between Theresa and Alexandria, which is about four miles in length. The other more important ones are Perch Lake lying between Orleans and Pamela, nearly three miles in length, and Pleasant Lake, in Champion, about two miles long.

The most important of the interior streams is Black River, which drains about one-fourth of the county, passing through a little south of the center. Between Carthage, on the east line of the county, and the lake this stream falls 480 feet, and is almost a continuous series of rapids, with several cascades varying from two to 15 feet in perpendicular descent. The other principal streams are Indian River, a branch of the Oswegatchie; Chaumont River, flowing into Chaumont Bay; Perch River, which drains Perch Lake and discharges into Black River Bay; the two branches of Sandy Creek, in the south part of the county; Stony Creek, in Henderson and Adams; and Mill Creek, in Hounsfield, the last four named flowing into Lake Ontario south of Black River. These and minor streams will be described more fully in the description of towns through which they flow.

When the settlement of Jefferson County began its territory was embraced in two towns of Oneida County. All south of Black River was a part of Mexico, and all north of the river belonged to Leyden. The formation of Jefferson and Lewis counties from Oneida was made necessary by the rapid settlement of the country, and the inability of the courts to meet the demands of justice when their jurisdiction extended over such a vast territory. It was at first intended to erect but one new county. Local interests began to operate to secure the advantages expected from the location of the public buildings. Each section had its advocates. Nathan Sage in Redfield, Walter Martin in Martinsburg, Silas Stow and others in Lowville, Moss

Kent, Noadiah Hubbard, and others in Champion, Henry Coffeen in Watertown, and Jacob Brown in Brownville were each intent upon the project of a county seat. In case but one county was erected Champion had the fairest prospects of success, and indeed such had been the chances, in the opinion of several prominent citizens, that they located there. To obtain an expression of public opinion on this subject three delegates, chosen at town meetings, from each town interested in the question, met at the house of Freedom Wright, in Harrisburg (Denmark), November 20, 1804. Many went with the intention of voting for one new county only, but strong local interests led to the attendance of those who so influenced the voice of the delegation that, with but one exception, they decided for *two* new counties, and the convention united upon recommending the names of the executive officers of the federal and state governments, then in office, from whence came the names of JEFFERSON and LEWIS from *Thomas Jefferson* and *Morgan Lewis*, both men of national celebrity. Application was accordingly made to the legislature, and on March 4, 1805, Mr. Wright, then in the Assembly, from the committee to whom was referred petitions and remonstrances from the inhabitants of the county of Oneida relative to a division thereof, reported "that they had examined the facts stated as to population and extent of territory, in said county, and the inconvenience of attending county concerns, and find the same to be true." A division was deemed necessary, and leave was granted to bring in a bill, which was twice read the same day, and passed through the legislature without opposition.*

Section 5 of the act erecting Jefferson and Lewis counties provided for the appointment of three commissioners, "who shall not be resident within the western district of this state, or interested in either of the said counties of Jefferson or Lewis, for the purpose of designating the sites for the court-houses and gaols, of the said counties respectively, and to that end the said commissioners shall as soon as may be, previous to the first day of October next, repair to the said counties respectively, and after exploring the same, ascertain and designate a fit and proper place in each of the said counties for erecting the said buildings."

The commissioners appointed were Matthew Dorr, David Rogers, and John Van Benteusen. The question of location was not settled without the most active efforts being made by Brownville to secure the site; but the balance of settlement was then south of Black River, and the level lands in the north part of the county were represented to the commissioners as swampy and incapable of settlement. Jacob Brown, finding it impossible to secure this advantage to his place, next endeavored to retain it, at least, north of Black River, and offered an eligible site in the present town of Pamela; but in this he also failed. The influence of Henry Coffeen is said to have been especially strong with the commissioners, although he was

* Hough's *History of Jefferson County*.

seconded by others of much ability. The location finally decided upon was in Watertown, on the site of the present county jail, then quite a distance from the business portion of the village. This, it is said, was to conciliate those who had been disappointed in its location. A deed of the premises was presented by Henry and Amos Coffeen.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors of Jefferson County was held in the old frame school-house, which occupied the site of the present Universalist Church in Watertown city. The date of this meeting was October 1, 1805, and the following persons constituted the first board: Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion; Cliff French, of Rutland; Corlis Hinds, of Watertown; John W. Collins, of Brownville; Nicholas Salisbury, of Adams; Thomas White, of Harrison (now Rodman); Lyman Ellis, of Ellisburgh; and Asa Brown, of Malta (now Lorraine). Noadiah Hubbard was chosen president, after which they adjourned the meeting until 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of Abijah Putnam. They met according to adjournment and proceeded to elect, by ballot, Zelotes Harvey, clerk, and Benjamin Skinner, county treasurer. The latter was required to furnish security in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, which he did, Jacob Brown becoming his bondsman. The session lasted seven days, the entire appropriations amounting to \$723.44.

The first officers of the county, after its organization, who were appointed by the governor and council, were as follows: Henry Coffeen, county clerk; Abel Sherman, sheriff; Benjamin Skinner (appointed by board of supervisors), county treasurer; Nathan Williams, district attorney (1807); Ambrose Pease, coroner.

The following is a full list of members of the board of supervisors of Jefferson County for 1890, and includes 14 Republicans and 12 Democrats: Adams, W. D. Arms; Alexandria, Fred T. Holmes; Antwerp, Dr. G. H. Wood; Brownville, Walter Zimmerman; Cape Vincent, D. L. Fitzgerald; Champion, Wesley Briggs; Clayton, W. H. Consaul; Ellisburgh, J. M. Thompson; Henderson, A. A. Scott; Hounsfield, J. A. McWayne; Le Ray, F. E. Croissant; Lorraine, C. D. Grimshaw; Lyme, Eli B. Johnson; Orleans, B. J. Strough; Pamela, E. B. Nicholas; Philadelphia, R. Oatman; Rodman, W. J. Wyman; Rutland, Carl H. Frink; Theresa, George E. Yost; Watertown, B. W. Gifford; City: 1st Ward, R. Holden, Jr.; 2d Ward, J. Atwell, Jr.; 3d Ward, R. E. Smiley; 4th Ward, Solon Wilder; Wilna, W. H. Delmore; Worth, Philip Brennan.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

For the following account of the occupancy of this territory, before the advent of the white settlers, the publisher is indebted to D. S. Marvin, of Watertown, who has devoted much time to the study of aboriginal traces, etc., and is probably more competent to deal with the subject than any other resident of the county:—

During the opening scenes of the historic era the territory of Jefferson County was unoccupied by Indians, but held by the Oneidas and Onondagas as hunting-grounds; stealthily visited now and then by the St. Regis, Massasauga, and other Canadian tribes for like objects.

Dr. Hough, in his *History* published in 1854, mentions and describes some 20 mostly fortified Indian village sites, situated in all parts of the county. Dr. Hough's accounts were mostly taken from *Aboriginal Monuments of New York*, by E. G. Squier, Smithsonian contributions. Record is also made in the 3d vol. of *Documentary History* of New York of others visited and described in 1802 by an early itinerant missionary. But our most exact knowledge comes from explorations since made of the remains that lie buried in the soils of the county. These show that the territory had been occupied by Indians for considerable but unknown periods of time, anterior to the discovery of America. The territory of the county was ceded in 1788 to the state, by the Oneidas, excepting some small individual grants. The document was called a treaty, but it was really a deed. One fact in this connection, bearing much significance as to Indian polity, has heretofore escaped comment. It is this: there are the signatures of four women attached to the instrument with those of the chiefs of the nation. This makes it evident that the Oneidas had already emerged from the stage of savageism and advanced to the middle stages of barbarism, for in the former or savage stage inheritance is entirely in the female line. Here we see the chiefs and females are associated to convey the title. Rights of hunting and fishing in the ceded territory were reserved by the Oneidas, and this right was maintained until the county was settled with whites by the Macomb purchase and its grantees, Le Ray de Chaumont, and others.

The descriptions of Indian remains given by the authors referred to, and others, like all accounts of early times, are no doubt in the main founded upon facts; but the immense size of some of the skeletons, the rows of double teeth of the warriors, the remains of giants that lie buried in the soils of the county, seem more or less mythical; no such remains are now found. Some years ago Drs. E. W. and F. G. Trowbridge, of Watertown, exhumed some 15 or more skeletons near Apling postoffice, on the old Talcott farm in Adams, one of the places described by Dr. Hough, and a typical fortified village site, where the lines of entrenchments made by the Indians in defending themselves against their enemies may still be clearly traced. These skeletons were the remains of men, women, and children, and instead of showing the giants of prehistoric times, they were of less robust habit and averaged smaller size than those of the Five Nations, and the generally faintly traced muscle attachments show inferior muscular development, and the whole osteology people of small stature. Their similar manner of entrenching for defensive purposes evinces that the other sites were constructed and occupied by the same tribe, at the same dates, and under like conditions. The considerable amounts of burned corn, both upon the sites occupied

and in some of the graves, show them to have been to some extent an agricultural tribe. For the purposes of easy tillage all these villages were located upon sand-covered moraines, and other easily wrought soils. Considering the rude stone tools, with which they were constructed, many years of labor must have been expended upon these lines of defense; much strategical skill is displayed in locating the entrenchments, the lay of the ground was well studied, and advantage taken of the situation wherever natural defensive objects could be utilized, such as steep slopes, hills, rocks, and shores of streams. The shapes are not regular, but the result of local conditions; some have but one side entrenched, others have double lines, and the one on Black River Bay, located upon an open plateau, was round, and had double lines of entrenchments, with a lunette towards the water. Access to water was never left unstudied.

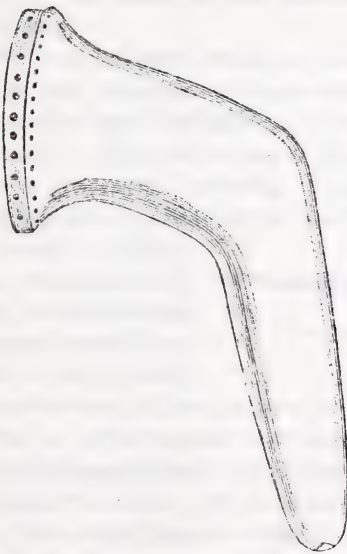


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

Their stone hoes and other agricultural implements evince skill and adaptation to the wants demanded; stone gouges for tapping maple trees and making sugar were common. This seems to have been quite a feature of their domestic economies. Their war-like implements seem to have been much less considered and elaborate than among the Iroquois, but the two have sometimes been so intermingled that we cannot now always be certain of which is local and which Iroquian. Many of their domestic utensils were made of pottery, and broken pottery is a distinguishing feature of all these village sites. A careful examination shows that this pottery was much used for cooking utensils, boiling sap, etc., by throwing in heated stones. The blackened inner surfaces still show charred food clinging to the broken fragments. Some of these vessels seem to have been of considerable size.

Pipes made of clay, of which figures 1, 2, and 3 are typical styles, were a distinguishing feature; those of conventionalized animal forms were common. A few steatite and slate pipes, of fanciful and massive structure, have been found, but their scarcity suggests that they were from other tribes. Tobacco was much cultivated to fill these numerous pipes.

The débris accumulating around these ancient encampments has been found several feet thick, and there can be distinguished several different layers, showing interruptions in their occupation. In the lower layers the bones are very rotten; soon crumbling to pieces upon exposure to the air. In the upper layers some of the bone implements, consisting of spear points, bodkins, awls, and others of deer's horns, seem as fresh as if made and used at the present day. Much more use was made of bone and horn utensils and implements than among tribes where chert and flint is more common in the rocks. The stone hatchets seem more battered and broken than among the Iroquois.

At Perch Lake, which seems to have been a favorite fishing station, there are two kinds of so-called mounds, one generally upon the islands, of small size and flat top, the other upon the ridges, or lateral moraines of the shores, the latter consisting of raised circles with dish-shaped centers, from one to two rods across and three or four feet high, some of the circles overlapping, perhaps hinting of the practice of polygamy; for, beyond a doubt,

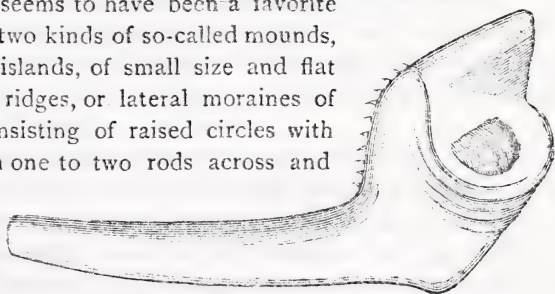


FIG. 3.

these are the remains of an earlier form of Indian dwellings in use before the square house of the Iroquois had been devised. The same form is still in use among the Digger Indians of California, and others of our less advanced tribes.

The same form and style of houses is hinted by the circles of toad-stools, growing from buried organic matter, upon the once strongly fortified mound, also spoken of by Squier and Hough, on the Gragg farm near the hamlet of Burrville. But it seems probable that this earlier form of dwelling was superseded by the later square house of the Iroquois, built mostly of wood and partly above ground, without chimneys, except a hole in the roof for exit of smoke, and as many, but partly separated, compartments as there were families to be accommodated, for there now remains none of the circles around the sites of other villages. Chimneys were entirely unknown to the Indians; indeed, they did not come into general use in civilized European states until the fourteenth century.

That the square house was a stage of evolutionary progress is made evident by a survey of the condition of the Iroquois. Whether the Indians were autochthonous or not would carry the discussion beyond the scope of the present inquiry. Judging from a careful survey of the facts it is evident that

Indians had inhabited the territory under consideration from one to two thousand years. There were certainly no so-called mound builders here. But the remains show clearly that the tribe inhabiting the county *was forced to defend themselves against some enemy*. The local conditions seem to suggest that the tribe here was the Massasugas, or some contiguous Adirondack or Canadian Indians, and were *driven from the county* by the more progressive and powerful Iroquois, who had already advanced so far as to understand the value of combination and concert of action in war, and this is what is termed advancement from savage to barbarian life. Whether the square house was used by the tribe probably driven away is a question that cannot now be answered; the older round or dirt house, being much more deeply set, left a more lasting impression upon the soil. It is a notable fact that Lewis and Clark found the same style of square house in use in 1805 among the Oregon Indians, and on the Pacific, showing that the confederated and powerful Iroquois were not the only tribes that had advanced by natural laws from a lower to a stage of development before the historic period came in.

There may have been occasional giants among the Indians, for they appear among both ancient and modern nations occasionally, but are more common in modern than ancient times,—a natural result of civilization in ameliorating the conditions for development.

The Oneidas, who sometimes spent their summers here in hunting, were perhaps the most friendly to the whites, also the most progressive tribe of the Iroquian confederacy. Indeed the whole Six Nations had developed so far as to comprehend and adopt the advantages of strong combinations, thereby placing themselves upon a higher plane than other tribes outside of their confederacy, who showed less capacity for such development and combination. This is made evident when we consider the territory and tribes they had conquered and made tributary to themselves before the settlement of the country by white men. Their sway already extended beyond the lakes and St. Lawrence, westward to the Mississippi, southward to Georgia, eastward to the Hudson and ocean. But unfortunately for the confederation the clash of arms caused by the conquests of the whites resulted in arrest of progress, if not in actual reversion, and their tenacious retention of the old tribal laws and relations now retards and prevents civilization.

GEOLOGY.

Geology is that branch of natural science which treats of the structure of the crust of the earth and the mode of formation of its rocks, together with the history of physical changes and of life on our planet during the successive stages of its history. It depends upon mineralogy for its knowledge of the constituent rocks, and upon chemistry and physics for its knowledge of the laws of change; and in its study of fossil remains it is closely connected with the science of zoology and botany. A knowledge of geology lies at the

base of physical geography, and is essential to the skillful prosecution of mining and other useful arts.

The geological history of the earth is ascertained by a study of the successive beds of rock which have been deposited on its surface, and of the masses which have been forced up in a liquid state from within its crust, together with the fossil remains of animals and plants which certain of the beds contain. As thus established, it is usually divided into four great periods, the names of which are taken from the progress of animal life, as this at present affords one of the best criteria for geological classification. They are : I., the *Eozoic*, or "period of the dawn of life" ; II., the *Paleozoic*, or "period of ancient life" ; III., the *Mesozoic*, or "middle period of life" ; and IV., the *Neozoic*, or "recent period of life."

Each of these admits of subdivisions, which may stand as follows, beginning with the oldest: *Eozoic*—Laurentian and Huronian ; *Paleozoic*—Cambrian or Primordial, Siluro Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian ; *Mesozoic*—Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous ; *Neozoic*—Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, Post-pliocene, and Recent.

In the oldest condition of the earth, shown by the most ancient of the rock formations above referred to, its surface was covered with water more generally than at present, and sediments were then, as now, being deposited in the waters. The earth must, however, have an earlier history than this, though not represented by distinct geological monuments. This primitive condition of the earth is a subject of inference and speculation rather than of actual knowledge ; still, we may begin with a consideration of a fact bearing upon questions which has long excited attention. It is the observed increase of temperature in descending into deep mines and in the water of deep artesian wells—an increase which may be stated in round numbers at one degree of heat of the centigrade scale for every 100 feet of depth from the surface. These observations apply, of course, to a very considerable depth, and we have no certainty that this rate continues for any great distance toward the center of the earth. If, however, we regard it as indicating the actual law of increase of temperature it would result that the whole crust of the earth is a mere shell covering a molten mass of rocky matter. Thus a very slight exercise of imagination would carry us back to a time when this slender crust had not yet been formed, and the earth rolled through space an incandescent globe, with all its water and other vaporizable matters in a gaseous state. Astronomical calculation has, however, shown that the earth, in its relation to other heavenly bodies, obeys the laws of a rigid ball, and not of a fluid globe. Hence it has been inferred that its actual crust is very thick, perhaps not less than 2,500 miles, and that its fluid portion must therefore be of smaller dimensions than has been inferred from the observed increase of temperature. Further, it seems to have been rendered probable, from the density of rock-matter in the solid and liquid states, that a molten globe would solidify at the center as well as at the sur-

face, and consequently that the earth must not only have a solid crust of great thickness, but also a solid nucleus, and that any liquid portions must be a sheet or detached masses intervening between these. Still this would merely go to show that the earth has advanced far toward the entire loss of its original heat. Other considerations, based on the form of the earth and the distribution of variances, lead to similar conclusions. It must be observed, however, that there are good reasons for the belief that the products of volcanoes arise chiefly from the fusion of portions of the stratified crusts. Such considerations, however, lead to the conclusion that the former watery condition of our planet was not its first state, and that we must trace it back to a previous reign of fire. The reasons which can be adduced in support of this are no doubt somewhat vague, and may in their details be variously interpreted, but at present we have no other interpretation to give of that chaos, formless and void, that state in which "nor aught nor naught existed," which the sacred writings and the traditions of ancient nations concur with modern science in indicating as the primitive state of the earth.

In the Eozoic time we have actual monuments to study. The Laurentian rocks, more especially, occupy a very wide space in the northern part of America. These rocks stretch along the north side of the St. Lawrence River from Labrador to Lake Superior, and thence northwardly to an unknown distance. In the Old World the rocks of this age do not appear so extensively, although they have been recognized in Norway and Sweden, in the Hebrides, and in Bohemia. Geologists long looked in vain for evidences of life in the Laurentian period, but its probable existence was inferred from such considerations as the abundance of carbon, limestone, iron, etc.—materials known to be accumulated in the newer formations by the agency of life. In addition to the inferential evidence, however, one well-marked animal fossil has been found in the Laurentian of Canada—*Eozoon Canadense*, a gigantic representation of one of the lowest forms of animal life, that of the Protozoa, and a type still extant in the ocean, and remarkable for its power of collecting and secreting calcareous matter.

The following pertaining to the geological structure of Jefferson County is condensed from Dr. Hough's excellent chapter on that subject published in his *History of Jefferson County*, in 1854:—

Geologists divide rocks into two great classes, *primary* and *sedimentary* or *secondary*; the first, from their crystalline character and mode of occurrence, often exhibit evidences of having been subjected to the agency of heat, while the latter appear made up of materials derived from the former, broken up and deposited in water, and usually contain fossil remains of animals and plants, that lived at the period of their formation. Both primary and secondary rocks occur in Jefferson County; the former of which, with the dividing line between them, affords only rational prospects of valuable metallic veins and deposits, as well as most of the crystalline minerals. Of the latter we are not without localities that vie with the most noted, and the primitive region of

the county will abundantly repay the labor of mineral collection. The rock constituting the primary is mainly composed of *gneiss*; a mixture of *quartz*, *feldspar*, and *mica*, which are regarded as elementary or simple minerals, and make up by far the largest part of what is known of the earth's surface. In *gneiss* these usually occur in irregular strata, often contorted, never horizontal, and seldom continuing of uniform thickness more than a few feet. It forms by far the largest part of the surface rock throughout the great northern forest of New York, embracing nearly the whole of Hamilton, and a part of Lewis, Herkimer, Fulton, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence counties, and in Jefferson this rock constitutes the greater part of the islands in the St. Lawrence, between French Creek and Morristown, and appears in Clayton, Orleans, and Alexandria on the river bank; in the latter town it extends back a mile or two from the shore. It forms a strip extending up both sides of Indian River to Theresa village, and the shores and islands of most of the lakes of that town and Antwerp, and much of the country within the node of Indian River, towards the village of Philadelphia, where it forms the surface rock and extends to Antwerp, the greater part of which it underlies. From this town it extends along Indian River to the village of Natural Bridge, and thence to Carthage, where it forms the islands among the rapids of the Long Falls, and thence follows up the river, keeping a little west of its channel, through Lewis and Oneida counties. In this area there are occasional ledges of white or primary *limestone*, especially in Antwerp, with limited quantities of *serpentine*, and superficial patches of *sandstone*.

Lying next above the primitive, and forming a considerable amount of surface rock, in Alexandria, Theresa, Clayton, Orleans, and Antwerp, is the *Potsdam sandstone*, so named from the fine manner in which it is developed in that town. It is the oldest of sedimentary rocks, and contains (but rarely) the forms of organic bodies that were created at the dawn of the vital principle. Two genera, one a plant, the other a shell, have been found in this rock, but so rarely that it may be almost said to be without fossils. Its principal constituent is *silex*, in the form of sand, firmly consolidated, and forming, where it can be cleaved into blocks of regular shape and uniform size, a most elegant and durable building material.

In the vicinity of Theresa, Redwood, etc., there occurs in numerous places in this rock the *cylindrical* structure, common at many localities in St. Lawrence County, and apparently produced by eddies acting upon the sands at the bottom of the shallow water. This formation is generally in thick masses, often disturbed by upheavals, almost invariably inclined from the horizontal, and seldom in this county so evenly stratified as to admit of that uniformity of fracture that gives value to it as a building material at Potsdam, Malone, etc. It is, however, extensively used for this purpose, and forms a cheap and durable, but not an elegant, wall. This rock has two applications in the useful arts, of great importance—the lining of blast furnaces, and the manu-

fracture of glass. The quarry that has been most used for lining stone is in Antwerp, where the rock occurs highly inclined, but capable of being divided into blocks of uniform texture and any desirable size. The edges of the stone, when laid in the furnace, are exposed to the fire, and become slightly fused, forming a glazing to the surface. For the manufacture of glass the stone is calcined in kilns and crushed and sifted, when it affords a sand of much whiteness, and eminently suitable for the purpose.

This rock is generally overlaid by a fertile soil, but this is more due to the accidental deposition of drift than the disintegration of the rock itself, for such is its permanence that it can scarcely be found to have yielded to the destructive agencies that have covered many other rocks with soil. The polished and scratched surfaces given by diluvial attrition are almost uniformly preserved, and wherever this formation appears at the surface it presents a hardness and sharpness of outline strongly indicative of its capacity to resist decay. A very peculiar feature is presented by the margin of this rock, which, by the practiced eye, may be detected at a distance, and which strongly distinguishes it from all others. The outline is generally an abrupt escarpment, sometimes extending with much regularity for miles, occasionally broken by broad, ragged ravines, or existing as outstanding insular masses, and always presenting, along the foot of the precipice, huge masses of rock that have fallen from above. The most remarkable terrace of this kind begins on the north shore of Black Lake, in Morristown, and extends through Hammond into Alexandria, much of the distance near the line of the Military road, and other instances are common throughout the region underlain by this rock.

Next in the ascending series is a rock which, in this part of the state, constitutes a thin but level formation, and from its being a sandy limestone has been named a *caliciferous sandstone*. This rock appears as the surface rock between Antwerp and Carthage; between the Checkered House, in Wilna, and Natural Bridge; between Antwerp and Sterlingville; and in Theresa, Alexandria, Orleans, and Clayton. In many places it is filled with fossils, and is valueless as a building material.

Next above this rock is the *chazy limestone*, that occurs highly developed, and abounding in organic remains, but, according to Professor Emmons, does not appear in the Black River valley. The next rock there is the Birds-Eye limestone, which includes the close-grained, hard, and thick-bedded strata, in which the layers of water limestone occur in Le Ray, Parnelia, Orleans, Brownville, and Clayton. Its color is usually bluish and light gray, weathering to an ashen gray; its fracture is more or less flinty, with many crystalline points; and its fossils few and seldom obtained except on the weathered surface. Its characteristic fossil, in the manner in which its verticle stems divide and interlace with each other, presents features totally distinct from any known analogy, either in marine plants or the zoophites. These stems are filled with crystalline matter and often make up a great part of its mass. When polished this rock presents an appearance which has given it

the name, and in quarrying it readily breaks into regular masses. This forms the surface rock over a considerable extent of Cape Vincent, Lyme, Brownville, Pamela, Le Ray, and Wilna. The part that overlies the yellowish water lime strata abounds in nodules of flint that everywhere stand in relief upon the weathered surface. These are thought to be the fossil remains of sponges, or other form of animal life, analogous. These masses of flint often contain shells, corals, crinoidea, and obscure traces of other organic bodies.

The *Black River limestone*, in the classification of Professor Hall, (the *Isle La Motte marble* of Prof. Emmons,) is interposed between the rock last named and the *Trenton limestone*. It is a well-defined mass of grayish-blue limestone, in this county not exceeding 10 feet in thickness, but in its fossils clearly distinct from the strata above and below it. Five genera and six species of corals, and five genera and 10 species of cephalopoda, are described in the State Paleontology, as occurring in this rock. It is this formation that contains the caverns of Watertown, Pamela, and Brownville, concerning which many fabulous accounts have been told.*

It is to be observed of the strata that intervene between the water lime and the *Trenton limestone* that from their soluble nature the natural seams have generally been widened into open chasms, and that from this cause streams of water often find their way under ground in dry seasons. Although generally horizontal the strata are occasionally disturbed by upheavals, as is seen at several places along the line of the railroad between Chaumont and Cape Vincent.

The next rock above those described is named the *Trenton limestone*, which mostly constitutes the rock underlying the soil in Champion, Rutland, Watertown, Hounsfield, Henderson, Ellisburgh, Adams, and a part of Rodman and Brownville. In extent, thickness, number of fossil remains, and economical importance it far surpasses the others. It underlies extensive districts in the Western states, where it is recognized by its characteristic fossils. Its color is usually gray, and its fracture more or less crystalline, occurring usually in strata nearly or quite horizontal, and often separated by thin layers of shale. Many of its fossils are common with the slates above.

Fossil plants of the lower orders are somewhat common, but are limited to a few species. Of corals the number is greater; 20 different species of zoophytes are found in this rock. Of that singular class of animals called *trilobites*, of which there are at present but few living analogies, the Trenton limestone furnishes several species. Of shells this rock affords a very great variety. Its stratification is generally nearly horizontal, and disturbances, when they occur, are usually quite limited. In some places it contains veins of calcite, and of heavy spar, the latter, in Adams, being associated with fluor-spar.

* For an excellent description of these caverns see Hough's *History of Jefferson County*, pp. 536-538.

Resting upon the *Trenton limestone*, with which, in the bed of Sandy Creek, in Rodman, it is seen in contact, is a soft *black slate*, readily crumbling to fragments under the action of frost, and divided by verticle parallel seams into regular masses. From its appearance in the hills north of Utica it has been called *Utica slate*. It has not been found applicable to any useful purpose, although experiments have been made to test its value as a lithic paint. Where sulphuret of iron could be procured the manufacture of alum might be attempted with prospect of success. Fossils are common, but less numerous in this rock than in those below it. Several of these are common in the rocks above and below this. Only one species of *trilobite* is found, though they occur both above and below it.

Sulphur springs are of frequent occurrence in this rock, and native sulphur is sometimes noticed incrusting the surfaces in ravines, where waters, charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, have been exposed to vegetable action.

Covering this formation, and constituting the superficial rock of Lorraine, Worth, and a part of Rodman, is a series consisting of alternating layers of shale and slate, some of which are highly fossiliferous and others entirely destitute of organic remains. From the remarkable development of this rock in Lorraine it has received the name of *Lorraine shales*. For a similar reason it is known elsewhere as the *Hudson River group*, from its forming the highly inclined shales that occur, of enormous thickness, in the valley of the Hudson. This rock is nearly worthless for any useful purpose, although at Pulaski and elsewhere layers are found that are adapted for building. The mineral springs of Saratoga arise from this rock. Having thus briefly enumerated the leading geological features of the county some generalizations of the several rocky formations may be made.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL.

To one accustomed to close and careful observation the features of a country and the contour of its hills afford a reliable means of opinion on the character of the subjacent rock. There pertains to each of these in this county a peculiarity of profile, when exposed on the brow of hills, that is as constant and as unmistakable as any class of phenomena offered to the observation of geologists; and these distinctive features arise from the greater or less facility with which the several rocks yield to disintegrating forces. The shales and slates being easily decomposed, and offering little resistance to the action of running water, present a *rounded outline*; running streams have here worn deep, winding gulfs, through which the channels meander, washing alternately the right bank and the left, affording a succession of crumbling precipices, often of romantic beauty, and spreading over the plains, where they issue from the hills, the broken materials brought down from the ravines. The rock is everywhere covered with soil, derived from its own disintegration, and is inclined to clay, from which cause, when level, there is a

tendency to the formation of swamps, from the impermeable character of this material. The soil is generally fertile, and especially adapted to grazing. Wherever diluvial action has existed it has worn, with little difficulty, broad valleys and removed immense quantities of the detritus to other places.

These shales form a ridge of highlands, extending from this county, through Oswego, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer counties, being known in Lewis as *Tug Hill*. The margin of this elevated tract is worn into deep ravines, but when the head of these is reached the country becomes level and sometimes swampy.

The limestone occurs in terraces, with steep but not precipitous margins, the whole of which is covered with a soil derived from its own decomposition where not protected by drift. The soil is inclined to be thin, and consequently liable to be affected with drouth, but is extremely fertile, and alike adapted to grass and grain. The richest and best portions of Jefferson County, if not in the state, are underlaid by this rock. Running streams, when small, do not wear ravines, but fall down the slope of the terraces in pretty cascades, broken into foam, and noisy from the numerous points of resistance which they meet. The Burrville cascades, in the southwest border of the town of Rutland, are among the most romantic and picturesque which the county affords.

The calciferous sandstone presents a *flat country*, with few valleys, and those but a few feet below the level of the adjacent plains. The rock is covered with a very thin soil, derived from its own decomposition, but one of much richness, from the presence of lime. It seldom descends by a gentle slope into the valleys, but presents a *shelving ledge*, very peculiar to this rock, in this section of the state.

The Potsdam sandstone generally presents a *level surface*, but more liable to upheavals, and is covered with soil entirely brought from other formations, and varies in quality with sources from which it has been derived. This rock never presents a fertile slope into the valleys, but is bordered with *abrupt precipices*, at the foot of which are piled huge masses that have tumbled from the face of the ledge.

The primitive rocks of the county present a constant succession of abrupt, rounded edges, scantily covered in a state of nature with timber, and, when cleared, with a thin soil, with intervening valleys of considerable fertility, that have received their soil from the wash of the hills. The nature and amount of soil varies with the rock, and is abundant and fertile where limestone and feldspar abound as its constituents, but much less so where the chief element is quartz. The fact is observable that the *south* slope of the hills is more abrupt than the *north*, as if they had been more upheaved.

Drift deposits occur promiscuously over rocks of every age, and when occurring in hills present that *rounded and conical* outline often seen in snow-drifts. These deposits may be distinguished from soil underlaid by rock by the endless variety of rounded outline which they present, and are invariably

covered by vegetation. Several remarkable valleys occur in the county that must be attributed to causes that have long since ceased to operate. That of Rutland Hollow, parallel with Black River, continues across the towns of Watertown, Hounsfield, and Henderson, by way of Smithville, to the lake, having both its sides covered with Trenton limestone. It is considered by some authorities to be one of the abandoned beds of Black River. Evidences of the *drift period* are prominent in this valley, the surface of the rock often presenting a polished and grooved appearance, and at no locality is this more wonderfully shown than at the railroad bridge below Watertown village. The grooves are here widened and deepened into troughs, that obliquely cross the bed of the river, having their surfaces polished and scratched, showing that the rock was then as firm and unyielding as now.

MINERAL LOCALITIES.

Anthracite has been observed in minute quantities in the Trenton limestone at Watertown, and also in the Utica slate in the southwestern border of the county. *Apatite* (phosphate of lime) is found in small crystals near Ox Bow, in massive form on Butterfield Lake, and near Grass Lake in Theresa. *Azurite* (blue carb. copper) is found on an island in Muskallonge Lake, in Theresa. *Calcite* (carbonate of lime) occurs at Ox Bow and on the banks of Vrooman Lake. Tufa is found in a few limestone springs, and agaric mineral abounds in the caves on the north side of the river in Watertown. Marl occurs in Pleasant Lake, and *satin-spar* near Ox Bow, not far from Pulpit Rock. *Celestine* (sulphate of strontia) is said to occur in Trenton limestone. *Chalcodite*, a very rare mineral, is frequently obtained at the Sterling iron mine in Antwerp. *Chondrodite* has also been observed in Antwerp. *Chlorite* has been detected in bowlders, but is not common. *Copper pyrites* has been found in Antwerp, adjacent to Vrooman Lake and near the Ox Bow, and also about three miles from Natural Bridge, in Wilna. *Dolomite* occurs in white limestone. Pearl-spar is found at Ox Bow, coating crystals of calcite. *Epidote* is of frequent occurrence in bowlders of greenstone. It has not been found in its original situation in this county. *Feldspar* (orthoclase), besides forming a common ingredient in gneiss, often occurs highly crystallized, in Antwerp and Theresa, near Grass Lake, etc. *Fluor spar* occurs on the east bank of Muskallonge Lake, in Theresa, and is one of the most remarkable localities of this mineral in the state. *Graphite* (black lead) occurs in minute scales, to a small extent, in the white limestone of Antwerp. *Heavy-spar* is found on Pillar Point, in Brownville, on the shore facing Chaumont Bay and Cherry Island, in a vein of Trenton limestone, and in Antwerp, about a mile east from the Ox Bow, in a vein of white limestone. It also occurs in Theresa, on the banks of Muskallonge Lake, and in Adams.

Hornblende, of the tremolite variety, is found in bowlders of white limestone, and occasionally in small quantities in Antwerp and in Wilna, near

Natural Bridge. Amphibole (basaltic hornblende) is found in boulders in crystals, firmly imbedded in trap and greenstone. Dillage is rarely found in boulders of chloritic slate. Pargasite, in beautiful green crystals, occurs in white limestone at numerous localities near Ox Bow, and in a neighborhood known as New Connecticut, in Antwerp. Amianthos and asbestos are found in minute quantities in boulders of serpentine. The latter also occurs near Theresa village. *Idocrase*, in small brown crystals, occurs occasionally on the banks of Vrooman Lake, near Ox Bow. It has been found in larger crystals in boulders in Antwerp. *Iron pyrites* (sulphuret of iron) occurs in Antwerp, Wilna, Theresa, and Alexandria. *Labradorite* (opalescent feldspar) is occasionally found in boulders. *Limonite*, or bog iron, is common in the swamps in Wilna. Ochre occurs in Champion and other towns in small quantities. *Magnetite*, or magnetic iron ore, has been found in Alexandria. *Malachite* (green carbonate of copper) is found investing other minerals at Muskallonge Lake, Theresa. *Millerite* (sulphuret of nickel) occurs at the Sterling iron mine, in Antwerp, in delicate needle-shaped prisms, in cavities of iron ore, associated with spathic iron, chalcodite, and iron pyrites. *Muscovite* (mica) occurs rarely in boulders of granite.

Phlogopite.—This mica occurs frequently in the white limestone, but not in sufficient quantity or in plaits of a size that give it value. It is found on an island in Mill Seat Lake, in small quantities, and at a few localities near Ox Bow. At Vrooman Lake a highly crystallized variety occurs, in which sharply-defined prisms and groupes of crystals are found in great abundance. *Pyroxene* is common in our primitive rocks. On Grass Lake, in Theresa, it is found white and crystallized, in groupes. Near Ox Bow it has been found in small quantities, and near Natural Bridge in large black crystals, with sphene, etc. *Coccolite* occurs in the same vicinity. *Quartz*, while forming the greater portion of primary rock, and almost the sole material of sandstone, is rarely found crystallized. On Butterfield Lake, and at several localities in Antwerp, it is found in crystals. At Natural Bridge chalcedony occurs in nodules in white limestone. Flint is a common associate of the Black River limestone. Agate in small quantities is found in Wilna, near Natural Bridge. Jasper and basanite are very rarely found as pebbles in the drift formations. *Scapolite* in detached crystals is rarely found, imbedded in white limestone, in Antwerp. Adjacent to, and perhaps within, the town of Wilna, near Natural Bridge, the variety *Nuttallite*, in fused crystals of a pearl gray color, occurs with pyroxene and sphene. It is sometimes massive and admits of cleavage. *Serpentine* is of frequent occurrence in nodules, in white limestone, in Antwerp, but it is far less abundant than in St. Lawrence County. It is various shades of green, and its weathered surface becomes white. A mineral allied to this, and named by Prof. Emmons *Rensselaerite*, but by other authors steatitic pseudomorph, occurs in great abundance in Antwerp and Theresa, where it assumes various colors varying from white, through gray, to black, and a texture from finely granular to

coarsely crystalline and cleavable. An extensive locality of the jet black and fine-grained variety occurs on Butterfield Lake.

Specular Iron.—The red oxide of iron constitutes the principal ore of this metal in Antwerp, Philadelphia, and Theresa, and may be said to be the principal ore of Northern New York. It is invariably associated with brittle, variegated mineral, which has been named *dysyntribite*, but which recent analyses indicate to be a rock of indefinite composition, closely related to agalmatolite, and varying much in its proportions of alumina, magnesia, lime, and the alkalis. In some form or other this mineral is associated with the ore in every locality where the latter has been noticed in this county, as if it were a necessary associate. Beside this nondescript mineral specular ore is associated with calcite, spathic iron, chalcodite, quartz, Millerite, and, more rarely, heavy-spar. In Theresa this ore was procured during the working of the furnace near Redwood, and has been found on an island in Muskallonge Lake. In the edge of Philadelphia, adjoining Theresa, there occurs a body of specular iron ore between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. When wrought alone it makes an iron known to founders as *cold short*, and from its mixture with lime is found to be very useful as a flux in assisting in the reduction of other ores. The mines which have been wrought with most profit in Northern New York are those in the southwest corner of Gouverneur and adjacent in Rossie. In this same range, in Antwerp, a deposit of iron ore was discovered in 1837, and was developed and wrought by George Parish. Adjacent to, and forming a part of this, is the Thompson mine. Sterling mine, in Antwerp, was discovered in 1836, its location being in the same range and geological relation as the last. There are seven or eight mines in a range, including those in Philadelphia, apparently coeval in age and produced by a common cause. About two miles from Ox Bow, in Antwerp, occurs the Weeks ore bed, once owned by George Parish.

Sphene (scilecio-calcareous oxide of titanium) is found in white limestone with pargasite, in Antwerp, near Ox Bow, and near Natural Bridge. *Spinel*, of a pale red color, has been observed in crystals at Vrooman Lake, near Ox Bow, and four miles from that place towards Theresa. Talc occurs in small quantities in boulders. *Tourmaline* is occasionally found in gneiss in Antwerp and Theresa. *Wad* (earthy manganese) has been noticed in swamps in Watertown and elsewhere. *Wollastonite* (tabular spar) occurs with augite and coccolite at Natural Bridge. Delicate fibrous varieties have been found in boulders in Wilna.

THE ICE AGE.*

It will be seen by an examination of the cut of the stratigraphical geology on another page that the strata of the rocks of various ages, from the azoic to the Hudson River, inclusive, are found in the county; but of course the cut can-

* Furnished by D. S. Marvin, of Watertown.

not show the fact that the various layers above the archean all thin out before reaching the northern limits of the county. This fact is one that has much significance in a study of the effects of the ice age upon denudation. There are little or no evidences of intense glaciation previous to the tertiary period; it was not until the quaternary was ushered in that glaciation assumed its grand proportions here. The fact that gneissoidal and granitic rocks are the surface rocks in the northern portions of the county is evidence that the territory was among the earliest portions of the globe to rise above the waters of the primeval ocean without subsequent prolonged subsidence. There are many theories concerning the causes that have produced and ushered in the glacial period, among them the most plausible, changes of level of land surface. Visitors to all mountain lands observe snow and ice upon each considerable elevation, and perhaps it is sufficient in this connection to cite the fact that glaciation seems to have been one of the finishing processes of world making; fitting the surface and soil conditions for their capabilities to maintain and sustain the higher and more important forms of animal existences. The countries that are the most thickly inhabited are the ones that have been submitted to the most intense glaciation. The scenery of lake and forest, the formation of hills and valleys, have in most instances been sculptured and shaped by glaciation.

Professor Agassiz was the first to study the glaciation of the Alps; that of Greenland, Alaska, and other countries has since been studied by others. It has been found that exactly a similar wearing away and scoring of the rocks, the transportation of detritus, and other forms of ice action may be observed all over the north part of the continent, and this is now the accepted explanation of the same phenomena and conditions here. They can be accounted for in no other rational manner. It has been thought that there has been more than one period of glaciation, but a study of the local conditions seem to reveal but one period here. The section seems have been in the center and track of the most intense denudation. The movement of the ice lobe seems to have begun upon the shores of the Atlantic, perhaps as far north as Greenland, and slowly crept southward year by year, always most intense upon and near the ocean, or other large bodies of water, and to have extended as far south as Central New Jersey, then following an irregular line northwestward to near the east end of Lake Erie, thence southwestward to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence northwestward to Central Iowa, and continuing *via* Bismarck, Dakota, to an unknown distance over the Saskatchewan. There was at the same time another lobe moving from Alaska on the Pacific, extending as far south as Northern California, and another extending from North to Central Europe upon the Eastern continent. Ice seems a solid and rigid body, but is really a solid with some of the characteristics of a liquid.

These semi-solid movements have been most carefully studied and measured in Greenland. It has been found that ice moves over that continent wherever there is a slope of 40 feet to the mile; and in the Alps over a

like slope the distance of 70 feet a day where there was an ice front of not more than a half mile. On steeper slopes and wider fronts the movement is several hundred feet a day. The power of ice to tear away and transport rock masses from one place to another seems to lie in the fact of congelation at night, and thawing during the day time. Ice expands in freezing. This is the force that loosens and rends the solid mountains. These detached masses, falling upon the ice, are carried to lower levels, or frozen fast to the bottom ice and carried onward with the mass, scoring and grinding the rocks over which they move with prodigious energy.

THICKNESS OF THE ICE.

Glacialists estimate that the lobe of ice upon the shores of the Atlantic, in New England, was over 11,000 feet thick. There has been no careful estimate made for the thickness over Northern New York, but it must have been, from like territorial conditions, nearly, or quite, as thick here. The local circumdenudation that has taken place is quite as marked as that of most other localities. There are no high mountains within the region under consideration by which to measure the thickness. Dry Hill being the main low range within the county, this has certainly been covered by ice, for there is observed to be an abundance of boulders and drumlins upon the highest summits. Between the cemetery and the hamlet of Burrville may be seen drumlins, lateral and medial moraines, also in the town of Rutland, and all over the northern, and western, and central portions of the county.

GLACIAL STREAMS.

It was not until the closing scenes of the glacial period, when these great masses of ice were thawing and wasting away, the slow accumulations of many thousands of years, that the system of glacial rivers, seen all over the county, were formed. The more prominent ones came down from the direction of Carthage, trending southwestward, and emptying into Lake Ontario. What is known as Rutland Hollow, and the swamp in the towns of Rutland, Watertown, and Hounsfield, was one of these old glacial river beds, dividing just east of the city of Watertown. One branch flowed along its bed through the cemetery, the other through the fair ground, thus making the site of Watertown an island at that time. Where it crosses the present river, near the new engine works, deep striæ may be seen in the heavy bedded birds-eye limestone. Later on, and nearer the close of glaciation, this channel in Rutland was filled or dammed with ice, and a lower one, the same as the one now occupied by the present river, formed. The old geologists, before glaciation was much studied, believed that the present river channel, from Watertown to Dexter, is later and denuded by causes now in action; but the better explanation seems to be that the present river bed is the old channel

of preglacial erosion, temporarily dammed with ice during the glacial period, and that, upon the ice thawing, the present channel was again reoccupied. It is readily observed and apparent that while the ice sheet overlaid the whole country all previously existing streams became filled and dammed with ice, and new ones established, flowing southward, or, as in the case here, more to the westward.

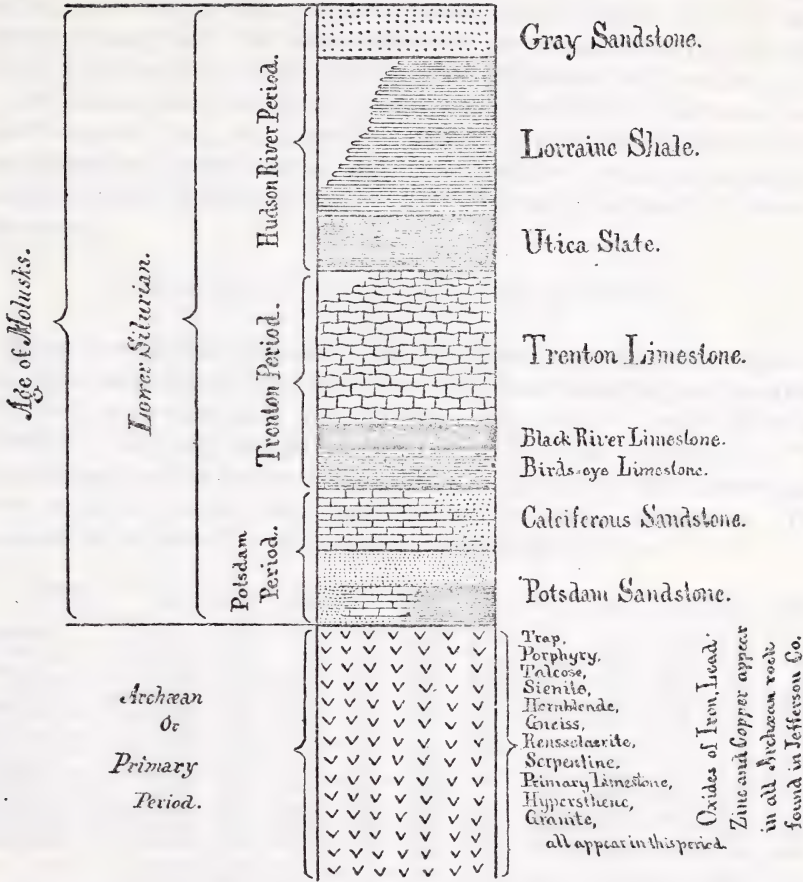
The St. Lawrence was turned back upon itself; the waters of Lake Ontario forced to find an outlet into the Hudson through the channel of the Mohawk; then the channel of the Mohawk was dammed with ice, and the whole watershed reversed and turned westward into the Ohio and the Wabash. The old shores of Lake Ontario, 200 feet above their present level, may be seen in many places and upon different levels as the successive channels were closed and opened. The theory of a molten condition of the earth's center obtains some confirmation from these old lake shores occupying elevations. They suggest that the vast masses of ice temporarily depressed the portions of the earth that they covered.

Local conditions to some extent determined the directions of the streams and rivers. The Adirondack Mountains, being a center of local glaciation, forced all outflows of water and ice in southwesterly direction. The glacial scratches, the sculpturing of the hills, and directions of the valleys show this.

The Potsdam sandstone, the strata of the birds-eye limestone, and that of the Hudson River group probably extended further north than at present; but over all the northern and western portions of the county the edges have been denuded and carried away. An examination of the sands that now lie upon the western slopes of the mountains shows them to have been made up from the calciferous and Potsdam sandstone mainly. These same red sands now fill the bottoms of the channels of the old glacial streams, and they overlie considerable stretches of the surface of the county. The "pine plains" above Great Bend, once densely covered with pine forest, is made up of this sand, so little intermixed with sediment and glacial clays, common over most other portions of the territory, that there is no fertility in the soil, it being almost pure sand.

The southeastern portions of the county seem not to have been so much disturbed by glaciation. The streams are usually old channels of erosion, and the general face of the country, though deeply scored in places, appears more like unglaciated regions. There was undoubtedly the same covering of ice there, but the land being higher, and a little outside of the center of glacial activities, the ice melted more slowly. There is a fine natural exposure of the edge of the Utica slate, where it thins out in the bed of Sandy Creek, a short distance from Whitesville, perhaps the only natural thinning out exposure left in the county readily found. It was this natural thinning out of the strata that presented the opportunity for the great displays of local dynamic energy; the ice, following the harder gneiss and granite, easily displaced the edges of the stratified rocks, until it met the heavy bedded birds-

eye limestone in the central portions of the county. Genuine "hogs backs" are seen at Carthage upon the carved and worn beds of gneiss that form the county rock there.



GEOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE STRATA OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Perch Lake and nearly all the other small lakes in the county are what are termed by glacialists kettle holes. They were formed by glacial detritus, being dropped at the lower ends of depressions, and there has not yet time intervened for their filling up, or the wearing down of their outlets. It is in these respects that the county has been benefitted by glaciation; but taking the county as a whole there may be doubts of any benefits arising out of former glaciation. In too many places the fine preglacial soils have either been covered up or removed to Central and Southern New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, too little time since intervening for the reformation of fertile

soils by natural causes. Judging by the data we have in the wearing away of streams it is scarcely ten thousand years since glaciers were floating to Lake Ontario from the Adirondack region, past the site of the city of Watertown.

The heavy bedded clays in the central and western part of the county, underlaid by gravel and boulders, are true glacial clays, deposited while the lake was at a higher level. In some beds there are intermixtures of blue clay. These have been derived from the denuded Utica slate and Lorraine shale.

Boulders of gneiss, hornblende, granite, Labradorite, marble, micaschist, and other minerals from the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and the highlands of the Adirondack, some of them weighing an hundred tons, are common and indiscriminately distributed upon and below the surface in nearly all parts of the county.

AMOUNT OF RAIN-FALL FOR 44 YEARS.

Below is a carefully prepared table, by Moses Eames, of the amount of rain-fall in each month of the years from 1846 to and including the year 1889. Of the 44 years there have been 22 years below and 22 years above the average. The yearly average for the 44 years has been 32.88 inches. The total amount for that time was 120.55 feet. Up to 1861 the observations were made in Rutland; after that date in the city of Watertown. The amounts are expressed in inches and hundredths of inches:—

MONTH.	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
January.....	2.72	3.13	1.84	2.07	2.50	1.71	1.68	1.00	2.64	2.91	1.93
February.....	1.30	2.18	.87	.70	2.96	2.94	1.42	3.52	2.72	1.62	.76
March.....	1.80	1.52	2.61	3.41	1.45	2.46	2.74	3.45	2.21	.80	.76
April.....	1.58	2.70	1.69	1.75	2.20	1.46	1.79	2.76	4.07	1.93	2.02
May.....	2.94	.63	3.01	4.30	3.65	2.91	2.62	3.59	2.25	.93	4.47
June.....	4.25	4.14	1.33	1.38	1.73	2.82	2.11	1.18	2.82	4.82	2.12
July.....	4.60	6.12	4.49	2.79	7.63	8.03	3.59	1.60	.67	3.93	2.80
August.....	2.53	1.36	1.87	1.88	3.51	3.46	1.13	2.70	.92	2.73	3.28
September.....	3.68	8.06	3.18	4.62	4.23	2.17	3.78	5.50	2.65	3.57	3.49
October.....	6.68	4.32	4.20	7.06	6.82	3.04	2.95	3.12	3.87	5.27	1.45
November.....	5.15	4.54	2.55	3.44	3.83	4.90	3.88	3.42	3.40	1.82	2.26
December.....	1.84	3.67	3.57	2.79	3.69	3.67	5.31	1.28	1.74	3.49	2.17
	39.07	42.37	31.21	36.10	44.25	38.57	33.20	33.12	20.46	33.81	27.51
MONTH.	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867
January.....	1.00	1.83	1.63	1.87	2.61	2.33	2.57	2.46	2.64	2.24	1.26
February.....	3.57	1.39	1.20	.97	3.27	2.30	2.92	1.33	.53	2.64	1.70
March.....	2.15	.97	3.40	1.31	3.27	2.83	2.35	2.23	4.16	2.70	.68
April.....	5.16	3.16	3.87	1.67	3.27	1.23	2.15	3.31	3.71	2.19	1.96
May.....	2.90	3.54	1.73	1.57	3.52	2.33	3.12	5.92	2.60	3.17	5.67
June.....	5.64	2.76	3.50	4.45	2.00	1.39	3.35	.78	4.81	6.25	.71
July.....	2.46	3.14	1.43	4.56	8.26	3.68	3.37	.80	2.62	1.79	2.42
August.....	4.45	2.91	5.75	3.55	2.47	1.25	3.60	5.14	1.43	6.52	1.55
September.....	3.73	4.11	3.20	5.21	4.12	2.58	2.99	3.74	3.27	6.86	3.21
October.....	5.78	2.25	2.16	5.00	7.27	3.26	5.85	4.29	6.15	3.66	1.20
November.....	4.80	1.90	4.53	5.10	2.26	1.85	4.57	5.70	3.21	7.30	.90
December.....	4.97	2.31	3.80	2.24	1.59	3.21	3.03	4.23	2.65	4.96	.92
	46.61	30.27	36.25	37.55	44.00	28.29	39.87	38.93	37.83	50.28	22.18

MONTH.	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
January.....	3.26	.90	3.67	.84	1.09	3.29	6.15	1.80	1.71	2.60	2.42
February.....	.77	.94	2.25	1.55	1.15	.80	2.14	1.38	3.85	.47	1.40
March.....	1.52	1.35	2.11	2.74	2.30	4.55	2.33	1.60	4.30	2.92	1.82
April.....	.64	.94	.80	2.55	.86	1.90	1.95	1.20	2.12	1.60	1.76
May.....	3.47	2.96	1.12	1.42	2.35	1.00	.82	2.92	1.42	1.86	1.93
June.....	1.76	2.69	1.73	1.56	2.88	4.03	2.34	1.12	1.91	1.47	1.43
July.....	1.93	5.21	1.56	2.74	2.05	2.40	4.37	1.56	2.09	1.64	4.60
August.....	1.16	.98	1.46	6.84	3.33	.80	1.00	2.29	.30	2.27	8.37
September.....	3.11	5.17	4.42	2.33	2.74	1.74	2.57	2.46	2.52	2.30	1.53
October.....	2.29	1.55	1.66	1.35	4.70	4.50	4.77	2.44	2.41	.92	4.15
November.....	5.51	2.36	1.26	2.96	2.74	2.58	2.36	1.47	1.22	2.46	3.84
December.....	1.19	2.41	3.61	2.22	2.37	1.71	.92	1.37	2.09	1.57	6.05
	26.61	27.46	25.65	29.10	28.54	29.30	31.72	21.61	25.94	21.88	39.30
MONTH.	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
January.....	1.34	2.64	2.30	1.67	2.95	3.37	4.53	2.96	3.37	1.48	3.87
February.....	1.21	2.51	2.52	1.83	3.28	3.06	2.65	2.25	3.66	1.30	2.17
March.....	1.46	1.97	2.61	2.43	1.70	2.34	1.47	4.18	1.51	2.64	1.50
April.....	.48	1.78	.40	1.31	1.37	.41	3.58	3.75	1.33	1.14	2.07
May.....	1.67	2.67	4.07	4.13	5.04	2.66	1.77	2.46	2.60	1.23	1.86
June.....	1.84	1.83	2.34	2.61	2.22	.51	3.70	2.22	1.50	1.69	5.35
July.....	1.28	1.70	1.03	2.38	4.57	3.49	3.34	2.49	1.58	1.70	4.20
August.....	1.89	2.20	.99	3.40	1.95	4.98	2.38	3.05	.93	4.81	1.21
September.....	1.22	2.71	1.14	2.50	2.70	3.02	3.48	4.91	1.94	1.75	3.93
October.....	.52	4.27	2.31	.62	2.78	2.44	4.15	1.23	2.40	3.14	3.35
November.....	4.40	2.39	2.94	1.72	1.84	3.31	3.50	4.34	2.06	5.23	4.89
December.....	2.46	2.80	3.88	2.78	2.31	4.50	4.81	3.50	2.78	3.04	3.32
	19.77	29.52	28.03	27.20	32.71	31.36	39.40	37.24	25.66	29.05	37.72

For the first three months of 1890 the total has been: January, 4.41; February, 2.70; March, 2.08.

FRENCH EXPEDITIONS.

Although this territory was not actually inhabited at the time it became known to Europeans, it is not without incident connected with the wars between the French in Canada and Iroquois in New York, who from an early period had been under the influence of the English. Within a very few years from the time of first occupation the French had penetrated far into the interior, explored the great lakes, discovered the Mississippi near its source, and established small posts for the double purpose of securing the fur trade and converting to their religion the natives. The Dutch had conciliated the Iroquois, and their influence had been transferred to the English, who succeeded them, which led to a hostile incursion by De Courcelles and De Tracy against the Mohawks in 1665-66, resulting in nothing but the murder of a few aged warriors, who preferred death to the abandonment of their homes, and in exciting to a greater degree of insolence the Indians, who sometime after fell upon a party of French hunters, killed several, and carried others away prisoners. Peace was subsequently gained, during which the French got the permission of the natives to erect a fort at Cataroqui (Kingston), ostensibly to protect the traders and their merchandise. The Jesuits, meanwhile availing themselves of the peace, penetrated the settle-

ments of the Five Nations, and acquired to some degree an influence with the Onondagas. The Senecas and Cayugas were still jealous of the French, and continued to annoy their trade, which led to a complaint * from De la Barre, governor of Canada, to Governor Dongan, of New York, that these savages had plundered seven canoes, and detained 14 French traders; to which the principal Seneca sachem returned a spirited reply, and Dongan requested the French to keep to their own side of the lake.† This provoked an insolent letter from the French governor, in which he said:—

* * * "I sent Sieur Bourbon to you to advise you of the vengeance I was about to wreak, for the insult inflicted on the Christian name by the Senecas and Cayugas, and you answer me about the possessions of lands of which neither you nor I are judges, but our two Kings who have sent us, and of which there is no question at present, having no thought of conquering countries, but of making the Christian name and the French people to be respected, and in which I will spill the last drop of my blood. I have great esteem for your person, and considerable desire to preserve the honor of his Brittanick Majesty's good graces, as well as those of my Lord the Duke of York; and I even believe that they will greatly appreciate my chastisement of those who insult you and capture you every day, as they have done this winter in Merilande. But if I was so unfortunate as that you desire to protect robbers, assassins, and traitors, I could not distinguish their protector from themselves. I pray you, then, to attach faith to the credit which I give Sieur de Salvaye to explain everything to you; and, if the Senecas and Cayugas wish your services as their intercessor to take security from them, not in the Indian, but in the European fashion, without which and the honor of hearing from you, I shall attack them towards the 20th of the month of August, New Stile."‡

A plan of operations had been previously arranged under the direction of the home government, and a negotiation with the governor of New York could have no other object than to keep inactive the English forces by professions of amity, and a declaration that they were only at war with traitors and robbers, common enemies of mankind. Preliminaries being settled De la Barre, in June, 1684, sent five or six picked soldiers, and as many mechanics, to Fort Frontenac, to repair that post, and on the 9th of July left Quebec, in three divisions, at the head of 300 militia, which was increased to 550 at Montreal. The regulars and Indian allies made the entire army about 2,000 men, a very powerful army for that time. From the difficulty of procuring boats and provisions, the obstruction of the rapids, and the prevalence of southwest winds the army was delayed till past the middle of August in arriving at Frontenac. Meanwhile, through the influence of Lamberville, a Jesuit, at Onondaga, that village had become anxious that the difficulties might be settled by mediation, a course to which De la Barre was the more inclined from the shortness of provisions with which he was threatened. He had crossed with his army to La Famine, a point favorable for hunting and fishing, 24 leagues from Onondaga, to await the result of negotiations. Here, exposed to the sultry heats of August, and scantily supplied with pro-

* *Doc. Hist. of N. Y.*, Vol. I., p. 99.

† *Ibid.*, p. 100.

‡ *Paris Dec. II.*; *London Dec. V.* (See *Doc. Hist. of N. Y.*, Vol. I., p. 103.)

visions, most of his men were attacked with intermittent fevers, which assumed a malignant type, and destroyed numbers, while it incapacitated the remainder from hostile operations. Being thus situated he hastily dispatched a Christian savage to La Moine, at Onondaga, to have him hasten the departure of those whom the Iroquois had agreed to send to treat with the French governor. This was done with promptness, and on the 3d of September nine deputies from Onondaga, three from Oneida, and two from Cayuga arrived from La Moine, and were courteously received by the governor, who deferred the business of the embassy till the morrow. The Senecas, against whom the vengeance of the French was to have been directed, did not condescend to send representatives to the treaty, and returned an insolent answer to the invitation. They had been privately assured of assistance from Dongan, the English governor, in case they were attacked. The inclination for peace, which the Onondagas, Oneidas, and Cayugas evinced, may be ascribed to the ascendancy which the Jesuits residing among them had acquired. Upon the convening of the council De la Barre with his officers formed a semi-circle on one side, while Garangula, the Onondaga orator, with the warriors that accompanied him, completed the circle on the other. The French governor made an address to the Indians, in which he accused the several tribes of the Five Nations, and especially the Senecas, who had no representatives in the council, of interfering with the trade with the Illinois and Umamies, and other Indian nations, with whom the French were on friendly terms, and demanded satisfaction and a discontinuance of hostilities, and warned them that the consequences of a refusal to comply with his demand would be a declaration of war. Garangula, in replying to this, assured the governor that the Five Nations feared not the result of a war with the French, and declared that they had plundered none of the French but those that carried guns, powder, and balls to their enemies, the Twigh-twies and Chictagicks. He also assured De la Barre that he understood the object of his journey to the Iroquois country "was to knock them on the head, if sickness had not weakened the arms of the French." On the 6th of September De la Barre hastily took his departure, having had all the sick embarked the day before (so as not to be seen by the Indians), to the number of 150 canoes and 12 flat bateaux, and on the evening of the same day arrived at Fort Frontenac, where he found that 110 of the number left there had departed, sick, for Montreal, whither the governor followed the next day.

The Marquis de Denonville succeeded De la Barre the next year, and brought from France forces thought sufficient for the reduction of the Senecas, which was undertaken two years after, with a large force,* but without success, further than ravaging their country with fire, and destroying a few aged and defenseless men and women. On July 26, 1688, the Iroquois, to

* *Doc. Hist. of N. Y.*, Vol. I., p. 193.

the number of 1,200, invaded the island of Montreal without notice, and destroyed more than 1,000 French, besides carrying away great numbers of prisoners for torture. In these and other expeditions this territory must have been the scene of many events of tragic interest, but the history of the details has not come down to us.

During the French and English war, which in 1760 resulted in the complete subjection of the former, the frontier again became alive with military operations, and the principal route between Canada and the Mohawk settlements passed through this county. On Six Town Point, in the town of Henderson, a small stockade was erected during this period. Between the bastions, at each angle, the sides were but 48 feet, and the whole affair was of slight and transient character. In a work entitled *Memoires sur le Canada* there is mentioned the occupation of a post at the mouth of Sandy Creek, of which no trace remains. The most interesting relic of the olden time within the county are the ruins of Fort Carleton, on Carleton Island, which is described in connection with the sketch of Cape Vincent, page 311.

LAND TITLES.*

From time immemorial, down to a few years after the close of the Revolution, the title of lands in this section of the state was shared in doubtful supremacy by savages and other denizens of the forests. At the earliest period of authentic history the Iroquois confederacy, and the Oneida nation in particular, were acknowledged to be the owners of the greater portion of our territory; which, according to Gautinonty, a chief of the Oswegatchie tribe, extended as far north as a line running from the mouth of French Creek to Split Rock, on Lake Champlain; while the Oswegatchies claimed the land north, as far down the St. Lawrence as Cat Island (Louisville), where a monument had been erected by Sir John Johnson.† The Oneidas, according to a map and survey by Arent Marselis, at the request of John Duncan, and by order of the surveyor-general, claimed "from the 'Line of Property' reversed, and continued from the Canada Creek, till it comes to a certain mountain called *Esoiade*, or the Ice mountain, that Canada Creek, opposite to the old Fort Hendrick, heads; from thence running westerly to an old fort which stood on the creek, called *Weteringhra Guentere*, and which empties into the River St. Lawrence, about 12 miles below Carleton, or Buck Island, and which fort the Oneidas took from their enemies a long time ago; from thence running southerly to a rift upon the Onondaga River called Ogoute-

* Condensed from Hough's *History*.

† Special message of Gov. Lewis, *Assembly Journal*, 1804-05, p. 49.

nagea, or Aguegonteneayea (a place remarkable for eels), about five miles from where the river empties out of the Oneyda Lake."*

Marselis was doubtless the first surveyor in the county, and there is preserved a traverse of Hungry Bay made by him, in September, 1789, which began "at a monument, or red painted post, set up by the Indians, as a division line between the Onondago and Oneida nation"; from which it would seem that the former claimed some right on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario. To extinguish these claims a treaty was held at Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784, with the Six Nations, by which all the country east of a line drawn from Johnson's landing place on Lake Ontario, and keeping four miles east of the carrying-path between that lake and Lake Erie, to the mouth of Tehoseoron, or Buffalo Creek, and thence south to the north line of Pennsylvania, and down the Ohio, was ceded to the United States. The Oneidas were represented at this treaty by two chiefs. This tribe, by a definite treaty held in September, 1788, conveyed the greater part of their lands to the state, by an instrument, the original of which is preserved in the secretary's office; it is on a sheet of parchment about two feet square, with 35 seals of the parties, and appended to it is a string of wampum, made of six rows of cylindrical white and blue beads, strung upon deer skin cords. This belt is about two inches wide and nearly two feet long. To this treaty, or deed, was attached the names of the following Indians, those marked with a * being women: Odaghseghte, Kanaghweaga, Peter Utsiquette, Toyohagweanda, Shonoughlego, *alias* Anthony, Thaghniyongo, Tekeandiahkon, Olsetogou, Oneyanha, *alias* Beech Tree, Thaghtaghguisea, Gaghsaweda, Thougweaghshale, Ojistalale, *alias* Hanquarry, Thaghneghtolis, *alias* Hendrick, Kanaghsalilgh, Thaghsweangalolis, *alias* Paulus, Agwelentongwas, *alias* Domine Peter, Kahiektotan, Teyoughnihalk, Konwagalot*, Jonegh Flishea, *alias* Daniel, Alawistonis, *alias* Blacksmith, Sagoyontha, Kaskonghguea, Kanawgalet*, Thaniyeandagayon, Keanyoko, *alias* David, Hannah Sodalok*, Hononwayele*. The commissioners authorized to treat with the Indians, and whose names were also attached to the document, in addition to that of Governor George Clinton, were Richard Varick, Peter Gansevoort, Jr., William Floyd, Samuel Jones, Ezra L. Hommedieu, and Egbert Benson.

At a treaty held at Kon-on-daigua, N. Y., November 11, 1794, the United States confirmed this treaty with the Oneidas.

The office of land commissioners was created in 1786, and they were clothed with discretionary powers in selling the unappropriated lands of the state. The manner in which they exercised this trust has been made the subject of severe censure. June 22, 1791, Alexander Macomb, of New York city, acting as land agent of a company said to consist of himself, Daniel McCormick, and William Constable, all of New York, applied for the pur-

* The original survey bill and map are filed in the state engineer's office.

chase of a tract of land since known as Macomb's Purchase,* embracing the greater part of Franklin, the whole of St. Lawrence, excepting the "ten towns" and Massena, the whole of Jefferson (excepting Penet's Square and Tibbets's Point), the whole of Lewis, and a part of Oswego counties. This proposition included the islands in Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, fronting the tract, and excepted five per cent. for roads, and all lakes of a greater area than 1,000 acres. The proposed price was eight pence per acre. One-sixth part was payable in one year, and the residue in five equal annual installments. If one-sixth were secured by satisfactory bonds, and paid, and another sixth in like manner secured, Macomb was to receive a patent for a sixth part, in a square, in one of the corners of the tract, and the same rule was to be observed throughout, until the whole was paid. Carleton or Buck Island and the Long Sault Island were expressly reserved to the state. This proposition was accepted, and the surveyor general was directed to survey the tract at the expense of Macomb. January 10, 1792, he reported that the conditions had been complied with, and on that day a patent † was issued to Macomb, for 1,920,000 acres, reserving 800 acres to be located by the surveyor-general.‡ This included the whole of the tract not in the present counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence, an uncertainty existing in relation to the islands in the St. Lawrence; these were patented after the national boundary had been determined, and to other parties. The reservation stipulated to Penet was confirmed by the following proceedings of the land commissioners:—

"At a meeting of the commissioners of the land office of the state of New York, held at the secretary's office in the city of New York, on Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1789. Present, His Excellency, George Clinton, Esq., governor; Lewis A. Scott, Esq., secretary; Richard Varick, Esq., attorney-general; and Gerardus Bancker, treasurer.

"*Resolved*, That the surveyor-general be directed to lay out for Peter Penet, at his expense, the lands ceded by the Oneida Nation to the people of this state, by their deed of cession dated the 22d day of September last, lying to the northward of Oneida Lake, a tract of 10 miles square, wherever he shall elect the same, and further, that he lay out for John Francis Pearche, and at his expense, a tract of land stipulated by the said deed of cession to be granted to him," etc., referring to a tract two miles square in Oneida County. §

On the 19th of November, 1789, the following action was taken:—

"The surveyor-general, agreeable to an order of this board, of the 8th of August last, having made a return of survey of Peter Penet, of a tract of 10 miles square, as elected by John Duncan, his agent, (of the lands ceded by the Oneida Nation of Indians to the people of this

* Full details of this purchase, with a copy of his applications, may be found in Hough's *History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties*, p. 252, *et seq.*

† Secretary Office Patents, b. 23, p. 160.

‡ This was selected at Tibbets's Point, in Cape Vincent, at the outlet of the lake, which was patented to Capt. John Tibbets, of Troy, and never formed a part of Macomb's Purchase. It embraced but 600 acres, as surveyed by John Campbell in the fall of 1799.

§ *Land Office Minutes*, Vol. II., p. 56.

state by their deed of cession, dated the 22d day of September, 1788,) lying to the northward of Oneida Lake, as by the said return of survey filed in the secretary's office will more fully appear. And the said John Duncan, having, as agent aforesaid, made application to the board for letters patent for the same,

"*Resolved*, Therefore, that the secretary do prepare letters patent to the said Peter Penet, for the said tract of 10 miles square, accordingly, and lay them before the board for their approbation." *

Peter Penet, by an instrument dated January 23, 1789,† made John Duncan his attorney, and the latter received, November 19, 1789, a patent ‡ for a tract 10 miles square, which, on the 13th of July, 1790, he conveyed § for the nominal sum of five shillings to James Watson and James Greenleaf, of New York. February 26, 1795, Watson released ¶ to Greenleaf his half of the tract for £1,000, the latter having, September 4, 1797, conveyed by deed the 64,000 acres to Simon Desjardines ¶¶ for £19,400.

Desjardines conveyed to Nicholas Olive, of New York, January 29, 1796,** and the latter to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, and James McEvers 44,000 acres of this tract,†† in trust as joint tenants for certain heirs, of whom Mallet Prevost was entitled to 8,000 acres; John Lewis Grenus to 12,000 acres; Henry Fingerlin, Jr., 8,000 acres. At the time of this conveyance Olive held these lands in trust, and 16,000 acres in his own right. A deed of partition between the proprietors was executed May 17, 1802,‡‡ according to a division by ballot, as follows: N. Olive, 16,000; J. L. Grenus, 1,200; H. Fingerlin, Jr., 8,000; A. M. Prevost, 8,000 acres, making 44,000 acres, which, with 8,000 to Louis Le Guen, and 12,000 to John Wilkes previously conveyed by Olive,§§ made 64,000 on the whole tract. After the deed of partition, and on the 11th of June, 1802, the proprietors released to one another the quantity allotted to each, as follows: John Wilkes and Louis Le Guen, to Le Roy, Bayard, and McEvers, of 44,000 acres; L. B. & M. and Louis Le Guen, to John Wilkes, of 12,000; and L. B. & M. and J. Wilkes, to L. Le Guen, of 8,000 acres. || ||

Nicholas Olive, in his will, made his wife and Henry Cheriot his executors, and his widow afterwards married Simon Louis Pierre, Marquis de Cubieres, of Paris, who with his wife did, May 9, 1818, appoint L. B. & M. to convey to Prevost, Grenus, and Fingerlin their several shares. The latter, May

* *Land Office Minutes*, Vol. II., p. 80.

† Sec. office deeds, 22, p. 277.

‡ Sec. office patents, 21, p. 407.

§ Not recorded.

¶ Sec. office deeds, 38, p. 350.

¶¶ *Ibid.*, 38, p. 344.

** *Ibid.*, 352.

†† *Ibid.*, 33, p. 165.

‡‡ Jeff. Co. deeds, rec. Dec. 14, 1824.

§§ Olive conveyed. Oct. 15, 1800, 8,000 acres to Henry Cheriot (sec. deeds, 38, p. 347), and Cheriot to John Wilkes the same, Oct. 16, 1800 (*ibid.*, p. 432).

|| Jeff. Co. deeds, rec. June 18, 1825.

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20, 1817, * directed L. B. & M. to convey to Joseph Russell and John La Farge. Le Roy and Bayard deeded to John, Henry, and Edmund Wilkes 16,000 acres, September 23, 1818, and the latter to John La Farge, April 14, 1823, † having received May 9, 1818, from the Marquis de Cubieres and wife a power of attorney ‡ for the purpose. Le Roy and Bayard conveyed 12,000 acres, November 23, 1818, and to Russell and La Farge 8,000 acres, September 23, 1818. § Joseph Russell released his half of these 8,000 acres December 12, 1818. § John Wilkes to Charles Wilkes, January 1, 1818, || sold 8,000 acres, and the latter the same to La Farge, June 3, 1825. || By these conveyances Mr. La Farge became the owner of the greater part of Penet's Square; but he allowed the lands to be sold for taxes, and his claims were subsequently confirmed by a comptroller's deed from William L. Marcy, May 13, 1828.

On November 23, 1819, Francis Depau bought 15 lots (21 to 25, 41 to 45, 56 to 60) for \$12,000, ¶ excepting parts sold to Samuel Ruggles. In our account of Orleans will be given a detail of the irregularities growing out of occupation without title, and the conflicting claims which continued many years and produced much difficulty.

The whole of Macomb's contract was estimated to contain, after deducting five per cent., 3,670,715 acres, and was divided into five tracts. Tract No. 1 contained 821,819 acres. No. 2 embraced 553,020 acres, or the present towns of Parishville, Colton, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Brasher, and a small part of Massena in St. Lawrence County. No. 3 the remainder of St. Lawrence County south and west of the "ten towns," or 458,222 acres. No. 4 contained 450,950 acres in Jefferson County, it being, with the exception of Penet's Square and Tibbets's Point, all of that country north of a line drawn from the southwest corner of St. Lawrence County, north 87° west to Lake Ontario. No. 5 (26,250 acres) and No. 6 (74,400 acres) formed the rest of the purchase; the division line between which numbers was never surveyed. Soon after perfecting his title to a portion of this tract Macomb employed William Constable (who is said to have been, with Daniel McCormick, the principal proprietor) as his agent to sell the lands in Europe; and June 6, 1792, he released, and October 3, 1792, conveyed to him the whole of tracts 4, 5, and 6, for £50,000.** Macomb had become involved in speculations, by which he lost his property, and was lodged in jail; †† and his name does not subsequently appear in the transfers of land. He had been a fur trader

* Jeff. deeds, N., 477.

† *Ibid.* deeds, rec. June 23, 1821.

‡ *Ibid.*, rec. Oct. 23, 1818.

§ *Ibid.*, rec. Oct. 5, 1819.

|| Jeff. Co., rec. June 18, 1825.

¶ Jeff. Co. deeds, N., 605.

** Secretary's Office Deeds, 24, pp. 300 and 332, August 2, 1792.

†† See Hough's *Hist. of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties*, p. 242.

in Detroit, afterwards became a merchant and capitalist in New York, and was the father of General Macomb of the War of 1812.

The first direct measure taken for the actual settlement of the section of the state embraced in Jefferson County was in 1792. August 31 William Constable, then in Europe, executed a deed to Peter Chassanis, of Paris, for 630,000 acres south of great lot No. 4, which now constitutes a part of Jefferson and Lewis Counties. A tract in Leyden, previously conveyed to Patrick Colquhoun and William Inman, was excepted. Chassanis acted as the "agent for the associated purchasers of land in Montgomery County," and the lands were to be by him held in trust for the use of the said William Constable, and disposed of by sections of 100 acres each, at the rate of eight livres Tournois* per acre; in which said conveyance it is declared that the said Chassanis should account for the proceeds of the sales to Constable, according to the terms of an agreement between them, excepting one-tenth thereof. The state reservation for roads, etc., were stipulated. A deed for 625,000 acres having been made from Constable to Chassanis, and delivered as an escrow to René Lambot, to take effect on the payment of £52,000, it was agreed that the price for this land should be one shilling per acre. Constable bound himself to procure a perfect title to be authenticated and deposited with the Consul General of France, in Philadelphia; and Chassanis agreed that the moneys received by Lambot should be remitted to Ransom, Moreland, and Hammersley, in London, as received, subject to Constable's order, on presenting the certificate of Charles Texier, consul, of his having procured a clear title. If the sales shall not have amounted to £62,750 the balance should be paid in six, nine, and twelve months, in bills upon London. Constable granted, for one month, the right of præemption to tract No. 4, at the rate of one shilling sterling, payable in three, six, and nine months from the date of the deed, as above. The plan of association contemplated by this company is minutely set forth in an extensive document,† the execution of which was probably prevented by the French revolution which soon followed.

The agreement of Constable and Chassanis, of August 31, 1792, was canceled, and the tract reconveyed March 25, 1793, in consequence of the amount falling short, upon survey, far beyond the expectation of all parties. On April 12, 1793, Constable conveyed 210,000 acres, by deed, for £25,000, to Chassanis,‡ since known as the *Chassanis Tract*, *Castorland*, or *The French Company's Land*, bounded north by No. 4 of Macomb's Purchase, south and west by Black River, and east by a line running north, nine miles, from a point near the High Falls, and thence northeasterly on such a course as might include 210,000 acres.

April 11, 1797, Chassanis appointed Rodolph Tillier his attorney "to

* Equal to \$1.50.

† For the full text of this document see Hough's *Hist. of Jeff. Co.* p. 45.

‡ Oneida deeds, 3, 56.

direct and administer the properties and affairs concerning Castorland," etc., and in case of his death Nicholas Olive was to succeed him. February 18, 1797, a new agreement was made between Constable and Tillier, conveying the Castorland tract to Chassanis, after the survey of William Cockburn & Son, of Poughkeepsie, in 1799, and giving with greater detail the bounds of the tract. The former conveyances made the north and east bank of the river the boundary, but in this the center of the channel was agreed upon. On March 6, 1800, Constable deeded to Chassanis, for one dollar, a tract of 30,000 acres in the eastern corner of tract No. 4, which was afterwards subdivided into 27 lots and conveyed to James Le Ray. Cockburn's survey divided the purchase into six very unequal tracts, formed by the intersection of the principal lines and the river. The tract was subdivided by Charles C. Brodhead and assistants, in 1794. In dividing the tract the line running north from High Falls was assumed as the *cardinal line*, from which ranges were counted east and west. An east and west line, crossing the other nine miles from the falls, was fixed as a second cardinal, from which ranges were reckoned north and south. The ranges extended from 19 east, 51 west, 27 north, and about 9 south; and the lots included 450 acres each, except those on the margin. These were again subdivided into nine square lots of 50 acres each, which were numbered from 1 to 4,828. This system of numbering has since been observed in designating the location of lands.

The south line of tract No. 4 was run by John Campbell and others, in August, 1794. At a very early period a settlement was begun by Tillier and others near the High Falls, east of the river, and several families were settled. Several extensive sales were made by Chassanis and Tillier to Frenchmen of the better class, who had held property and titles in France before the revolution. Desjardines & Co. bought 3,002 acres on Point Peninsula; Odier & Bousquet, 1,500 acres on Pillar Point; Nicholas Olive (December 17, 1807), a tract of 4,050 acres north of Black River and Bay; Henry Boutin, 1,000 acres around the present village of Carthage; C. C. Brodhead, 400 acres in the present town of Wilna; and others. Among these was a conveyance dated March 31, 1801, of 1,817 half acres in scattered lots to 20 or 30 French people, many of them widows of persons who had acquired an interest in the New York Company. May 1, 1798, James Le Ray purchased 10,000 acres in Castorland, and February 15, 1801, all his lands not previously sold. Chassanis, in his early sales, had reserved about 600 acres (R. 26, W. 24, and 25 N.), between the present villages of Brownville and Dexter, for the city of Basle.

March 27, 1800, Tillier was succeeded in the agency by Gouverneur Morris, who appointed Richard Coxe, November 13, 1801, his attorney. February 5, 1802, Chassanis executed a trust conveyance for \$1 to James D. Le Ray of 220,500 acres as surveyed by William Cockburn & Son, and by other instruments for nominal sums.* The lands were mostly sold to actual

* Oneida deeds, 9, 517 to 525.

settlers by Mr. Le Ray, as agent or principal. David B. Ogden, G. Morris,* and many others were at an early period concerned in these titles.

Macomb's tract No. 4 was surveyed by C. C. Brodhead, in 1796, assisted by Jonas Smith, Timothy Wheeler, Joshua Northrop, Elias Marvin, John Young, Isaac Le Fever, Jacob Chambers, Elijah Blake, Samuel Tupper, Eliakim Hammond, and Abraham B. Smede, each with a few men as assistants, and the whole having a general camp or rendezvous at Hungry Bay, on the north side of Pillar Point, at a place called Peck's Cove, near where the Chassanis line crosses the bay. The early settlers here found huts standing, and the remains of an old oven were visible for many years thereafter. The journals of these surveyors show that they suffered much from sickness. Some of their supplies were derived from Canada, but the most from the Mohawk settlements. A few troops were stationed on Carleton Island, and thither some of their sick were sent. This tract, excepting the east corner conveyed to Chassanis, was divided into 1,000 lots of 440 acres each (excepting those around the border), which were numbered continuously. Evert Van Allen had been employed, in 1795, in surveying the boundaries of tract No. 4.

A proposition was entertained from Lord Poultney, in 1792, for the purchase of a million of acres of Black River land, at a quarter of a dollar per acre, of which £5,000 were to be paid down, £20,000 in one, and the same in two years, and the remainder as soon as the surveys were made. Constable was to guaranty against claims from the native Indians, and all other parties, and to give immediate possession. The location was to be determined by Col. William Stephens Smith, of New York. This bargain failed, and Poultney afterwards became largely concerned in lands in the Genesee country. October 3, 1792, Jane, the wife of A. Macomb, released her right to the lands previously conveyed. On April 12, 1793, Constable sold in London, with the consent of Chassanis, who had previously held a preëmption claim, to Charles Michael De Wolf, of the city of Antwerp, tract No. 4, for 300,000 florins, money of exchange,† and in June following, of the same year, De Wolf succeeded in negotiating his purchase at a great advance, viz., for 680,000 florins, to a company of large and small capitalists, of the city of Antwerp, who subscribed to the stock in shares of 1,000 florins each, and organized under the name of the *Antwerp Company*. The stock was divided into 680 shares. Like most other operations of foreigners in a distant country this company eventually proved unsuccessful, and a loss to the stockholders. Gouverneur Morris became their first agent in America, and on January 2, 1800, a deed of half the tract, or 220,000 acres,‡ passed to him from Constable, on account of the company, for \$48,889, and on the day fol-

* Jeff. R., 253.

† Equal to \$125,356.

‡ Oneida Office Deeds, 7. p. 612.

lowing the other half, of equal extent, for \$46,315.12 to James Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont. Tract No. 4 was found by Van Allen's survey to contain 450,000 acres, including the state reservations. A former deed from Constable to De Wolf was canceled upon the new one being made.

The division line between Morris's and LeRay's conveyances commenced at the northeast corner of Penet's Square, and run on a line, parallel with the county line, to the south line of No. 4. Morris took all northeast of this, and Le Ray the remainder. August 15, 1802, a new division line was agreed upon, commencing near the southeast corner of Penet's Square, running thence to the south corner of lot 512, thence to the west corner of the present corner of Antwerp, and along the southwest line of that town to the south corner of lot 337, and thence to the south line of No. 4. A tract of 30,000 acres in the east corner of No. 4 was not included in these conveyances, having been sold to Chassanis. In 1809 Morris retired from the business, his expenses and commissions absorbing 26,840 acres of land. December 23, 1804, he had sold for \$62,000, to Lewis R. Morris, 49,280 acres in the present town of Antwerp.* Mr. Morris subsequently conveyed 41 lots to Silvius Hoard in the western part of Antwerp,† adjoining Theresa, and since known as the Cooper tract. Abraham Cooper, from Trenton, N. Y., became interested in this tract in 1817.‡ The remainder of Antwerp, excepting three ranges of lots on the southeast side, was purchased of Morris by David Parish, in 1808. The tract amounted to 29,033 acres, and was settled under agents of the Parish estate. Moss Kent succeeded as agent of the Antwerp Company, and June 15, 1809, the remainder of their unsold lands, 143,440 acres, were conveyed to him. He was soon succeeded by Mr. Le Ray, and September 17, 1810, the company sold to him for 145,000 florins, money of exchange, all their interests in lands in America. The lands with Moss Kent were reconveyed to Le Ray, June 24, 1817,§ except 3,250 acres sold to William H. Harrison and T. L. Ogden, in Lewis County, December 16, 1811.

Mr. Le Ray is said to have been the owner of 126 shares in the Antwerp Company, and G. Morris of 26. The former having acquired a title to No. 4, and the Chassanis tract, removed to Le Raysville, where he opened a land office and proceeded to sell land to actual settlers, to a very large extent. He also effected with several Europeans sales of considerable tracts, among which were to Louis Augustin De Caulincourt, duc de Vincence, October 8, 1805, a tract of 4,840 acres near Millen's Bay, being 11 lots which were conveyed January 28, 1825, to Peter Francis Real, known as Count Real, chief of police under Napoleon; to Emanuel Count De Grouchy, to General Desfurneaux, and to others, considerable tracts. Several citizens of New York became afterwards concerned in these tracts, on their own account, or

* Jefferson deeds, C, p. 63.

† Jefferson deeds, L, 153.

‡ *Ibid*, L, 68.

§ Jeff deeds, rec Aug. 13, 1817.

as agents, and extensive conveyances were made; but as many of these were trusts not expressed, and referred to considerations not explained in the instruments of conveyance, or on record, an intelligent history of them cannot be at this time obtained, with sufficient conciseness for publication, should they be deemed of sufficient general interest. Among the lands conveyed were the following :—

To William and Gerardus Post, June 3, 1823, for \$17,000, 11,800 acres (with 3,503 acres excepted) in the present towns of Wilna and Diana; 6,500 acres were conveyed by one, and the executors of the other of these, to T. S. Hammond, of Carthage, October 2, 1837, by two deeds, for \$18,000. To Herman Le Roy and William Bayard, for \$50,000, February 9, 1820, the interest of J. Le Ray in numerous contracts to settlers on great tract No. 4. To Francis Depau for \$23,280, and \$15,000, by two conveyances, a large tract in Alexandria, adjoining St. Lawrence County. To Cornelia Juhel, October 9, 1821, numerous lots, and to many others.

In 1818 Joseph Bonaparte, who in the United States assumed the title of Count de Survilliers,* was induced to enter into a bargain with Le Ray, by which he agreed to receive in trust, with a warranty, the conveyance of 150,000 acres of land, including 74,624 acres of the Antwerp Company lands, to be taken in the most remote and unsettled portions, and at the same time Mr. Le Ray received certain diamonds and real estate, the whole rated at \$120,000, and to be refunded in 1830, unless he should agree to accept before that time the title of a part of these lands. A trust deed, with covenant and warranty, was accordingly passed, December 21, 1818, to Peter S. Duponceau, the confidential agent of the Count, for 150,260 acres, with the exception of such tracts not exceeding 32,260 acres, as might have been conveyed or contracted to actual settlers. This deed included the greater part of Diana, two tiers of lots from the southeast side of Antwerp, the whole of Wilna and Philadelphia, a small piece south of Black River, where it makes a node across the Chassanis line into No. 4, a tract of four lots wide and seven long from Le Ray, and nine lots from the easterly range in Theresa. It was recorded with a defeasance appended, in which it is declared a security for \$120,000 as above stated, and it provided for an auction sale of lands to meet this obligation.† Diamonds having fallen to half their former price the fact was made the subject of complaint; and in 1820 the Count agreed to accept 26,840 acres for the nominal sum of \$40,260. These lands lay in the most remote portion of No. 4, and Mr. Le Ray, in a letter to one of the Antwerp Company, dated April 9, 1821, complimented the Count upon his taste in selecting a “tract abounding in picturesque landscapes, whose remote and extensive forests, affording retreat to game, would enable him to establish a great hunting ground; qualities of soil and fitness for settlers were only secondary considerations. * * * He regrets, notwithstanding, that

* This personage, who held successively the thrones of Naples and Spain, was born in the island of Corsica, in 1763, being the next older brother of Napoleon I. His residence in this country was as an exile, and he returned to Europe as soon as political events permitted.

† Lewis County records.

thus far he has not been able to find among the 26,000 acres of land a plateau of 200 acres of land to build his house upon, but he intends keeping up his researches this summer." The Count subsequently commenced an establishment near the present village of Alpina in Diana, where a small clearing was made, but this was soon abandoned.

October 29, 1823, Le Ray conveyed to William H. Harrison, in trust for the Antwerp Company, for \$50,000, two ranges of lots in Antwerp, next to Lewis County, subject to the mortgage of Duponceau, with a large amount of lands in Lewis County. Meanwhile an act was procured, November 27, 1824, allowing Charles Joseph Xavier Knyff, Charles Joseph Geelhand Delafaille, Jean Joseph Reinier Osy, Pierre Joseph De Caters, and Jean Joseph Pinson, as trustees of the Antwerp Company, to take and hold lands, and to them Harrison conveyed the above tracts. Duponceau and Bonaparte subsequently released a large tract and took a title of 81,180 acres. The history of these transactions may be traced in the recorded conveyances. James Le Ray, December 31, 1823, conveyed to his son Vincent all his lands in Jefferson County, and by a similar conveyance his lands in Lewis County for the benefit of his creditors.

July 16, 1825, Duponceau executed to Joseph Bonaparte (who, by an act of March 31, 1825, had been empowered to hold lands) a deed of all the rights he had acquired in the above conveyances. Bonaparte, by an instrument dated July 14, 1832, made Joseph Raphineau his attorney to deed lands contracted by Joseph Boyer, his land agent. In June, 1835, he sold to John La Farge, for \$80,000, all the interest of Count Surveilliers in lands in this and Lewis counties.

In October, 1824, the Antwerp Company appointed J. N. Rottiers their agent to receive and convey lands, and he was directed, by parties interested in claims, to commence a prosecution against Le Ray, which was done. The extreme depression in the price of land and the total stop of sales which followed the completion of the Erie Canal, and the opening of the Western states to emigration, operated disastrously to all parties who had based their plans upon expectation of receipts from land sales; and notwithstanding the estates of Mr. Le Ray were both extensive and valuable, he could not at that time encounter the combination of circumstances which bore so heavily upon all land-holders throughout the northern counties, and he found himself compelled to apply for the benefit of the insolvent act, and to surrender his estates to his son, in trust for his creditors. As a justification of his course he published, for distribution among his foreign creditors, a statement in which he vindicated in a satisfactory manner the course he had adopted, and set forth the kind and quantity of property at his disposal to meet his liabilities. He had at that time the following lands in this state: in Franklin County, 30,758 acres, valued at \$22,500; in St. Lawrence County, 73,947 acres, valued at \$106,000; in Jefferson County, 143,500 acres, valued at \$574,000; in Lewis County, 100,000 acres, valued at \$133,000.

Of his Jefferson lands one eighth were subject to contracts of settlers, upon which were three grist-mills, three saw-mills, and various clearings, with buildings. At Le Raysville were a grist-mill, storehouses, etc., valued at \$26,000, and in Pennsylvania, Otsego County, and in France other properties of large amounts. In closing up his business a large amount of land was confirmed to Vincent Le Ray, and the settlement of affairs was so managed as to satisfy in full the claims of American creditors.

A considerable amount of the Antwerp Company's lands, remaining in scattered parcels, was sold in 1828 by the agent to John La Farge, but this sale was subsequently set aside by the Court of Chancery, and February 15, 1836, 24,230 acres, being most of the remaining lands of the company, and situated in Theresa, Antwerp, Alexandria, and Orleans, were sold to Samuel Stocking, of Utica, and Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown, for \$1 per acre. William H. Harrison acted in the latter sale as the agent of the company.

Mr. La Farge, July 28, 1846, sold to Charles L. Faverger, for \$48,513, a tract embracing the two eastern ranges of lots in Antwerp, and 122 lots in Diana, excepting parts previously conveyed, amounting to 48,513 acres. William Constable, December 18, 1792, conveyed to Samuel Ward, for £100,000, 1,280,000 acres, it being the whole of Macomb's Purchase in Nos. 5 and 6, out of which was excepted 25,000 acres sold to William Inman. Samuel Ward, December 20, 1792, conveyed to Thomas Boylston (of Boston), for £20,000, a tract commencing at the extreme southern angle of Lewis County as now bounded, running thence to the mouth of Salmon River, and along the lake to Black River, and up that stream to the north bounds of the present town of Leyden, and thence to the place of beginning. The course of Black River was then supposed to be nearly direct from the High Falls to the lake, and this tract was believed to contain about 400,000 acres, but when surveyed around by William Cockburn & Son, in 1794, it was found to include 817,155 acres! Ward also sold 210,000 acres to John Julius Angerstein, a wealthy merchant of London, which the latter afterwards sold to Gov. John Brown, of Providence, R. I., and which has been commonly called *Brown's tract*, and is yet mostly a wilderness. He also sold 50,000 acres and 25,000 acres to William Inman, who afterwards figured largely in the titles of Lewis County; with the exception of the 685,000 acres thus conveyed to Boylston, Angerstein, and Inman he reconveyed, February 27, 1793, the remainder to Constable.

On May 21, 1794, Boylston gave a deed of trust of 11 townships to George Lee, George Irving, and Thomas Latham, assignees of Lane, Son & Fraser, of London, and they conveyed them to John Johnson Phyn, of that place (June 2, 1794), in whom, by sundry conveyances and assurances in the law, the title became vested. April 10, 1795, Phyn appointed William Constable his attorney to sell and convey any or all of the Boylston tract, who accordingly sold, July 15, 1795, (at \$1 per acre, one-quarter paid down and the balance in five installments, with mortgage,) to Nicholas Low, Will-

iam Henderson, Richard Harrison, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, a tract of 300,000 acres, since known as the *Black River tract*. This purchase comprised Hounsfield, Watertown, Rutland, Champion, Denmark, Henderson, Adams, Rodman, Pinckney, Harrisburg, and Lowville. April 1, 1796, Phyn confirmed this title. The tract was found by measurement to contain 290,376 acres, to make up which deficiency Constable, in 1796, conveyed town No. 2 (Worth), excepting 948 acres in the southeast corner, which he reserved for himself. On the last mentioned date Phyn conveyed to Constable 401,000 acres, being the remainder of the Boylston tract. The present town of Lorraine is in this conveyance.

William Constable gave his brother James a power of attorney to sell lands March 16, 1798, and, to secure the confidence of the Europeans, and others, in the validity of his title, he procured from Alexander Hamilton, Richard Harrison, J. O. Hoffman (attorney-general of the state), Daniel McKinnen, and other eminent lawyers a certificate that they had examined his conveyances and believed them perfect.

March 22, 1797, Constable conveyed to Marvel Ellis, of Troy, the town of Ellisburgh, in accordance with an agreement dated April 11, 1796, except 3,000 acres, conveyed March 17, 1797, to Robert Brown and Thomas Eddy, in the southwest corner of the town. This town was long without a resident agent, and from being settled by squatters it acquired the name of *No God*. In June, 1804, Brown and Eddy sold half of this tract to General Scriba, and the latter to William Bell. The remainder was exchanged for a farm in New Jersey by Lord Bollingbroke. Ellis's purchase, according to Medad Mitchell's survey of August, 1795, was 51,840 acres, but by a subsequent survey of B. Wright it covered 52,834 acres. A part of No. 10 (Sandy Creek) was conveyed November 16, 1796, to Mrs. H. M. Colden, for the Earl of Selkirk. Ellis, on the day of his purchase, mortgaged it for the payment, and in 1801 he became insolvent. In January, 1802, Constable filed a bill in chancery, against Ellis and his creditors, to foreclose to equity of redemption. May 22, 1803, William Constable died, and his executors, James Constable, John McVickar, and Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, were advised that the title was perfected by the answer to the bill in chancery, but, to put all questions forever at rest, they deemed it advisable to proceed to foreclose. It was accordingly advertised and sold under the direction of Thomas Cooper, master in chancery, at the Tontine Coffee House, New York, March 1, 1804, to Daniel McCormick. On March 2 the executors of Constable conveyed the town to McCormick, and on the 3d the latter reconveyed to the executors. On April 26, 1819, a deed of release from the heirs of William Constable was executed to H. B. Pierrepont, from whom the title of the unsold portions passed to his son, William C. Pierrepont, who in like manner acquired the title of Lorraine from Constable.

The 11 towns were divided by ballot between the company, August 5, 1796, Harrison and Hoffman receiving numbers 1, 4, 5, 8, and 10, or Houns-

field, Champion, Denmark, Rodman, and Harrisburg, and 1,283 acres of Constable's, No. 2 (Worth), which had been added to make up the amount purchased, and was used in "making change"; Low received 2, 7, and 11, or Watertown, Adams, and Lowville, with 1,576 acres of the present town of Worth; and Henderson 3, 6, and 9, or Rutland, Henderson, and Pinckney, with 649 acres in Worth.

These proprietors disposed of their towns as follows: No. 1 was sold, the north half to Henry Champion and Lemuel Storrs, June 30, 1797, and the south part (15,913 acres) to Peter Kemble and Ezra Hounsfield, for \$4,000, March 10, 1801, who sold to actual settlers through the agency of Elisha Camp. The sales of the north part will be given in our account of that town. Nos. 2, 7, and 11 were sold by S. Stow, M. S. Miller, and I. W. Bostwick, of Lowville, agents for Low. No. 3 was first partly conveyed to actual settlers by Asher Miller and Abel French, when the remaining interest of Henderson was conveyed to Dr. Isaac Bronson, of Greenfield, Conn., who gave its agency to his brother, Ethel Bronson, with whom it continued till death, when it was transferred to George White, who completed the settlements with settlers. No. 4 was sold to Champion and Storrs (with the north half of 1), and by N. Hubbard and A. Lathrop, agents, it was sold to settlers. No. 6 began to settle under the same agent as No. 3. In 1806 Jesse Hopkins was appointed agent, and continued about 15 years. Certain lots, amounting to 5,716 acres, were sold to Isaac Bronson, June 10, 1807, for \$10,003.44, and settled by the agents of the latter. No. 8 was settled for the proprietors by I. W. Bostwick, agent at Lowville. Harrison and Hoffman continued tenants in common of 5, 8, and 10, until May 1, 1805. In July, 1809, an instrument was executed securing certain interests of Hoffman to Thomas L. Ogden and Abijah Hammond, and on January 5, 1810, Hoffman conveyed to Harrison his interest in these towns.

The greater part of township 2 (Worth) fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman. It was laid out by Medad Mitchell in 1795; and December 23, 1797, these proprietors made a partition, and Harrison conveyed the north half to Hoffman, who, July 16, 1798, made a conveyance to Daniel McCormick and Charles Smith, in trust, to sell and convey and to keep the money until certain debts were paid. Several subsequent transfers were made, which are not deemed of sufficient public interest to trace. The title to the south part remained with Harrison many years.

The boundaries of the *Eleven Towns* were surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in April and May, 1796, and the notes from his field book* formed the first accurate data possessed in relation to the country south of Black River.

The islands in the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario were included in the original contract to Macomb, with the state, of June 22, 1791, but from the uncertainty about the boundary they were not patented till long after.

* See Hough's *History of Jefferson County*, p. 64.

The claim of Macomb passed to Daniel McCormick, and was recognized by the commissioners of the land office January 28, 1814, when they directed the surveyor-general to survey such islands as were clearly within the limits of the state, at the expense of the owner, and a release of damage was to be granted, should the lands so laid out hereafter be included in Canada, upon the running of the boundary. McCormick sold his interest to D. A. and T. L. Ogden, which was also sanctioned by the commissioners, May 14, 1817. For running the boundary agreed upon by the treaty of Ghent Gen. Peter B. Porter was appointed commissioner and Samuel Hawkins agent for the United States, and John Ogilvie commissioner on the part of Great Britain, who met at St. Regis, and, after carefully ascertaining the line of 45° north latitude, by a series of astronomical observations, proceeded thence in two parties, one to Lake Champlain and the other up the river. In 1818 the latter had reached Ogden's Island, and in 1819 their labors were completed. Patents were issued for the islands as follows :—

All the islands in the state, between a line drawn at right angles to the river, from the village of Morristown, and a meridian drawn through the western point of Grindstone Island, to Elisha Camp, February 15, 1823. These islands contained 15,402.9 acres, of which Grindstone Island contained 5,291, Wells or Wellesly Island 8,068, and Indian Hut Island 369 acres, with several smaller ones without names. Patents were also issued to Camp on the same day to Stony Island, 1,536 acres; Calf Island, 34.8 acres; Little Galloe Island, 48.8 acres; the most of Galloe Island, 2,216.2 acres; and Willow Island, half an acre. A patent to the United States, for 30.75 and five acres on Galloe Island, was issued December 11, 1819, and to Melancthon T. Woolsey, November 3, 1823, for Gull Island, 6.5 acres, and Snake Island, 1.4 acres. Cherry Island, in Chaumont Bay, 108.4 acres; Grenadier Island, 1,290 acres; and Fox Island, 257.5 acres, were patented to Hezekiah B. Pierrepont and others October 1, 1824. Five hundred acres on the western part of Carleton Island were patented to Charles Smyth, October 2, 1828. A partition deed was executed between Pierrepont, and Joshua Waddington and Thomas L. Ogden, November 10, 1824, by which the former received Grenadier and Cherry islands. They were sold February 19, 1825, for \$7,000, to William and Gerardus Post, of New York. These islands had been occupied many years by squatters, who with great reluctance yielded possession. The jurisdiction of a part of Galloe Island was ceded by the legislature to the United States for a lighthouse, by an act of April 21, 1818; that of Tibbets Point (about three acres), January 25, 1827; that of Horse Island, April 26, 1831; and a part of Carleton Island, June 21, 1853. In these cessions the state retains concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction.

BENCH AND BAR OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BY LUTHER J. DORWIN.

A review of the bench and bar of the county of Jefferson would be incomplete without a brief history of the courts as existing at the time of its organization, their origin, jurisdiction, their officers, and how they were appointed.

The tracing back the courts to their origin has required much time and patient investigation, and in the space limited for this article but little more than a brief synopsis of their history can be given. Reference to the source of authority will be given so that the reader whose curiosity may desire the details, and who may be interested in the judicial history of the state, can obtain the desired information.

The administration of justice in this county at the time of its organization and thereafter was part of the judicial system of the whole state, differing in many essentials from that now in force. It may be stated here that the source of information from which the writer has derived most of the facts here related is the account of the Judicial Organization of the State, and of its tribunals, from the time of its settlement by the Dutch in 1623 until the adoption of the state constitution of 1846, written by Hon. Charles P. Daly, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city of New York, and published introductory in the first volume of E. D. Smith's report of cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas of the city of New York.

Courts had existed in the colony of New York prior to 1682, but in that year Dongan was appointed governor. In Dongan the power to create courts was vested, as also the power to convene a general representative assembly, and one was convened to whom Dongan left the matter of creating the courts.

The Assembly met in 1683, and on October 30th of that year passed "The Charter of Liberties and Privileges granted by his Royal Highness to the inhabitants of New York and its dependences," a copy of which is in the appendix No. 2, of 2 *Rev. Laws* of 1813.

They also passed an act dividing the provinces of New York into 12 counties, a copy of which is also in the foregoing appendix, marked No. 3. This was passed and approved November 1, 1683. On October 29, 1683, they passed an act to settle courts of justice, a copy of which is in the foregoing appendix, marked No. 4. The courts thus established were in operation to the year 1691. In 1688 Dongan was recalled and Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson acted as governor until the arrival of Governor Stoughton in 1691. In the same year he convened a representative assembly, and being under the impression that none of the acts of the General Assembly of 1683 and 1684 had been affirmed by James, and were therefore null and void, they passed an act for the general judicial organization of the province. By this

act the present Supreme Court was created; also justices of the peace in the several towns in place of town courts, and created a Court of Common Pleas for each county except New York and Albany; and Courts of General Sessions of the Peace for each of the counties, and made the same provision for a Court of Chancery which had been made by the act of 1683. These courts thus organized continued down to the Revolution, and the adoption of the constitution of 1777, without material change. In a note to Judge Daly's article he says: "This act will be found in the first edition of the colonial laws printed by Bradford in 1694, the only perfect copy of which now supposed to exist is in the library of a private gentleman in New York. It has also been reprinted in the appendix to 2 Paine & Duer's *Practice*, 715." It is deemed of sufficient importance to reprint it here as an appendix to this article, together with the introductory remarks by Paine and Duer. By this act it was provided that there should be one judge with three justices in each county, appointed and commissioned to hold the same Court of Pleas, three whereof to be a quorum, "and that the several and respective courts hereby established shall have jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine all actions, or causes of actions, and all matters and things and causes tryable at the common law of what nature or kind soever." It also provided that there should be appointed and commissioned for that purpose one clerk of the court to draw, enter, and keep the records, etc.; one marshal, or crier of the court, to call the jurors and proclaim the commands and orders of the court. It also established a Supreme Court of Judicature, and "that there be five justices at least appointed and commissioned to hold the same court, two whereof, together with one chief justice, to be a quorum," which Supreme Court "is hereby fully empowered and authorized to have cognizance of all Pleas, Civil, criminal, and mixt, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes whatsoever as the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer within their Majesties Kingdom of England have or ought to have."

And it was further provided "that all and every of the justices or judges of the several courts thereby established be and thereby were sufficiently empowered to make, order, and establish all such rules and orders for the more orderly practicing and proceeding in the said courts as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as all or any of the said judges of the several courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in England legally do."

By this act a Court of Chancery was established, and it was provided "that the Governor and Council be the said High Court of Chancery, and have and keep the said court, and that the governor may depute, nominate, and appoint in his stead a Chancellor and be assisted with such other persons of the council as shall by him be thought fit and convenient, together with all necessary officers, clerks, and registers as to the said High Court of Chancery are needful."

These courts remained practically unchanged and constituted the judicial

tribunals of the state down to the adoption of the first constitution of this state in 1777. This constitution made no change in the organization or jurisdiction of either of these courts. It provided for the appointment of all their officers,—that of chancellor, judges of the Supreme Court, and the first judge of every County Court by the governor, and to hold their offices during good behavior, or until they shall respectively attain the age of 60 years; that sheriffs and coroners be thus annually appointed, but no one person to hold either of said offices more than four years successively; that the registers and clerks in chancery be appointed by the chancellor, the clerks of the Supreme Court by the judges of said court; all attorneys thereafter to be appointed by the court and licensed by the first judge of the court in which they shall respectively plead or practice, and be regulated by the rules and orders of the said courts. It further provided that new commissions shall be issued to judges of the county courts (other than to the first judge) and to justices of the peace, one at least in every three years. By this constitution a court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors was for the first time established,—familiarily known as the “Court of Errors,”—which continued as thus organized until the constitution of 1846.

The counties of Jefferson and Lewis were organized in one act passed March 28, 1805. In this act were the following provisions, viz.: Sec. 4. “And be it further enacted, That there shall be held in and for the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, respectively, a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, and that there shall be two terms of the said courts in each of the counties respectively in every year, to commence and end as follows, that is to say: The first term of the said court in the said county of Jefferson shall begin on the second Tuesday of June in every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive, and the second term of the said court in the said county of Jefferson shall begin on the second Tuesday in December in every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive. Similar provisions as to Lewis County. And provided further, That the first of the said courts in each of the said counties should be held on the second Tuesday of December next. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no Circuit Court, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery shall be held in either of the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis until the same shall, in the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court, become necessary.”

The courts as thus organized continued until the adoption of the second constitution of this state, which took effect January 1, 1823. By this constitution the Supreme Court consisted of a chief justice and two justices. It further provided that the state be divided by law into a convenient number of circuits, not less than four nor exceeding eight, subject to alteration by the legislature from time to time, as the public good may require; “for each of which a circuit judge shall be appointed in the same manner and hold his office by the same tenure as the justices of the Supreme Court, and who shall

possess the powers of justices of the Supreme Court at chambers, and in the trial of issues joined in the Supreme Court; and in courts of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery and such equity powers may be vested in said circuit judges, or in the county courts, or in such other subordinant courts as the legislature may by law direct, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor." It further provided that the judges of county courts should hold their offices for five years.

Under this constitution an act was passed by the legislature of this state, April 17, 1823, dividing the state into eight circuits, corresponding with the then senatorial districts, and providing for the appointment of judges for said circuits, and defining their powers and jurisdiction. By this act it was further provided that the said circuit judges shall have, within the limits of their respective circuits, concurrent jurisdictions with the chancellor of this state of all matters and causes in equity of every description and character, subject, however, in all cases, to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor. The courts thus organized remained uncharged down to the constitution of 1846.

On the 11th day of December, 1805, the following persons took and filed their oaths as attorneys before Henry Coffeen, clerk, viz.: Augustus Sacket, Moss Kent, Samuel C. Kannady, Benjamin Skinner, and Egbert Ten Eyck. And on the 11th day of June, 1806, Elisha Camp took and filed his oath as such, and on the 10th day of December, 1806, Thomas Y. Howe did the same. Augustus Sacket was appointed first judge of the Common Pleas, and on the 25th day of March, 1807, he qualified as such by taking and filing the following oaths, which, as a specimen of what was required, not only by attorneys, but by all office-holders, are given here, viz.:—

"I, Augustus Sacket, do solemnly and sincerely swear and declare that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

"AUGUSTUS SACKET.

"Taken and subscribed this 25 day of March, 1807, before me, Perley Keyes, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Jefferson."

"I, Augustus Sacket, do solemnly, without any mental reservation or equivocation whatsoever, swear and declare that I renounce and abjure all allegiance and subjection to all and every foreign king, prince, potentate, and state in all matters, ecclesiastical as well as civil, and that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the State of New York as a free and independent State.

"AUGUSTUS SACKET.

"Taken and subscribed this 25 day of March, 1807, before me, Perley Keyes, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Jefferson."

"I, Augustus Sacket, do solemnly swear and declare that I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, execute the office of First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Jefferson, according to the constitution and laws of the State of New York, in defence of the freedom and independence thereof, and for the maintenance of liberty and the distribution of Justice among the citizens of the said state without any fear, favor, partiality, affection, or hope of reward.

"AUGUSTUS SACKET.

"Taken and subscribed this 25 day of March, 1807, before me, Perley Keyes, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Jefferson."

The first term of the County Court, of which there is any record, was held on the second Tuesday of May, 1807, at the school-house next south of Jonathan Cowan's mill, in the town of Watertown. Present, Augustus Sacket, first judge; Joshua Bealls, Perley Keyes, judges; Thomas White, assistant justice.

Samuel Whittlesey was at this time district attorney. The attorneys who appeared in court at this time were Isaac W. Bostwick, Samuel C. Kannady, Benjamin Skinner, Elisha Camp, Samuel Whittlesey, and John Kirkland. As at this time no judgments were entered on default in vacation the record was a very good indication of the business and standing of attorneys.

The next term of the court was held at the same place on the second Tuesday of August, 1807, before the same judges. At this term the name of Thomas Y. Howe, Amos Benedict, and Moss Kent appeared as attorneys on the record. At this term of the court the gaol liberties were established, and also the following order was entered, viz.:—

"Ordered that the present rules of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York for the admission of attorneys and counsellors be adopted by this court, except the distinction between attorneys and counsellors, and excepting that attorneys and counsellors from other states shall not be admitted to practice as attorneys or counsellors of this court unless such attorney or attorneys, counsellor or counsellors, shall produce a certificate from a regularly practicing attorney of this court of having served a regular clerkship for the term of three years in the office of said attorney."

The records of the court were often imperfectly kept. At some of the terms there is no record of the judges holding the same; and until about the year 1815 there is no record of any order admitting attorneys to practice. Their names have been obtained from their oaths as such, found on file, and, in some instances, from their appearing upon the records in the trial of cases as such attorneys. In the Supreme Court an attorney was required to practice three years before he could be admitted to practice as a counselor. The admission as attorney did not entitle him to try or argue causes in court. But in the Common Pleas the admission as attorney was also an admission to practice as counselor.

The knowledge of the courts, by whom held, both of the Common Pleas and of the Supreme Court, now possessed by the community, is derived wholly by tradition, and is very indefinite. As much speculation and curiosity is often manifested as to the same it is deemed proper to give here the terms of the courts, and when and by whom held, both of the Common Pleas and the Supreme Court, from the organization of the county in 1805 to the time the constitution of 1846 went into operation; the names of the attorneys admitted during that time; and the various officers of the court, so far as may be gleaned from the records. The acts of the legislature changing the time of holding the terms is not noticed, being essential only as accounting for the variation from the act of organization of the courts.

First, to continue the history of the Common Pleas and General Sessions.

December Term, 1807.—Joshua Bealls, Perley Keyes, judges ; Thomas White, Lyman Ellis, William Hunter, assistant justices.

May Term, 1808.—Augustus Sacket, first judge ; Joseph Clark, Thomas White, Lyman Ellis, judges.

August Term, 1808.—Joshua Bealls, Joseph Clark, Thomas White, Lyman Ellis, judges.

December Term, 1808.—Augustus Sacket, first judge ; Joseph Clark, Joshua Bealls, Lyman Ellis, Thomas White, judges.

May Term, 1809.—Same as December term, 1808, at school-house south of Jonathan Cowan's mill.

July Term, 1809.—Court-House. Joseph Clark, Thomas White, Lyman Ellis, judges ; Curtis Hinds, William Hunter, assistant justices.

October Term, 1809.—Joshua Bealls, Thomas White, Lyman Ellis, judges.

March Term, 1810.—Joshua Bealls, Thomas White, Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, judges.

July Term, 1810.—Moss Kent, first judge, appeared and took his seat on Thursday. Other judges not named.

October Term, 1810.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Joshua Bealls, Joseph Clark, Thomas White, Lyman Ellis, judges.

March Term, 1811.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Joseph Clark, Thomas White, judges.

July Term, 1811.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Joseph Clark, Thomas White, judges.

October Term, 1811.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Joseph Clark, Joshua Bealls, Lyman Ellis, judges.

March Term, 1812.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Joseph Clark, Thomas White, Joshua Bealls, Lyman Ellis, judges.

July Term, 1812.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Joseph Clark, Thomas White, Joshua Bealls, Lyman Ellis, judges.

October Term, 1812.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Joseph Clark, Eliphalet Edmonds, judges.

March Term, 1813.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Joshua Bealls, Lyman Ellis, Abel Cole, judges.

July Term, 1813.—The only caption to the proceedings at this term is simply as July Term, 1813, and no date can be found in any of the proceedings. But in the records of the General Sessions held at the same time the following names appear: Ethel Bronson, John Brown, Noadiah Hubbard, Jabez Foster, judges.

October Term, 1813.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Ethel Bronson, Jabez Foster, judges.

March Term, 1814.—Jabez Foster, John Brown, Noadiah Hubbard, judges.

July Term, 1814.—Moss Kent, first judge ; Jabez Foster, Ethel Bronson, judges.

October Term, 1814.—Jabez Foster, Noadiah Hubbard, Wolcott Hubbell, William Baker, judges.

March Term, 1815.—Joshua Bealls, Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, Abel Cole, judges.

July Term, 1815.—Present, Joshua Bealls, Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, Samuel Whittlesey, judges.

October Term, 1815.—Present, Moss Kent, first judge; Joshua Bealls, Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, Abel Cole, judges.

March Term, 1816.—Present, Joseph Clark, Joshua Bealls, Lyman Ellis, Eliphalet Edmonds, judges.

First Tuesday in July, 1816.—Joseph Clark, Joshua Bealls, Lyman Ellis, judges. The attorneys of record at this term were C. E. Clarke, Amos Holton, M. Sterling, H. Emerson, T. C. Chittenden, S. Beardsley, J. Butterfield, Ten Eyck & Channing (admitted March 12, 1812), Ely & Camp, D. W. Bucklin, G. Smith, L. Munson, B. Wright, I. W. Bostwick, Bostwick & Talcott, A. Lathrop, Wardwell & Rossiter, Ela Collins, J. P. Rossiter.

October Term, 1816.—Joshua Bealls, Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, Abel Cole, judges; Amasa Trowbridge, assistant justice.

December Term, 1816.—Same judges.

March Term, 1817.—Same judges.

July Term, 1817.—Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, judges; Amasa Trowbridge, assistant justice.

October Term, 1817.—Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, Abel Cole, judges.

December Term, 1817.—Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, Abel Cole, judges.

March Term, 1818.—Elijah Fields, Lyman Ellis, William Robinson, Amasa Trowbridge, judges.

July, 1818.—Amasa Trowbridge, Calvin McKnight, Lyman Ellis, judges.

December Term, 1818.—Amasa Trowbridge, William Robinson, Lyman Ellis, Abel Cole, judges.

March Term, 1819.—Abel Cole, Calvin McKnight, Aaron Palmer, judges.

July, 1819.—Abel Cole, first judge; Calvin McKnight, Aaron Palmer, judges.

October, 1819.—Same judges.

December, 1819.—Abel Cole, first judge; William Robinson, Elijah Fields, judges.

March Term, 1820.—Abel Cole, first judge; Hart Massey, Elijah Fields, judges.

July Term, 1820.—Abel Cole, William Robinson, Hart Massey, Elijah Fields, judges.

October Term, 1820.—William Robinson, Elijah Fields, S. C. Kannady, Hart Massey, judges.

December Term, 1820.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge; Elijah Fields, S. C. Kannady, Hart Massey, judges.

March Term, 1821.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Joseph Hawkins, Hiram Steele, judges.

July Term, 1821.—E. Ten Eyck, first judge ; Hiram Steele, Richard Goodell, side judges.

October Term, 1821.—Richard Goodell, Joseph Hawkins, Eliphalet Edmonds, judges.

December Term, 1821.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Richard Goodell, Hiram Steele, judges.

March Term, 1822.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Hiram Steele, Joseph Hawkins, judges.

July Term, 1822.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Richard Goodell, Hiram Steele, judges.

October Term, 1822.—E. Ten Eyck, first judge ; Hiram Steele, Richard Goodell, Joseph Hawkins, judges.

December Term, 1822.—E. Ten Eyck, first judge ; Hiram Steele, Joseph Hawkins, Eliphalet Edmonds, judges.

March Term, 1823.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Zeno Allen, Joseph Hawkins, judges.

July Term, 1823.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Joseph Hawkins, Zeno Allen, A. S. Greene, judges.

October Term, 1823.—E. Ten Eyck, first judge ; A. S. Greene, Joseph Hawkins, Zeno Allen, judges.

December Term, 1823.—Zeno Allen, Joseph Hawkins, Eliphalet Edmonds, Alpheus S. Greene, judges.

March Term, 1824.—Zeno Allen, Alpheus S. Greene, Joseph Hawkins, judges.

July Term, 1824.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Alpheus S. Greene, Joseph Hawkins, Zeno Allen, judges.

October Term, 1824.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Zeno Allen, A. S. Greene, judges.

December Term, 1824.—Zeno Allen, Joseph Hawkins, Daniel Wardwell, Alpheus S. Greene, judges.

July Term, 1825.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Alpheus S. Greene, Daniel Wardwell, judges.

October Term, 1825.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Zeno Allen, Daniel Wardwell, A. S. Greene, judges.

December Term, 1825.—Joseph Hawkins, Zeno Allen, Alpheus S. Greene, judges.

March Term, 1826.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Zeno Allen, Alpheus S. Greene, Joseph Hawkins, judges.

September Term, 1826.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Zeno Allen, Daniel Wardwell, Alpheus S. Greene, Joseph Hawkins, judges.

December Term, 1826.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Daniel Wardwell, Alpheus S. Greene, Zeno Allen, judges.

February Term, 1827.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Joseph Hawkins, Zeno Allen, judges.

June Term, 1827.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Joseph Hawkins, Zeno Allen, A. S. Greene, judges.

September Term, 1827.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Zeno Allen, Daniel Wardwell, Joseph Hawkins, judges.

December Term, 1827.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Daniel Wardwell, Zeno Allen, judges.

February Term, 1828.—Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge ; Zeno Allen, Joseph Hawkins, judges ; Josiah Bealls, crier.

June Term, 1828.—Daniel Wardwell, Zeno Allen, Alpheus S. Greene, judges.

February Term, 1829.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; George Brown, Jr., Zeno Allen, John Macumber, judges.

June Term, 1829.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; Zeno Allen, George Brown, Benjamin Wright, judges.

September Term, 1829.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; George Brown, Benjamin Wright, John Macumber, judges.

December Term, 1829.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; George Brown, John Macumber, Zeno Allen, judges.

February Term, 1830.—No judges recorded.

June Term, 1830.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; George Brown, John Macumber, Zeno Allen, judges.

September Term, 1830.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; Benjamin Wright, John Macumber, George Brown, Zeno Allen, judges.

December Term, 1830.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; Benjamin Wright, George Brown, Zeno Allen, John Macumber, judges.

February Term, 1831.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; Benjamin Wright, John Macumber, George Brown, Zeno Allen, judges.

June Term, 1831.—Calvin McKnight, first judge ; George Brown, Zeno Allen, John Macumber, Benjamin Wright, judges.

September Term, 1831.—Same judges.

December Term, 1831.—Same judges.

February Term, 1832.—Same except B. Wright.

June Term, 1832.—All judges as above.

September Term, 1832.—All judges as above.

December Term, 1832.—All judges as above.

February Term, 1833.—All except B. Wright.

May Term, 1833.—Present, Calvin McKnight, first judge ; George Brown, Zeno Allen, John Macumber, Benjamin Wright, judges.

September Term, 1833.—Present, same judges.

December Term, 1833.—Present, same judges.

May Term, 1834.—Present, same judges.

September Term, 1834.—Present, same judges.

December Term, 1834.—Present, same judges.

February Term, 1835.—Present, same judges.

May Term, 1835.—Present, same judges.

September Term, 1835.—Present, same judges.

December Term, 1835.—Present, same judges.

February Term, 1836.—Present, same judges.

May Term, 1836.—Present, same judges.

September Term, 1836.—Present, Calvin McKnight, first judge; John Macumber, George Brown, judges.

December Term, 1836.—Present, all the judges.

February Term, 1837.—Present, all the judges.

May Term, 1837.—Present, all the judges.

September Term, 1837.—Present, all the judges.

December Term, 1837.—Present, all the judges.

February Term, 1838.—Present, all the judges.

May Term, 1838.—No record of judges.

September Term, 1838.—Present, all the judges.

December Term, 1838.—Present, all the judges.

February Term, 1839.—Present, all the judges.

May Term, 1839.—Present, all the judges.

September Term, 1839.—Present, all the judges.

December Term, 1839.—Present, all the judges.

February Term, 1840.—Present, Calvin McKnight, first judge; Zeno Allen, George Brown, judges.

May Term, 1840.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge; Egbert Ten Eyck, Marcellus K. Stowe, Eldridge G. Merrick, judges.

September Term, 1840.—Present, same judges and Hiram Carpenter, judge.

December Term, 1840.—Present, Egbert Ten Eyck, Marcellus K. Stowe, Eldridge G. Merrick, Hiram Carpenter, judges.

February Term, 1841.—Present, Egbert Ten Eyck, Hiram Carpenter, Marcellus K. Stowe, Eldridge G. Merrick, judges.

May Term, 1841.—Present, Egbert Ten Eyck, Hiram Carpenter, Hiram Dewey, judges.

September Term, 1841.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge; Egbert Ten Eyck, John Thurman, Hiram Dewey, Hiram Carpenter, judges.

December Term, 1841.—Present, Egbert Ten Eyck, Hiram Carpenter, John Thurman, Hiram Dewey, judges.

February Term, 1842.—Present, Egbert Ten Eyck, John Thurman, Hiram Dewey, judges.

May Term, 1842.—Present, Hiram Carpenter, John Thurman, Hiram Dewey, judges.

September Term, 1842.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge; Hiram Carpenter, John Thurman, Hiram Dewey, judges.

December Term, 1842.—Present, Hiram Carpenter, Hiram Dewey, John Thurman, judges.

February Term, 1843.—Present, John Thurman, Hiram Carpenter, Hiram Dewey, judges.

May Term, 1843.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge ; Hiram Carpenter, Hiram Dewey, George C. Sherman, John Thurman, judges.

September Term, 1843.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge ; George C. Sherman, John Thurman, Hiram Dewey, judges.

December Term, 1843.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge ; John Thurman, George C. Sherman, Hiram Carpenter, judges.

February Term, 1844.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge ; Hiram Dewey, Hiram Carpenter, John Thurman, judges.

May Term, 1844.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge ; Hiram Dewey, Hiram Carpenter, John Thurman, judges.

September Term, 1844.—Present, John Thurman, Hiram Dewey, judges.

December Term, 1844.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge ; Hiram Dewey, John Thurman, judges.

February Term, 1845.—Present, Thomas C. Chittenden, first judge ; Jason Clark, Hiram Dewey, judges.

May Term, 1845.—Present, Calvin Skinner, first judge ; George C. Sherman, Jason Clark, Hiram Dewey, John Thurman, judges.

September Term, 1845.—Present, Calvin Skinner, first judge ; Jason Clark, Hiram Dewey, John Thurman, judges.

December Term, 1845.—Present, George C. Sherman, Jason Clark, Hiram Dewey, John Thurman, judges.

February Term, 1846.—Present, Calvin Skinner, first judge ; John Thurman, judge.

May Term, 1846.—Present, Calvin Skinner, first judge ; George C. Sherman, Jason Clark, Joseph Boyer, judges.

September Term, 1846.—Present, Calvin Skinner, first judge ; George C. Sherman, Jason Clark, Joseph Boyer, Thomas Waite, judges.

December Term, 1846.—Present, Calvin Skinner, first judge ; George C. Sherman, Jason Clark, Joseph Boyer, Thomas Waite, judges.

February Term, 1847.—Present, Calvin Skinner, first judge ; Jason Clark, Joseph Boyer, George C. Sherman, judges.

May Term, 1847.—Present, Calvin Skinner, first judge ; George C. Sherman, Jason Clark, Joseph Boyer, judges.

The next term of the court was held under the constitution of 1846, when the name was changed from Common Pleas to the Jefferson County Court, and was held by Robert Lansing, the first judge elected under that constitution.

SUPREME COURT.

The first Supreme Court held in Jefferson County was on June 17, 1807, at the same place where the Court of Common Pleas was held. Present, Hon. Smith Thompson, justice; Augustus Sacket, Joshua Bealls, Perley Keyes, judges; Lyman Ellis, assistant justice.

The second, in June, 1808.—Present, Chief Justice Kent; Joseph Clark, Augustus Sacket, Thomas White, judges; Corlis Hinds, assistant justice.

The third, in June, 1809.—Present, Hon. Joseph C. Yates, justice; Joseph Clark, Joshua Bealls, Thomas White, judges.

The fourth, in June, 1810.—Present, Ambrose Spencer, justice; Joseph Clark, Joshua Bealls, Lyman Ellis, judges.

The fifth, in June, 1811.—Present, William W. Van Ness, justice; Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, Joshua Bealls, judges.

The sixth, in June, 1812.—Present, Smith Thompson, justice. There is no record of the attendance of any of the county judges at this term.

The seventh, in June, 1813.—Present, Joseph C. Yates, justice; Jabez Foster, John Brown, Ethel Bronson, judges.

The eighth, in June, 1814.—Present, William W. Van Ness, justice; Moss Kent, Jabez Foster, judges.

The ninth, in June, 1815.—Present, Ambrose Spencer, justice; Moss Kent, Joseph Clark, judges.

The tenth, in June, 1816.—Present, William W. Van Ness, justice; Joseph Clark, Moss Kent, judges.

The eleventh, in June, 1817.—Present, Smith Thompson, justice; Joseph Clark, Abel Cole, judges.

The twelfth, in June, 1818.—Present, Jonas Platt, justice; Abel Cole, Amasa Trowbridge, judges.

The thirteenth, in June, 1819.—Present, Joseph C. Yates, justice; Calvin McKnight, Aaron Palmer, William Robinson, judges.

The fourteenth must have been in 1820, but the record is blank; probably no record was ever made.

The fifteenth, in June, 1821.—Present, Jonas Platt, justice; Egbert Ten Eyck, Hiram Steele, judges.

The sixteenth, in June, 1822.—Present, Ambrose Spencer, chief justice; Egbert Ten Eyck, Richard Goodell, Hiram Steele, judges.

This brings us down to the circuit courts held under the constitution which took effect January 1, 1823. Under this constitution Nathan Williams was appointed circuit judge for the fifth judicial district, on April 21, 1823, and continued to serve as such until the appointment in his place of Samuel Beardsley, April 19, 1834. It does not appear from the record that he ever officiated as such judge, and is supposed to have resigned or not to have accepted the appointment, for, on May 7, 1834, Hiram Denio was ap-

pointed such judge in his place. He officiated until April, 1838. Isaac H. Bronson was appointed in the place of Hiram Denio, who resigned on account of ill health. Bronson was then a member of Congress from this district, and whose vote was wanted in Congress to sustain the administration of Martin Van Buren as President; and for this reason he declined to accept the appointment. In the fall of 1838 he was a candidate for reelection, and was defeated. He was subsequently appointed by Van Buren as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Florida. He left Watertown and thereafter resided in Florida during the remainder of his life. On July 17, 1838, Philo Gridley was appointed circuit judge for this district, and immediately entered upon the duties thereof; and continued to act as such circuit judge and vice-chancellor until July, 1847, when the constitution of 1846 went into effect.

Nathan Williams, circuit judge, held the June and December circuits in each year, commencing in June, 1823, to the June circuit, 1830.

In March, 1829, Esek Cowan, circuit judge, held a court here, at which was tried an indictment against three Gillingshams for a nuisance in obstructing Perch River. They were convicted and the sheriff directed to remove the obstruction.

At the June Term of this circuit, in 1828, Henry Evans was tried and convicted of murder, and was sentenced to be, and was, hanged on the 22d of August: H. H. Coffeen, sheriff, Robert Lansing, district attorney, and Charles E. Clark for the people; Sterling & Bronson and Nathan Rathbun for the prisoner. This execution was a great event, not only in the county, but for hundreds of miles around it. Crowds from every direction came for a day or two before hand. On that day the writer accompanied his father with a team to Watertown, sympathizing with the general excitement, to witness the execution. The nearest to the village he could get with his team was a house occupied by Theodore Tuttle, on State street. Every other barn and yard between that and the court-house, as well as the side streets, were filled with teams and carriages. The streets were crowded with people. We worked our way to a position near the jail. A little after 12 o'clock a military company, with a band of martial music and a hearse, appeared before the jail. Soon the jail door opened and Henry H. Coffeen, followed by the prisoner between several deputies, came out and marched directly behind the hearse, surrounded by the military, the band with muffled drum playing a solemn death march, so-called. The prisoner was a tall, athletic looking man, dressed in a white robe and a white cap on his head, being his grave clothes. It was said he preferred to walk than to ride. The procession, so formed, marched to and across the lower bridge to the place of execution, followed by the immense crowd. The gallows was erected on a high point of ground on the other side of the river. At that time there were no buildings there. It was an open field, to be plainly seen from the south bank of the river. We found a place on this bank, where the gallows and the immense crowd on the

other side of the river were in full view. As the prisoner ascended the scaffold my father placed me upon his shoulders, where I had a full view of the whole scene until the criminal was pronounced dead and cut down. After he was suspended there were a few convulsive movements of the body, the right arm and leg, and all was over. During this time and until he was taken down there was almost breathless silence throughout this vast multitude, and as the scene closed they turned, and the movement of this mass of men, women, and children from the field was a sight never to be forgotten. The writer was then but eight years of age; but the history of that day is as vivid in his memory as if it had occurred within a year last past. It is well that such public executions have been abolished.

The June circuit, and Oyer and Terminer for 1830, was held by Samuel Nelson, judge of the 6th circuit. Until June, 1834, the court was held by Nathan Williams, except the December circuit of 1833, at which no judge attended, and the court was adjourned *sine die* by the sheriff. The June circuit of 1834 was held by Hiram Denio, as also the subsequent circuits in each year until June, 1837. The June circuit of 1837 was held by Charles H. Ruggles, judge of the 2d circuit. The December Term of the same year was held by Hiram Denio, the last term of this court he ever held. The June Term of 1838 was held by John P. Cushman, of the 3d circuit, and the next circuit and all subsequent circuits to July, 1847, were held by Philo Gridley.

The first court was held in the school-house next south of Jonathan Cowan's mills, in the village of Watertown, until the term in 1809. Subsequent to that they were held in the new court-house, built upon a lot conveyed to the county by Henry Coffeen, for the purposes of a court-house and jail; and so long as they should be used for that purpose. The lot was the same as the one on which the present jail is situated. This court-house was burned in 1821, and a new court-house, of stone, was erected on the same site, in which courts were held until 1858 or 1859. The old stone building became so dilapidated that it was totally unsuitable for court purposes, and courts were held in Apollo Hall on Court street, and in Washington Hall, until the erection of the present court-house in 1862. This house was dedicated October 7, 1862, at which John Clarke, Esq., delivered an able and very interesting address on the reminiscences of the bench and bar of this county, after which a supper, with toasts and speeches, was had at the Woodruff House. The occasion was the sitting of the General Term of this district; present, the following judges: Joseph Mullin, Henry A. Foster, Leroy Morgan, and William J. Bacon.

The following are the first judges of the Common Pleas, district attorneys, sheriffs, surrogates, and county clerks from the organization of the county, with the dates of their appointment and election down to the present time, as taken from the civil list:—

JUDGES.

Augustus Sacket.....	February 26, 1807	Calvin Skinner.....	April 1, 1845
Moss Kent.....	February 26, 1810	Robert Lansing.....	June, 1847
Abel Cole.....	February 26, 1818	William C. Thompson.....	November, 1851
Egbert Ten Eyck.....	January 24, 1820	Charles D. Wright.....	November, 1859
Calvin McKnight.....	January 24, 1829	Azariah H. Sawyer.....	November, 1867
Thomas C. Chittenden.....	February 28, 1840	Charles H. Walts.....	November, 1877

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Nathan Williams.....	until 1808	Joshua Moore, Jr.....	February, 1846
Samuel Whittlesey.....	until 1813	Joshua Moore, Jr.....	June, 1847
Amos Benedict.....	appointed March 18, 1813	James F. Starbuck.....	November, 1850
Ela Collins.....	June, 1815	Delano C. Calvin.....	November, 1853
David W. Bucklin.....	June 12, 1818	David M. Bennett.....	November, 1856
Horatio Shunway.....	February 26, 1820	Bradley Winslow.....	November, 1859
David W. Bucklin.....	February 13, 1821	Lafayette C. Bigelow.....	November, 1862
Robert Lansing.....	June 19, 1826	Bradley Winslow.....	November, 1865
George C. Sherman.....	February, 1833	Pardon C. Williams.....	November, 1868
Dyer N. Burnham.....	February, 1840	Watson M. Rogers.....	November, 1874
Joseph Mullin.....	February, 1843	Edgar C. Emerson.....	November, 1880
Robert Lansing.....	February, 1845		

SHERIFFS.

Abel Sherman.....	April 3, 1805	Walter Collins.....	November, 1846
Hugh Henderson.....	February 24, 1808	Rufus Herrick.....	November, 1849
Perley Keyes.....	March 15, 1808	Daniel C. Rouse.....	November, 1852
David I. Andrus.....	March 16, 1812	Wells Benton.....	November, 1855
John Paddock.....	February 24, 1813	Abner Baker.....	October 12, 1857
David I. Andrus.....	February 16, 1815	Tilly R. Pratt.....	November, 1857
Joseph Clark.....	February 26, 1818	Francis A. Cross.....	November, 1860
Amasa Trowbridge.....	March 6, 1819	Nathan Strong.....	November, 1863
Jason Fairbanks.....	February 12, 1821	James Johnson.....	November, 1866
Jason Fairbanks.....	November, 1822	Addison W. Wheelock.....	November, 1869
Henry H. Coffeen.....	November, 1825	George Babbitt.....	November, 1872
John Fay.....	November, 1828	Abner W. Peck.....	November, 1875
Heman Millard.....	November, 1831	Leonard Seaton.....	November, 1878
Chauncey Baker.....	November, 1834	G. Harrison Smith.....	November, 1881
Abner Baker.....	November, 1837	James M. Felt.....	November, 1884
Albert P. Brayton.....	November, 1840	Willard E. Saxe.....	November, 1887
Herman Strong.....	November, 1843		

SURROGATES.

Benjamin Skinner.....	April 3, 1805	John Clarke.....	February 28, 1840
Amasa Trowbridge.....	February 12, 1811	Nathaniel P. Wardwell.....	February 28, 1844
John M. Canfield.....	March 15, 1811	Lysander H. Brown.....	June, 1847
Elisha Camp.....	February 26, 1813	James R. A. Perkins.....	November, 1851
David Perry.....	June 27, 1815	Milton H. Merwin.....	November, 1859
Lyman Munson.....	April 2, 1816	David M. Bennett.....	November, 1863
Benjamin Wright.....	November 26, 1829	William W. Taggart.....	November, 1867
Lyman Munson.....	February 13, 1821	Ross C. Scott.....	November, 1877
Benjamin Wright.....	March 27, 1823		

CLERKS.

Henry Coffeen.....	April 3, 1805	James G. Lynde.....	November, 1840
Egbert Ten Eyck.....	March 5, 1807	Isaac Munson.....	November, 1849
Benjamin Skinner.....	February 12, 1811	John L. Marsh.....	November, 1852
Richard M. Esselstyn.....	February 26, 1813	Russell B. Biddlecom.....	November, 1858
Benjamin Skinner.....	February 16, 1815	Dexter Wilder.....	November, 1861
George Andrus.....	June 3, 1820	Nelson D. Ferguson.....	November, 1867
Henry H. Sherwood.....	February 13, 1821	Jacob Stears, Jr.....	November, 1870
Henry H. Sherwood.....	November, 1822	George Cole.....	November, 1876
Peleg Burchard.....	November, 1828	Fred Waddingham.....	November, 1879
Daniel Lee.....	November, 1840	O. De Grasse Greene.....	November, 1885
Charles B. Hoard.....	November, 1843		

The effort has been made to ascertain the names of all the attorneys who were admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in this county, from its organization to July, 1847. This has been attended with great difficulty and much uncertainty. Prior to 1815 no order of the court admitting attorneys is found upon the record. The information has been derived from the oaths as such attorneys found on file, and from their first appearance upon the records of the court, and in some cases solely from tradition. From 1815, thenceforth, orders were entered, and particularly after 1820. It is not claimed that the list is accurate, but it is as much so as can at this day be determined from the data at hand.

ATTORNEYS, ETC.

May Term, 1807.—The attorneys admitted up to this time ascertained as before stated were as follows: Augustus Sacket, Benjamin Skinner, Moss Kent, Egbert Ten Eyck, Samuel C. Kannady, Elisha Camp, Thomas Y. Howe, Thomas Skinner, Isaac W. Bostwick, John Kirkland.

At the August Term, 1807, the following additional attorneys appeared: Samuel Whittlsey and Amos Benedict.

At the December Term, 1807.—Lyman Munson.

May Term, 1808.—Ela Collins.

August Term, 1808.—Henry R. Storrs, Boswick & Allen.

December Term, 1808.—Artemus Stoel.

May Term, 1809.—Skinner & Sterling.

March Term, 1810.—Micah Sterling and William Brown.

March Term, 1811.—Alfred Lathrop, David W. Bucklin, Popham & Radcliff, Wright & Camp, William S. Radcliff, David Perry, Canfield & Brown.

March Term, 1812.—Ely & Camp.

July Term, 1812.—H. W. Channing.

October Term, 1813.—Justin Butterfield, Samuel A. Talcott, Enoch Ely, Thomas C. Chittenden.

1814.—Barnabas Yale, March Term; Daniel Wardell, July Term.

1815.—Harlow Emerson, Amos Holton, J. Rossiter, March Term ; Samuel Beardsley, July Term ; George Smith, Charles E. Clarke, October Term.

1817.—Baron S. Doty, Abel P. Vosburgh, William D. Ford, John Cooke, Cornelius Low, July Term ; H. Leavenworth, October Term.

1818.—David Brooks, Jr.

1819.—Charles Hayden, E. Smith Lee.

1820.—Charles Dayan, March Term ; Robert Lansing, July Term ; John McCarty, Horatio Shumway, December Term.

1822.—George P. Bond, March Term ; Dyer Tillinghast, July Term ; Benajah B. Phelps, December Term.

1823.—George C. Sherman, January Term ; Isaac H. Bronson, October Term ; John Adams, December Term.

1824.—Perley G. Keyes, March Term ; Jeduthan Steele.

1825.—John Clarke, July Term ; Edward Fowler, March Term.

1826.—Alexander W. Stowe, March Term ; Calvin Skinner, Orson Parker, Bernard Bagley, June Term.

1828.—Mareus W. Mathews, June Term.

1829.—Edwin Dodge, June Term ; Edmund M. Eldridge, Stockwell Osgood, February Term.

1830.—Horace How, William A. Greene, June Term.

1831.—John W. Tamblin, Alfred D. Rathbun, Edward B. Hawes, William Ruger, February Term ; Andrew Z. McCarty, September Term ; William H. Shumway, Henderson Spencer, Jason Marsh, Dyer N. Burnham, December Term.

1832.—Albert Richmond, Samuel G. Watson, Sanford M. Green, June Term.

1833.—Peter Yates, February Term ; Augustus Ford, September Term ; Nathan Rathbun, July Term.

1834.—John S. Bagg, February Term ; Anthony Ten Eyck, George A. Benedict, September Term.

1835.—Ahera G. Eastman, Charles Mason, September Term.

1836.—Gouverneur M. Bucklin, September Term ; Cyrus H. Stone, December Term.

1837.—Alonzo M. Watson, May Term ; Joseph Mullin, Westel W. Wager, December Term.

1838.—Frederick W. Hubbard, George W. Hungerford, September Term ; Wooster Sherman, December Term.

1839.—George Camp, February Term ; William C. Thompson, Stephen G. Dodge, May Term ; Lysander H. Brown, Allen Nims, Randolph Barnes, John Henry Dutton, Charles D. Wright, September Term ; Nathaniel P. Wardwell, Joseph Curtis Pattridge, Jasper W. Gilbert, Joshua Moore, John F. Hutchinson, December Term.

1840.—Marcus Bickford, February Term ; William A. Forward, May Term ; Lawrence J. Goodale.

1842.—Joseph W. Brackett, George R. Fairbanks, May Term ; David J. Wager, December Term.

1843.—Gould T. Curtis, February Term ; Eugene C. Leis, Luther J. Dorwin, James F. Starbuck, Wellington W. Butterfield, May Term ; Laban H. Ainsworth, Charles W. Rogers, William L. Sherman, Albert A. Hawes, September Term.

1844.—Edwin Clark, February Term ; Richard S. Hunt, James R. A. Perkins, May Term ; John P. Brown, December Term.

1845.—Augustus D. B. Goodale, Isaac Van Vleck, December Term.

1846.—Levi H. Brown, William A. Gilbert, February Term ; Merritt Andrus, Stephen J. Hubbard, May Term ; Richard Ely, September Term ; Silas A. Webb, Edmund B. Wynn, William A. Ely, December Term.

1847.—Samuel B. Starr, Samuel Wardwell, Alexander Wilson, Albert B. Gilbert, February Term ; Oliver Robbins, May Term.

Of the life and character of the judges of the early history of this county but little is necessarily known. Many of them were laymen, never having been members of the bar, and were appointed for political reasons, as well as for their prominent standing in the community. So far as can be ascertained, without much time and difficulty at this time, a brief statement of each man, not a lawyer, who officiated as a judge is here given, those who were attorneys being mentioned with attorneys hereinafter given.

Augustus Sacket was a very estimable gentleman, from whom Sackets Harbor took its name. He was part proprietor and agent of the lands comprised in that village. It does not appear from the record that he officiated in any of the courts of this county in any other capacity than that of first judge.

Perley Keyes resided in Watertown ; an able but uneducated man. He had extraordinary judgment upon all matters—a shrewd politician. Events of his life have been repeatedly written. In fact by nature he was a man of superior intellect and nerve. He was the father of Perley G. Keyes, known in his day as Gardner Keyes, and grandfather of Rev. Richard G. Keyes, now living in the old homestead in Watertown. He died May 13, 1834.

Lyman Ellis was a quiet, unostentatious gentleman of Ellisburgh, one of the pioneers, and a long time agent for the lands there, and who gave name to the town.

Joseph Clark was a resident of Watertown, and a prominent business man, owning and carrying on the milling business below the lower bridge on the river, and is said to have mingled quite extensively in politics. He was father of the late Charles Clark, who died in 1880.

Eliphalet Edmonds resided in Adams. It is reported that while he held the office of judge he was indicted for blasphemy in his own court. He successfully defended himself on the ground that it was simply a theological discussion ; and that such discussions were free under the constitution giving liberty of speech.

Ethel Bronson was one of the early settlers of Rutland, was agent of the proprietors, and was the father of Isaac H. Bronson hereafter mentioned.

John Brown resided at Brownville; was a brother of General Jacob Brown, of the army of 1812, from whose father the town took its name. "But in the mutations of life it retains now scarcely anything of this family or its fortunes but the distinguished name."

Noadiah Hubbard was one of the very first settlers of the town of Champion, and a resident there until a few years since, when he died nearly 100 years of age. He was the father of Frederick W. Hubbard, one of the justices of the Supreme Court from 1852 to 1858, now deceased, and of Mrs. George C. Sherman, who is now living, and of Mrs. Robert Lansing now deceased.

Jabez Foster was "one of the early and enterprising merchants of Watertown, whose name and widely extended business were coincident with the early history and prosperity of the town and county, and who always mingled with its industry and enterprise."

Amasa Trowbridge was a surgeon in the army of 1812, under Maj.-General Jacob Brown. After the war he settled in Watertown, and continued the family physician of Gen. Brown until the latter's death by apoplexy. He became one of the most eminent surgeons in the country. He was a man of great energy and nerve, lived to an old age, and died in Watertown a few years since.

Samuel Whittlesey.—See among the list of lawyers.

Elijah Fields resided in the town of Watertown, nearly on the line between that town and Hounsfield, known as Fields Settlement, and was the owner of considerable land in that vicinity, and a hotel, which was kept there, and after was well known for years as the Myrick Brown place.

Calvin McKnight resided in Watertown, was an amiable and upright gentleman, not so noted for his legal ability or learning as for his integrity. He was the judge who gave the opinion on the office of demurrer.

Aaron Palmer resided in Champion, was a justice of the peace there, and in his own opinion was one of the most important men in the county. He kept the hotel in Champion village for years. His strict integrity and courtesy to all gained the confidence of his townsmen. He drew most of the contracts and conveyances in that section, and his want of knowledge of the requirements of such business has rendered the tracing of title through his deeds, in many instances, an impossibility at this day.

Hart Massey was born in Salem, N. H., December 5, 1771; came to Watertown in 1800; purchased a tract of land on which a portion of the city of Watertown is now situated; moved his family here in 1801; and first resided in a house where the Paddock Arcade now is, then on the lot now owned by E. L. Paddock on Washington street. In 1812 he built the first brick house erected in the county, which is now standing on Massey avenue. He was appointed a judge in 1820. He was very efficient in the support of

the agricultural interests of the county. His numerous descendants are many of them among the prominent business men of the county, and useful members of society.

Thomas White resided in Rodman at the village called Whitesville, from whom the village was named. But little can be learned of his history, except that he was a prominent leading man in that community.

Abel Cole, judge and afterwards first judge of the county, also resided in Rodman, where his descendants, many of them, now reside.

Corlis Hinds resided in the town of Watertown; was a farmer, living in a stone house which is now standing south of the city limits. He was called captain, having previously held that rank as a seaman.

William Hunter resided in Adams. His particular history has not been ascertained.

William Baker resided at Sackets Harbor, and is said to have been the father of the late Josiah Baker and Thomas Baker, but this information is not very well authenticated.

Wolcott Hubbell resided in Champion; was a resident there with Egbert Ten Eyck at an early day. He was the owner of considerable property in what is now called West Carthage.

William Robinson resided in Brownville. His business has not been ascertained. Some of his descendants now, or did lately, reside in the village of Brownville.

Samuel C. Kannady was a prominent lawyer, surveyor, and the agent of Le Ray, in addition to being judge. Many of the deeds of Le Ray are signed by Mr. Kannady as attorney. He is represented as having been an able lawyer and business man.

Joseph Hawkins resided in Henderson. There is no record of his acts, except in politics. He is represented to have been the first man that overmatched Perley Keyes in political management, having defeated him for Congress in 1828.—See Hough's *History*, page 431.

Richard Goodell resided in Adams. He is remembered as a large and fine looking man, and as having ability and influence, and a strong Keyes man.

Zeno Allen resided at Sackets Harbor. There are many anecdotes related of him during his long period on the bench. His perceptions were slow. Sometimes, after others had ceased to laugh at some humorous story, he would break out laughing all alone, the gist of the story having just come through his mind. Yet he was of sound judgment, and had a good standing as judge.

Alpheus S. Greene was by profession a physician. He lived for some time at a place the other side of the bridge, across Perch River, on the road to Gunn's Corners. He moved thence to Watertown, and resided on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets until his death. He was reputed a good physician; was influential and active in politics; was postmaster at Watertown, and held other important offices from time to time.

George Brown resided at Brownville; was one of the most dignified and

venerable men in the county. He was, during the most of his life, a justice of the peace in that town, before whom many important trials were had, and the best lawyers of the county did not hesitate to appear before him. It is said his court was, at all times, as dignified and orderly as the Supreme Court. He was postmaster for years, and had the utmost confidence of the community in his ability and integrity. He was a member of the state Assembly in 1819, and secured the passage of the law erecting the town of Pamela from Brownville, giving it the name of the wife of General Brown. He was paternal uncle of Lysander H. Brown, mentioned in the sketches of members of the bar.

John Macumber resided at Evans Mills; was a man of even temper and cool judgment. He was the father-in-law of John W. Tamblin, an attorney of this court, and they occupied the same office together at Evans Mills for many years. He died at a very old age, highly respected by all.

Eldridge G. Merrick resided at Clayton; was the most extensive lumberman in the state, and the owner of the greatest fleet of vessels on the lake. He was the soul of honor and integrity, and of great financial ability. It is impossible to conceive of any motive he had in accepting the office of county judge. He held the office only a short time and resigned. Subsequently he removed to Detroit, and remained there the rest of his life.

Hiram Dewey lived in Orleans. He held the office during the latter part of the existence of the old Court of Common Pleas. He was a farmer until he became a large stockholder and an officer of the Jefferson County Agricultural Insurance Company, when he removed to Watertown, and resided there until his death.

John Thurman resided at the village of Dexter, in the town of Brownville; was a clear headed man in business and on the bench. He discharged the duties of the office with remarkable ability for a layman.

Jason Clark resided at Plessis, in Alexandria. He was the general land agent for Woodruff and Stocking; had been a surveyor for Le Ray for many years; was repeatedly elected supervisor of his town. He was an intelligent and influential man, and well known throughout the county.

Joseph Boyer resided at Evans Mills, in Le Ray; was a large land owner, and a man of considerable wealth. He died many years since, leaving a highly respected family, most of whom still reside in this county.

Thomas Waite resided in Rodman. He was the last of the judges appointed by the governor. He died during the last year, highly respected by the community in which he lived.

This comprises all those who officiated on the bench during the existence of the old Common Pleas; not lawyers by profession, as appears from the record. There are very few persons now living who remember these men or their history. What has here been written of them has been obtained mostly from the records, and in part from tradition, which is very unreliable as to accuracy. There are, doubtless, those now living in the county, if they could

be found, who could furnish a more detailed history of their lives. But the publisher cannot afford the time or expense of searching them out. The location of each has been given, so that those seeking this information may readily find out such history. The names of the attorneys who sat upon the bench will be found in the list of lawyers.

To give the history and character of the members of this bar, which is reputed to have, during the whole period, ranked second, if not first, in the state, may seem an easy task. But much time has been spent in searching records, and inquiring of persons in different localities, without ascertaining any thing very definite. Those living during the time, and who personally knew the facts, have passed away. What information has been gained is from the records, newspapers, and scrap books, and much from the very able address of John Clarke, in 1862, delivered at the dedication of the courthouse. Much has been taken verbatim from these sources, indicated only by quotation marks. In confirmation of the difficulties here stated, and that the meagreness of the history is no disparagement of the great ability of the members of this bar, the following, from an eminent jurist, is here copied:—

“Of lawyers whose lives are devoted exclusively to their profession but little is necessarily known. His life is usually devoted to attaining results that cease to be of interest when the end is accomplished, and it matters not how great may be his talents, how extensive his learning, or unwearied his industry. Unless he has had leisure to compose judicial works he can leave little behind him that will interest posterity, or which will serve to show of what he was able. A forensic argument or the occasional report of a trial may survive; but such fragmentary memorials are not of themselves sufficient to prove that a man had attained to commanding eminence in a profession where general excellence depends upon the possession and thorough cultivation of so many qualities. Eminent professional merit, the fruit of strong natural ability, coupled with great industry and experiences, has, during the lifetime of its possessor, but a few select admirers; and when he has passed away from the stage of life there is nothing but their recollections to float him down the stream of time, until he is lost in the mist that finally enshrouds all that is traditional.”

Benjamin Skinner was the first surrogate of the county, and held the office until February 12, 1811. He was then appointed county clerk, and held this office till February, 1813. He was succeeded by Richard M. Esselstyn, who held the office till February 16, 1815, when Skinner was again appointed such clerk, and held the office until June 3, 1820, when he finally retired from office. He had some considerable practice as an attorney, and was reputed an excellent clerk and a substantial man. He must have employed some subordinate to keep the records, not very proficient in the business, as they were not very well kept, either in order or penmanship. Mr. Skinner lived the remainder of his life and died at the residence of his son-in-law, George Webb, between Watertown and Evans Mills.

Moss Kent was a brother of the Chief Justice and Chancellor James Kent, and first located in Champion. Soon after he removed to Le Raysville and went into the office of Mr. LeRay as land agent, where he remained for many years. In 1810 he was appointed first judge of the county, which office he held until February 26, 1818. He was also elected to Congress. Mr. Clarke's address says of him: "He was a brother of James Kent, with very little share of the talent or learning of that great luminary of law and equity. In this is exemplified one of the freaks of nature, or else the influence of circumstances over the character and fortunes of men. Here the one brother, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of eminent jurists; the other, though educated to the law, a plodding land agent in the new county of Jefferson, and judge of its Common Pleas."

Egbert Ten Eyck "graduated from Williams College in Massachusetts, read law in Albany, and moved to Champion soon after 1800. After remaining there a few years, and soon after the organization of the county, he removed to Watertown and opened a law office. In 1812 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1820 was appointed first judge of the county, and held the office for nine years. He ran for Congress in 1822, but was defeated by Ela Collins, of Lewis County. He ran in 1824 and was elected. He was one of the side judges of the Jefferson Common Pleas in 1840. He took an active part in the promotion of religious, agricultural, and other interests in this county, and for 40 years was a prominent citizen, and was one of the most trustworthy and reliable lawyers. He died in Watertown in 1844, at the age of 68 years. He was father-in-law of the late Judge Mullin." The above is taken from a scrap book; the writer is unknown.

Elisha Camp resided at Sackets Harbor, and the records show that for a number of years he did an extensive law business. He was surrogate from February 26, 1813, to June 27, 1815. He was a member of the firms of Wright & Camp and Ely & Camp. In a few years he went into other business, and gradually abandoned the practice of law. He became one of the most prominent men in the county. His history is elsewhere written.

Thomas Skinner, one of the first attorneys admitted in this county, is said to have resided in Adams. He became a partner for a few years with Micah Sterling, under the name of Skinner & Sterling; but soon his name disappears from the record, and but little of his character or history is known.

Isaac W. Bostwick resided at Lowville, Lewis County. The record shows that he did a large business in this county, in almost every term of the court, for a number of years in his own name, and as Bostwick & Allen and Bostwick & Collins. He was land agent for the original proprietors of a large tract of land, and finally gradually left the law, and lived the rest of his life in the enjoyment of a large estate, and died full of honors.

John Kirkland, of whom nothing is positively known, appears upon the

record but a very few years, but has been supposed to have gone to Oneida County.

Samuel Whittlesey resided in Watertown; was the first district attorney appointed for the county, which office he held from 1808 until 1813; and was one of the judges in 1815. He was an able lawyer with an extensive practice, and highly respected until the event elsewhere recorded, when he sank into obscurity and disgrace.

Thomas Y. Howe resided in Brownville. He was educated for and officiated as an Episcopal minister. He was a man of great learning, of commanding presence, and an eloquent speaker. For some cause he left that profession and entered upon that of law; but he lacked that practical talent so requisite for success in that profession. He was in every way qualified to adorn the office of bishop in his church, for which office, it is said, he was a candidate before his fall. It has been said that the charges against him were false, and the moral and religious life led by him ever afterwards tends strongly to confirm that opinion.

Amos Benedict resided at Watertown. "He graduated at Yale College in 1800; studied law with Tapan Reeve, of Connecticut, (the noted lawyer, and author of Reeve's *Domestic Relations*,) and settled in Watertown in 1807. He was among the very first attorneys who located in Watertown, and was appointed district attorney in 1810. He died in 1814, and before the full development of talents and abilities as a lawyer. Yet from a small business at court he had before his death as much as any of the other members. He was profound and brilliant; and although his career was brief, yet he left a record behind him which still remains. He resided in a house which stood where the mansion of the late Oscar Paddock now stands, and out of which it was constructed. His family occupied that house as late as 1840. He was the owner of considerable real estate in rear of it, through which Benedict street runs, and after whom the street was named.

Henry R. Storrs first located in Champion, and was one of the original proprietors of that township. How long he remained there is not ascertained; but he at some early day removed to Whitesborough, Oneida County. But he attended almost every court here till after 1823. Mr. Clarke in his address says, that at the first Circuit Court held in the new stone court-house, in 1822, he first heard the ponderous eloquence of Henry R. Storrs. He subsequently removed to Connecticut, and was for many years the chief judge of the Supreme Court of that state, and so continued until his death.

Lyman Munson resided at Adams, and, judging from the record, was an attorney of good standing and had a good practice. He was surrogate from April 2, 1816, to November 26, 1820. His name is not in the list of attorneys in the state in 1821.

Ela Collins resided in Watertown for some time, and removed to Lowville; was a partner of Isaac W. Bostwick; was elected to Congress; was a very

able lawyer. He left an impression upon the community in which he lived, which is felt to this day.

Artemus Stool.—After much inquiry nothing of him is known. He had some business as attorney and some as a party litigant for three or four years, and then his name disappears from the record.

Micah Sterling was born in Lyme, Conn., November 5, 1784; entered Yale College in 1800, and graduated in 1804. He was a classmate and a great personal friend of John C. Calhoun during his life, and corresponded with him during the whole period, except during the nullification times. He attended a course of law lectures in Litchfield, Conn., and afterwards studied law with Judge Williams, at Utica. He located in Adams about 1809; and it is here that he formed a partnership with Thomas Skinner, under the firm name of Skinner & Sterling. He was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1811, and soon thereafter removed to Watertown. He built the stone hotel called the Mansion House, located about where the Iron block now stands, kept by Luther Gilson. On this lot was his first office. He bought a tract of land and built thereon the stone mansion, where his son, Rev. John C. Sterling, now resides, and surrounded it with a beautiful park, long known as Sterling's Park. He was elected to Congress in 1821, and in 1836 to the state Senate. Soon after the admission of Isaac H. Bronson as an attorney, in 1823, he formed a copartnership with him under the name of Sterling & Bronson, and so continued till 1840. Mr. Sterling from the beginning of his practice took one of the most prominent positions at the bar. He was tall, strongly built, and dignified in his deportment. He was a fluent speaker and cogent reasoner; and during the term of their copartnership the firm of Sterling & Bronson was at the head of the profession in this county. He died April 11, 1844, the same day of Judge Ten Eyck's decease.

Alfred Lathrop resided in Champion village for many years. He was the agent of Champion & Storrs, the original proprietors of that township, until the lands were all sold. He removed some time prior to 1840 to West Carthage, and engaged in farming, manufacturing linseed oil, etc., and lived to an old age, highly respected and esteemed by the community. He left a large family who left in early life for different parts of the county, one, Dr. Lathrop, going to the Sandwich Islands. There is not a representative of the family now living in this county.

Of Popham and Radcliff nothing can be learned. The name of William S. Radcliff appears in the list of attorneys for the state of New York in 1821, as located in the city of New York, and is supposed to be the same person.

David W. Bucklin was admitted in 1811. He soon attained the first rank in the profession. He was district attorney for many years. The description of Mr. Bucklin is best given in Mr. Clarke's address before referred to, and is here quoted. He says, after speaking of Micah Sterling: "The equally tall and more robust form of David W. Bucklin, with his powerful enunciation, sometimes withering rebuke and sarcasm, bearing down his adversary by the

very force of his presence, and frightening the witness out of his falsehood or integrity, no matter which, by, so to speak, the momentum of his appearance. This gentleman became afterwards involved in politics, went to the legislature, removed to New York, and died; and his mantle descended upon George C. Sherman, Esq., his partner. The last time I heard him speak was in the Court of Sessions in defending a prisoner on a charge of theft; and the question of intent was strictly involved; in the language of the books the *animus furandi*, literally translated, 'intent to steal.' In summing up to the jury Mr. Bucklin, in his impassioned manner, urged this principle, and, if I recollect right, successfully: that the legal term *animus furandi* signified a furious mind, 'a most furious mind, gentlemen of the jury!' and that his client's conviction or acquittal depended upon 'whether he, this poor, puny, half-starved, misbegotten creature, had a furious mind when he took the property. I tell you, gentlemen, the thing is impossible.'" "I could not determine," says Mr. Clarke, "at that time, though Mr. Bucklin had himself been district attorney, but was not burdened with classical learning, whether he was in earnest or jest in his argument; but from his manner every one would be led to believe that he was in dead earnest."

John M. Canfield was born in Sharon, Conn., December 22, 1775; studied law in the office of Judge Ambrose Spencer, at Albany, and completed his studies, and was admitted as an attorney in 1796. He then went to Catskill, and practiced there till 1810, when he came to this county and located in Brownville. He soon formed a copartnership with William Brown, under the firm name of Canfield & Brown. In 1813 he was appointed collector of direct taxes by James Madison, then President of the United States, and about this time he removed to Watertown; and from the record it would appear that the firm for a short time practiced in Watertown. In 1819 he was appointed collector of the port of Sackets Harbor by President James Monroe, and removed to that place. He continued as such collector till 1828, during which time he did very little practice as an attorney, and afterwards did very little business of any kind. He died July 9, 1849. He married Fanny Harvey, of Stamford, Conn., by whom he had 11 children, of whom Theodore Canfield, of Sackets Harbor, is the only survivor.

Harlow Emerson came originally from Norwich, Conn. He studied law in the office of Micah Sterling, and was admitted in 1815. Of him the following from Mr. Clarke's address is quoted: "Mr. Emerson, now deceased, was one of the old members of the bar of this county, and somewhat distinguished as a special pleader. He was arguing a demurrer to a complaint upon a promissory note; a complaint, plain, simple, without fault or blemish. I believe the demurrer took umbrage at some ancient formality, as charging that the defendant fraudulently intending to injure and had not paid, etc. The demurrer was obviously interposed for delay, and perhaps for fun, as at that period it sometimes occurred. Mr. Emerson, quite unnecessarily, but casually, stated to the court the office of a demurrer, and the derivation of the

term, which is from the Latin *demorare*, or old French *demorien*, to wait, stay, delay, etc. The presiding judge (McKnight), after the statement of the case, and without hearing the other side, after a few moments' consultation with his associates, said, 'we think the demurrer well taken.' Mr. Emerson, in utter amazement at the absurdity of the thing, and under the impulse of the moment, and the influence of a habit contracted in early life when a sailor, thrown off after the gown was assumed, but coming strong upon him at the time, replied: 'The hell you do!' The judge, without taking the least umbrage at this very emphatic interjection, set about to vindicate the decision upon the very principle and definition stated by the counsel, which the court entirely appreciated: that the demurrer being for delay had performed its office agreeable to the defendant, and so why not well taken, in the name of common sense. This discussion and decision produced such an irresistible impulse of laughter that the whole bar was convulsed, and Mr. Bucklin, in the utter exuberance of mirth, arose, clapped his hands, and hurrahed in open court. This was said to have been one of the scenes in the old Court of Common Pleas in its early history, when the wild woods were bowing beneath the sturdy stroke of the stalwart men of the new settlement, and ceremonials yielded to the sterner exigency of life."

Mr. Emerson was a great student of the sciences and general literature; a thorough scholar. His mind was particularly adapted to the science of the law, and he was notorious in the special pleadings of the old practice, which was the perfection of logic. He was the father of Fred Emerson, now a prominent and influential citizen of the city of Watertown. Mr. Emerson died June 24, 1846.

H. W. Channing, of whom but little is known, studied law with Judge Ten Eyck; was admitted to practice in July, 1812, and was for several years a partner of Ten Eyck under the name of Ten Eyck & Channing; and in 1821 his name appears among the list of attorneys in the city of New York.

Samuel A. Talcott was admitted in 1813, and is said then to have resided in Watertown, but soon removed to Lowville. He was the father of the late Judge Talcott, of Buffalo. Samuel A. Talcott became attorney-general of the state, and was reputed the greatest forensic orator in the state. He died at the early age of 36 years, leaving a reputation belonging to the state at large rather than to any particular locality.

Barnabas Yale resided in Martinsburg in 1814, when he was admitted to practice, and resided there in 1821. He had but little practice in this county. His descendants, it is said, reside there now, and his history belongs more properly to Lewis County. Martinsburg was then the county seat of that county.

Thomas C. Chittenden lived at Adams; was admitted to the bar in 1813, where he did an extensive law business till 1840. He had a fine dignified presence, was a good speaker, and always came into court thoroughly prepared. He was one of the ablest lawyers at the bar. He was elected to

Congress in 1838 and again in 1840 ; was in that year appointed first judge of the county, and removed to Watertown, and lived there the remainder of his life. He died full of years and honors. He was a perfect verification of the old adage, that lawyers work hard, live well, and die poor.

John Cook.—Of his history or residence nothing has been ascertained.

H. Leavenworth.—The same is said of him.

Cornelius Low resided in Lowville. He was the proprietor of a large tract of land in Lewis and Jefferson counties, of whom Isaac W. Bostwick was agent. His object in being admitted to this court is not so obvious. His name as an attorney appears upon the record a very few times, if any. There is no record of his attaining any reputation in this state anywhere as a lawyer.

Samuel Beardsley was admitted to practice in 1815. He then resided at Watertown, but remained here only a short time, when he went to Whitesborough, Oneida County, and thence to Utica, where he became one of the leading lawyers of the state. He was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and was chief justice when the constitution of 1846 went into effect. His history is a part of the judicial history of the state.

J. Rossiter studied law in the office of Daniel Wardwell at Mannsville ; was admitted in 1815, and was a partner of Daniel Wardwell under the firm name of Wardwell & Rossiter for several years, when his name disappears from the record. His subsequent history is unknown.

George Smith, who was admitted in 1815, resided in Watertown, and was a resident there in 1821. From the record it appears he did considerable business. Beyond this, strange as it may appear, nothing has been learned of the man or his history.

Baron S. Doty, admitted in 1817, resided in Martinsburg. What is said of Barnabas Yale and of his history is all that can be said of him. His history belongs to Lewis County. It would seem that some in the adjoining counties, and who never resided in this, were admitted to enable them to practice in this court. Others after being admitted, or after practicing here for a short time, left to make and leave a reputation and history in some other locality.

Enoch Ely was admitted in 1813 ; was a partner of Elisha Camp, under the firm name of Ely & Camp. Nothing definite as to his character or history has been ascertained. It cannot be learned that he was in any way related to the other Elys residing in Watertown and Brownville. The record shows that he resided in Sackets Harbor and was a partner of Elisha Camp in the law practice for a short time, and that is all.

Amos Holton was admitted in 1815 ; resided in Sackets Harbor, and for a number of years did quite a large law business, as we learn from the record. Quite an extensive inquiry has been made in that village and elsewhere in the county to ascertain more of the history and character of this man, but without success.



Charles Dayan resided in the county of Lewis, and like many other attorneys of that county was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Jefferson Common Pleas. He was an able lawyer, and a good and fluent speaker. For many years he was known as a member of the firm of Dayan & Parish. He for a long time did considerable business in the courts of this county. An anecdote is related of him which, as illustrating the character of the man and court during those days, is here given:—

“He was trying a cause in that court, when he anticipated the same degree of deference as he was accustomed to from judges of his own county. During the progress of the trial he raised some objections to the evidence or other questions, which the court seemed inclined to hold against him, despite a most earnest argument to the contrary, and at length, as if he thought to explode a petard upon them, said: ‘May it please your Honors, if it is possible, that your Honors shall hold this point against me, I have to say to your Honors, with great regret and entire deference to the court, but with a full sense of my own rights and my imperative duty, however disagreeable it may be to your Honors, I shall certainly be under the painful necessity of taking an exception to your Honors’ ruling.’”

Mr. Dayan was a sociable and very agreeable man, and highly respected by all. He died many years since.

John McCarty resided in Hounsfield; was admitted in 1820. Thorough inquiry in that town has failed to discover anything of his history. The records do not show that he did much business in this county. He probably soon removed to, and made a history in, some other location.

Horatio Shumway was admitted in 1820; in February of that year was appointed district attorney, and was succeeded by David W. Bucklin in February, 1821. Soon thereafter he removed to Buffalo, where he resided the remainder of his life.

George P. Bond was admitted in 1822; is supposed to have resided in Adams. Nothing further has been learned of his history.

Dyer Tillinghast, admitted in 1822, resided at Sackets Harbor. He also removed to Buffalo very soon thereafter.

Benajah B. Phelps, admitted the same year, is also reported to have lived in Sackets Harbor. No reliable facts regarding his history have come to hand. (In the *History of Jefferson County*, published in 1877, he is recorded as living in Rodman.)

John Adams was admitted in 1823; resided in Watertown, and for a time was a partner of Harlow Emerson. He then removed to Monroe, Michigan, where he died many years since.

Perley G. Keyes, admitted in 1824, was the only son of Judge Perley Keyes, and always resided in Watertown. He was possessed of considerable wealth, practiced law but little, was a prominent Abolitionist, and very active in that line. He died of apoplexy many years since, leaving Rev. Richard G. Keyes, his only heir, surviving him.



Edward Fowler, admitted in 1825, resided at Ox Bow, in this county, and resided there in 1836. He had a limited practice, but is reputed to have been a highly respectable citizen and good counselor.

Alexander W. Stowe, admitted in 1826, came from Lowville, and located for a time in Sackets Harbor. He is reputed as having great brilliancy and ability as a lawyer, though somewhat eccentric in his character. He remained there only a short time, when he left and located in one of the Western states, where he became a judge of one of the highest courts, and attained a reputation as an able jurist.

Orson Parker was admitted the same year, and of him nothing can be learned: whence he came, where he resided, or whither he went.

Of Marenus W. Matthews, admitted in 1828, the same must be said.

Of Stockwell Osgood, admitted in 1829, the same must be said. It is quite probable that soon after their admission they left to practice their profession, or at least to engage in some business, in some other locality. Hough's *History* gives the name as one of the trustees of Union Library, formed August 14, 1824, in Cape Vincent; and Everts & Co's *History* the name of S. Osgood as attorney in Adams in 1821.

Edmund M. Eldridge, admitted in 1829, resided in Belleville; and resided there in 1836, and many years later. He had considerable reputation in his immediate vicinity, but less reputation as a lawyer in the county at large. He finally removed to La Fargeville, and represented the town of Orleans as supervisor in the county board of 1843.

Edwin Dodge studied law in the office of Sterling & Bronson, and was admitted in 1829. Sometime prior to 1836 he located in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. He became one of the most wealthy and influential men of that county; was elected to and held the office of county judge for many years. His history belongs rather to the bar of that county than to this.

William A. Green was admitted in 1830; studied law in the office of Justin Butterfield, to whom he was in some way related by marriage, and whose office was in Sackets Harbor. After Mr. Butterfield moved to Watertown he went to Sackets Harbor and took Mr. Butterfield's business, and after about two years he went to New York, and resided in Brooklyn until a few years since, when physical inability compelled him to abandon the practice of law, when he came to and located in Watertown. He was a clear headed, able, and learned lawyer, and very successful, both in getting business and in doing it. He now boards with Rev. Richard G. Keyes, is a very sociable and agreeable gentleman, and is very interesting in his reminiscences of the bar of this county and of the character of its members.

John W. Tamblin was admitted in 1831. He resided at Evans Mills, and married the daughter of Judge John Macumber. He early engaged in politics, and never had a very extensive law business. He had great influence and strength in the political party to which he belonged. He was elected assemblyman several times, and served one term of four years as senator.



Sometime after 1840 he removed to Watertown, and for several years was editor of a weekly paper. Mr. Tamblin was a great reader; but his reading was mostly of that kind which stored the mind with scientific facts and theories, but added little to his practical knowledge. He died leaving behind him no appreciation of his actual knowledge or learning, for the very reason that he left no evidence of any application of it of any value or interest whatever.

Of Alfred D. Rathbun, admitted at the same time, nothing has been learned.

Edward B. Hawes, admitted the same year, resided at Belleville. He was for many years engaged almost daily in trying suits in justice's court, at which he was an expert. He had good legal ability, but was eccentric in his character. No man in the southern portion of the county was better known than he. He was generous to a fault. He was alternately very pious and very profane; yet no one had more charity extended to him for his faults than he. After a long life of excitement he died, avowedly looking upon the grave as a place of rest.

William Ruger, admitted in 1831, was noted as a great teacher of mathematics, teaching what was called select schools in various parts of the county, and was the author of *Ruger's Arithmetic*. About 1836 he formed a copartnership with Charles Mason, who came from Madison County, and who about 1840 returned there to practice. Ruger then formed a copartnership with Joshua Moore, then living in Brownville, under the firm name of Ruger & Moore. He was elected state senator about 1838, dying in 1842. He was reputed a sound lawyer, but a poor speaker. He was an uncle of the present chief justice of the Court of Appeals.

Andrew Z. McCarty resided in this county when he was admitted in 1831, but very soon thereafter moved to Pulaski, where he resided, practicing his profession till his death a few years since. His history belongs to Oswego County.

William H. Shumway, admitted this year, was a peculiar character. No man was better known throughout the county. He never married, and was at times very intemperate, losing all his business, and suddenly reforming would regain the confidence of the community and his business. The mutations often occurred. He finally left Watertown and went to Oswego, into the insurance business, where his alternating habits followed him. Thence he went to Syracuse, and finally got into the state law library there as assistant. He died in that capacity. It was said he got nothing for his services, except what lawyers paid him for looking up books and authorities for them, at which, it was universally conceded, he was an expert.

Of Henderson Spencer, admitted the same year, nothing is known.

Jason Marsh, admitted this year, lived and practiced the law for several years in Adams, where he resided. Nothing has been learned of him except what appears upon the record. It appears that for some time he did consid-



erable business, and was there in 1836. Probably a more extensive inquiry in Adams might discover some one who could give more particulars of his life, but they have not been found from the inquiries made.

Of Albert Richmond, admitted in 1832, and of Peter Yates, admitted in 1833, and Ahera G. Eastman, admitted in 1835, nothing is known.

Samuel G. Watson studied law in the office of C. E. & J. Clark; was admitted in 1832, and located at Sackets Harbor; was there in 1836. He subsequently located in Pulaski. He was a man of fair ability and industry; respected by the community. He was postmaster at Pulaski for a number of years.

Augustus Ford, admitted in 1833, was a son of William D. Ford, and resided in Sackets Harbor. He was respected for his legal ability and great social qualities. While at Sackets Harbor he was an intimate associate of the officers at the garrison there, among whom was General Grant. For a long time many soldiers and officers were stationed at Sackets Harbor, until at length nearly all were ordered away; and when this was done the town became dull, and the lawyers from time to time left. Mr. Ford went first to Buffalo, and, after staying there a short time, he went to New York; located in Brooklyn, where he now resides.

Nathan Rathbun, admitted in 1833, lived in Brownville; had a good reputation and business in his profession. How it happens that he was one of the counsel who defended Evans for murder in the Oyer and Terminer, in 1828, when he was not admitted to the Common Pleas till 1833, five years after, can be accounted for only upon the supposition that in 1828 he had been admitted to the Supreme Court, and not to the Common Pleas till 1833. There is none of his family now remaining in Brownville or in the county so far as can be ascertained.

John S. Bagg resided in Watertown; was a brother of an eminent physician who resided here; and soon after his admission, in 1834, removed to Detroit, Michigan. He formed and left behind him no reputation as a lawyer.

Anthony Ten Eyck, admitted this year (1834), was a son of Judge Egbert Ten Eyck. He also soon after his admission removed to Detroit, where he gained considerable reputation as a lawyer, and died several years ago.

George A. Benedict, admitted at the same time, was a son of Amos Benedict, and soon after his admission he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he practiced law for awhile, and at length was part proprietor of a daily paper in that city, until his death several years since.

Charles Mason came to this county from Madison County in 1835, and was admitted to the Common Pleas. He soon thereafter formed a partnership with William Ruger, which continued till 1839, when it was dissolved, and he returned to Madison County, where he practiced law till he was elected judge of the 6th district under the constitution of 1846. He filled this office two terms, when he was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court



located at Utica, which office he filled till his death. His reputation belongs to the state rather than to this county or this district.

Charles Hayden, admitted in 1819, lived in Richland, Oswego County. His history belongs to that county.

David Brooks, Jr., was admitted in 1819, and all that is known of him is that for awhile he was a partner of Justin Butterfield, under the name of Butterfield & Brooks, and resided in Sackets Harbor.

Of Abel P. Vosburgh nothing can be learned. Whence he came, where he resided, and whence he went is unknown.

Nothing of David Perry has been ascertained. Admitted in 1811, he did considerable business, but his name is not found on the list of attorneys of 1821.

Daniel Wardwell, admitted in 1814, then resided in Mannsville. J. Rossiter, probably a student in his office, admitted the year after, became his partner. The firm of Wardwell & Rossiter appears upon the record for several years. Mr. Wardwell removed to and practiced in Adams. He was appointed judge, and first sat on the bench at the December Term, 1824, the last time in December, 1826. He was elected congressman three successive terms, representing Jefferson County six years. He is reputed as a man of ability and integrity, and has left surviving a highly respectable family. One of his sons is now living in Adams, and another in Rome.

William D. Ford, admitted in 1817, is recorded as living in Sackets Harbor. There is some evidence that at one time he had an office and practiced law in the then village of Watertown. For many years he was a prominent member of the bar. He was the father of Augustus Ford hereinbefore mentioned.

Justin Butterfield was admitted to the bar of Jefferson County Common Pleas in 1813, and had an extensive law business until he went to Chicago in 1840. There is evidence that he was located in Watertown most of the time, and a part of the time in Sackets Harbor. During the time he had several partners, among whom was David Brooks, Jr. In the opinion of many of his cotemporaries he was the ablest lawyer in the county. He left behind him a brilliant reputation, which still lingers in the memory of the older inhabitants, and has been transmitted to and believed by those who never saw or heard him. There are many incidents of his professional life, of his genius, tact, and mental acuteness, worth recording, which would be appropriate in an extended history of his life, but which the limits of this article will not permit. He acquired a good reputation in Chicago. He defended the prophet Joseph Smith before Judge Pope, and there were several jurymen by the name of Angel. His opening address to the jury on this occasion was, "May it please the court, I arise before the Pope in the presence of angels to defend the prophet of the Lord." There are many versions of this address, but the above is given as the substance of what he actually said.



Gouverneur M. Bucklin, admitted in 1836, was a son of David W. Bucklin. He inherited from his father his physical development, voice, and "volubility of tongue," but not his industry or ambition. He lived in Watertown till about 1840. He had no business for the reason he would not do it. He married a very estimable lady about this time, a Miss Abbey, and removed to Carthage, where he remained several years and did very well. He then removed to New York and had an appointment in the custom-house, which he held through all administrations until his death. He had most extraordinary conversational powers, commanding attention in whatever social position, high or low, he was placed. With brilliant talents nothing prevented his success but want of application. He died several years since at his residence in Jersey City.

Alonzo M. Watson, admitted in 1837, was a resident of Watertown. In 1840 he formed a copartnership with John E. Hutchinson in the law business. Though he had ability and integrity he was not successful. He organized a Fourier association here, located on Cold Creek some two miles east of the village, of which he was president, upon several hundred acres of land, and carried on the business until not only the association, but about every one of its members, became insolvent. He left the law practice, and finally removed to Rochester, and died there soon after, leaving a widow with a large family of enterprising boys. They came back to this county after the father's decease, and settled in Redwood, and one of the boys, Don M., became for a long time a most efficient commissioner of common schools in the third commissioner district of the county.

Westel W. Wager resided in Brownville, flourished as a lawyer, but mostly in the lower courts, for a number of years. He died of consumption many years since, leaving a son who is a successful practitioner in the city of New York.

Frederick W. Hubbard, admitted in 1838, was a son of Judge Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion, and married a daughter of Peleg Burchard. He studied law in the office of Lansing & Sherman, his brothers-in-law, and was a man of strict integrity and high moral character. He formed a copartnership with J. H. Dutton, his cousin, under the name of Hubbard & Dutton, for several years, and then with his nephew, Stephen J. Hubbard. He was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, and took his seat upon the bench January 1, 1852, for eight years. During these eight years the politics of the county changed, and he was succeeded by Hon. Joseph Mullin. He then resumed the practice of law, doing an extensive business till his death. Some year or two before he died he removed his office to the city of New York.

Hiram Steele was practicing law and resided in Sackets Harbor prior to 1819. He was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in this county during the years 1821 and 1822.

E. Smith Lee was admitted in 1819, resided in Sackets Harbor, and formed a copartnership with Hiram Steele, under the name of Lee & Steele. An amus-



ing anecdote is related of this firm, as occurring at one of the circuit courts held in this county. At that time a written calendar of cases to be tried was made up for the use of the court, on which was one, at least, wherein Lee & Steele were the attorneys; and the clerk, in writing the name of Lee, had neglected to loop the e in the name of Lee, and some wag, or mischievous member of the bar, found an opportunity to dot the first e and put a loop to the second, so as to make the whole list of their causes read "Lie and Steele, attorneys for the," etc. This was not discovered till the judge was calling the calendar and came upon the names, and, in his embarrassment, the judge, looking through the list, called the attention of the clerk to it. This very soon caused a breeze of mirth through the bar, and an expression of wrath from the attorneys thus libelled, and a continual running fire of interjectional invective during the term. This firm, however, for a number of years did a large business, as appears from the record. Their subsequent history or whereabouts is unknown.

Jeduthan Steele resided in Sackets Harbor. He was admitted in 1824, and was a prominent man there as well as in the county. He died in 1838. Nothing further of his history could be learned, as none of his relatives are now living in the county so far as can be ascertained.

Horace How came from Vermont to Sackets Harbor about 1830, and was admitted that year. He married one of the daughters of John M. Canfield. He had good ability, but did not engage extensively in the practice of the law. He left there in 1848, and went to Chicago, where he died.

Lysander H. Brown.—The life, character, and eminent ability of Lysander H. Brown, a member of the Jefferson County bar, deserve more than a commonplace tribute. The germ of eloquence seems to have been born in him. It is not the eloquence that entertains without instructing, that is lost and forgotten as soon as it is uttered; but the eloquence of manner, thought, and diction that leaves a lasting and enobling impression upon the mind. He is the only representative of the bar of this county so largely endowed by nature with this great gift, and he has never failed to use it at the call of the profession. In the *History of Jefferson County*, published in 1878, by L. H. Everts & Co., is a sketch of the principal events of his life; but from that sketch but little of the characteristic oratorical ability of Mr. Brown can be learned. It will be the effort here to recall the early events of his life, which tended to develop his peculiar talent, and the growth and maturity of that talent during a long life of exemplary usefulness. He was born in Brownville, December 20, 1808. The early part of his life was spent upon a farm, attending, during the winter, the district school. By this occupation he obtained vigor of mind and body. In 1828 or 1829 he entered Union Academy at Belleville, where he remained two years. It was here that he had the opportunity of cultivating his special gift. The late Judge Mullin and George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, were students there during the time. The Rev. Jedediah Burchard, the eloquent evangelist, was an officiating clergy-



man at that place, and taught a class in elocution, of which class Mr. Brown was a most attentive and tractable member. Under the most excellent and masterly tuition of this celebrated clergyman he laid the foundation of that winning and lively oratory for which he was afterwards so distinguished. In 1831 he entered Union College, graduating in July, 1834. During this time the Rev. Dr. Nott, in the full vigor of his life, was the president, and Dr. Alonzo Potter, afterwards bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, was the vice-president of that institution, with a large faculty possessing as high a character, and occupying as high a position in public estimation, as any institution of learning in the country.

The very atmosphere he breathed was full of literature, classical and scientific; and he was permitted almost daily to listen to the private and public talk of two of the highest specimens of oratorical genius. Graduating with the highest honors of the college, and with a mind disciplined and exalted under these influences, Mr. Brown, in October, 1834, became the principal of the Champion Academy. Under his direction that academy at once took high standing among the educational institutions of the country. He remained in charge of the academy until March, 1838, and during the time many of his students received that education and mental discipline which afterwards gave them high positions in the business and professional world. It was during this period that the public first became acquainted with his ability as a captivating public speaker. His able and eloquent addresses during this period raised him very high in the estimation of the public. In March, 1838, he left the academy and came to Watertown to complete the study of the profession, with a reputation unsurpassed by any one in the county. It was during this summer that he commenced his political life by public speeches in favor of the election of Isaac H. Bronson for Congress. In October, 1839, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. In 1840 he was in the political field in support of Martin Van Buren, but his eloquence made little impression against the senseless excitement of that log-cabin campaign. His mind was not adapted and could not bend to the details and technicalities of the legal profession; and yet he has been engaged in the courts, and in business connected with the courts, during large portions of his time. His familiarity with law and lawyers and judges has been extensive for 50 years; not only the professional courtesies but the social amenities have been cordial between them. In 1842 he was appointed to and accepted the office of superintendent of common schools of Jefferson County. This employment was more congenial with his tastes. In this avocation he excelled. During this time he made to Hon. Samuel Young, state superintendent, the most able report received by him from any of the counties in the state. He held this office three years.

In 1844 occurred the presidential campaign between James K. Polk, the Democratic nominee, and Henry Clay, the Whig candidate. During this campaign Mr. Brown was nominated for the Assembly. The ablest political



speeches Mr. Brown ever made were during this campaign for the election of the Democratic candidate for President. He was thoroughly posted on every issue involved in the canvass, and he handled them with great eloquence and power. During this canvass, in the old Agricultural hall, in the rear of the county jail, the Hon. John A. Dix and Mr. Brown, on the same occasion, addressed a crowded house. Both seemed to do their utmost. It was the universal opinion that Mr. Brown, in the clearness of his statements, the logic of his reasoning, and purity of diction, far exceeded that of Mr. Dix. In after years Mr. Brown was often called to speak in company with such men as John Van Buren, Horatio Seymour, Daniel S. Dickinson, and others of equal celebrity, invariably acquitting himself with conspicuous credit. Even as late as the Cleveland and Blaine campaign he spoke with Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer to an audience of over 3,000 at the armory in the city of Watertown; and his speech was considered on all hands the feature of the occasion. Mr. Brown was elected to the Assembly, and took his seat January 1, 1845. His acts there are a matter of public record. It was universally conceded that he was the best speaker in the House. In 1846 he was a candidate for the nomination for Congress, and a majority of the delegates to the nominating convention were elected pledged for him. But that majority was changed by his opponents nominating one of his supporters for sheriff. The result was the defeat of the nominee at the election. All the efforts of Mr. Brown to the contrary could not prevent it. In 1847 he was elected surrogate, the first under the constitution of 1846, and held the office from July 1, 1847, to January 1, 1852. His prominence as a speaker, and his activity in the political field, continued down to 1884.

During the civil war he was frequently called to the forum for the Union cause. At a celebration of the fall of Atlanta, in the city of Watertown, he was the principal speaker. His patriotic sentiments were uttered with that fervid eloquence of imagery and diction that a certain listener, an able critic, remarked that the speech would have been a credit to any of the first orators of the country. His ability in this direction was not confined to political subjects. It shone forth equally on every subject, and upon every occasion when he was called upon to speak. The farewell address to his students and the patrons of the Champion Academy, at the close of his labors there, will long be remembered by those who heard him. More than 50 years have passed since that address was delivered; and perhaps a large majority of his hearers have passed away; yet it is often referred to by those who survive. This is characteristic of his public efforts; they are remembered. His various addresses before educational institutions are universally commended for their ability and their eloquence, both in matter and diction.

For nearly half a century he has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and for a number of years was master of the lodge. In this capacity he has officiated at scores of Masonic burials. The reading of the service of the grave, a service deeply pathetic in itself, was made doubly so



by the manner, the emphasis, and depth of feeling with which he delivered it. It was his custom, at the end of the formal ritual, to address his Masonic brethren, and the mourning friends and relatives of the deceased, with sentiments appropriate to the occasion. These sentiments, so sympathetic in their nature, clothed in chaste and eloquent language, and delivered as though coming from the very depths of his heart, left upon his hearers a profound and lasting impression. These efforts have seldom been surpassed. Among the burial services so conducted by him were those of Noadiah Hubbard, an aged and venerable member of the fraternity; at his grave in Champion; of Joseph Curtis Pattridge, a personal friend; and of Frank Nimmocks, of high standing, not only in the lodge, but in the community at large.

Mr. Brown for many years, and upon almost all occasions, attended the meetings of the Jefferson County bar, and especially those called to pay tribute to the memory of its deceased members. These occasions have been many during the past 25 years. Among the occasions especially to be noted are those of the late Judge Lansing and Judge Mullin. The address on the occasion of the death of Judge Lansing was delivered without notes, and it is unfortunate that no record of it now remains. That upon the death of Justice Mullin, his classmate at the academy and roommate in college, and a life-long friend and associate, is yet preserved. The writer sincerely and heartily hopes that when his time shall come there may be some one to pay an equally just tribute to his merits and memory. The limits of this article do not permit a record of his family and social connections, or of his editorial life. He has written a great deal. It has been valuable and entertaining, and much of it profound and bright in thought and classical in language. But of this it is not intended to speak in this notice. They may be found elsewhere. The effort here has been to write of that great and rare gift of oratory for which he is so justly celebrated. The engraving accompanying this sketch was made from a photograph taken after he was 80 years of age. His most estimable wife died in 1875. He has three married daughters living, whose solicitude for his comfort, and veneration for his parental affection, are praiseworthy. He is now living with one of them, Mrs. George Hall, at Ogdensburg, where he says, in a letter to the writer, "I am treated like a Prince here." That is as it should be. The veteran orator, writer, and scholar deserves to be treated like a prince during what remains of a long life, valuable in worth and achievement to his friends and the community.

Cyrus H. Stone came from Ellisburgh to Sackets Harbor in 1835; was admitted in 1836. He married a daughter of John M. Canfield, in March, 1838, and died in October, 1838. He had fine ability, but poor health. A few months before his death he left the law and went into mercantile business.

Jasper W. Gilbert was a son of Marenus W. Gilbert, who for years was one of the most prominent and influential men in the county. After his admis-





Alexander H. Brown



sion he removed to Rochester, and practiced law there for a number of years. Then he removed to Brooklyn, where, after a few years, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and was continued in that office until disqualified by the constitution.

Joshua Moore came from Plattsburgh, or in that vicinity, and after his admission located in Brownville. He took Judge Mason's place as partner of Ruger, and for sometime kept his office in Brownville and Ruger's in Watertown, and alternated between them. Upon the death of Ruger he removed to Watertown, into Ruger's office. For several years he was comparatively unknown, and had little business; and when his ability became known, through his management of an important litigation, of which he had charge, his business and his reputation suddenly and rapidly increased. He was the first district attorney elected under the constitution of 1846. He had previously, and in February, 1846, been appointed district attorney. He was succeeded by James F. Starbuck, January 1, 1851. In 1852 he formed a copartnership with Levi H. Brown, under the name of Moore & Brown. He died in 1854. It is doubtful whether a more able young lawyer, one of more influence, or who commanded more respect for his legal and social qualities, was ever located in Jefferson County. The writer was a cotemporary of his, well and intimately acquainted with him, and speaks from personal observation.

Randolph Barnes was born and studied law in Lewis County. He came to Watertown and was admitted in 1839. For a time he was a popular and successful lawyer, but he was so constituted that he could not do office work. He was at home only in the excitement of a trial. After a few years he located some where in the West, in farming and cattle business. Failing in this he returned to Watertown for awhile, and then went to New York and commenced the practice of law under the most favorable circumstances. But it was not many years before, his habits being such, that he lost his business, and in abject poverty returned to Watertown, where he soon died.

John Henry Dutton was a son of Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, of Champion. He studied law in the office of Lansing & Sherman, and remained there after his admission until he formed a copartnership with F. W. Hubbard. He was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for a number of years, which, in connection with the insurance business, gave him a competence. He never married. He died finally of consumption, with which he suffered for a long time.

Charles D. Wright was a step-son of Bernard Bagley, and immediately after his admission they went into partnership, and so continued till Wright was elected judge in November, 1859. The business was all done in the name of Charles D. Wright, as attorney. They did a very extensive business, having often a majority of the causes on the calendar. Mr. Bagley was the trial lawyer, and Wright took charge of the practice. He was probably the best office lawyer and practitioner ever in the county. His industry and long experience, and mental adaptation to that branch of business, gave

him that reputation at the bar. He held the office of county judge two terms. Since that he has lived in comparative retirement, and is now living in good health and holding a high position in society, and has the respect of the whole community.

George W. Butterfield, admitted the same year, was born in Rodman, studied law in Watertown, and practiced here a short time, and then removed to St. Louis, Mo., subsequently locating in New York, where he died.

Wooster Sherman resided in Watertown, and for years was a successful, banker. He studied law and got admitted, it is said for the sole purpose of suing his own notes. He never practiced any otherwise. He is now living in Syracuse.

William C. Thompson was in Judge Chittenden's office at Adams, in 1840. He removed to Watertown, and did a fair business; was elected county judge in the fall of 1851, and held the office four years from January 1, 1852, and was reelected for another term of four years. He became interested in a purchase of a tract of land in North Watertown, to be laid out for city lots, and was principally engaged in that business during the rest of his life.

George Camp, admitted in 1839, was a son of Elisha Camp, of Sackets Harbor. He practiced the profession very little; was principally engaged in the vast business of his father. He married a daughter of the late William Smith, of this village, and died, leaving his widow and an interesting family surviving him.

Stephen G. Dodge was a brother of the late Judge Edwin Dodge, of Gouverneur. He practiced very little in this county. It is said he now resides in Utica.

Allen Nims was a graduate of Union College; was a great student, of extensive reading, but had not the practicable knowledge or tact to succeed in the legal profession.

Of Joseph Brackett, admitted in 1842, nothing is known.

George R. Fairbanks, admitted in 1843, was a son of Jason Fairbanks, of Watertown. He graduated at Union College in 1839; studied in the office of Joseph Mullin. Soon after he was admitted. He left this county and took up his residence in Florida, where he has resided ever since.

David J. Wager was admitted the same year; was a son of Joseph Wager, brother of W. W. Wager, of Brownville, and Daniel Wager, of Rome. He resided and practiced law in the village of Philadelphia, where he died, leaving a son to take his place in the profession, who is said to be an intelligent and promising young man.

Of Gould T. Curtis, admitted in 1843, nothing has been learned.

Eugene C. Leis studied in the office of Bagley & Wright. He was a Frenchman, and half brother of Edward Leis, who was employed in Le Ray's office. He was a bright, intelligent young man. Soon after his admission he left the country, and it was said that he went to some of the Southern



states. He remained in this county till after 1845, but did nothing at the practice of the law.

Wellington W. Butterfield was a native of Watertown; studied law with Lansing & Sherman, and after his admission went to Niagara County, where he resided the last heard from him. He was accurate and methodical in business. George C. Sherman selected him from among his students to take charge of his private books and accounts in an office kept separate from his law office.

John F. Hutchinson had, for several years before his admission, taught a private school in Watertown. He was a very popular and efficient teacher. He was appointed postmaster in 1840, and after the death of Harrison he followed the fortunes of John Tyler. He, in fact, was the "John Tyler" of this section of country. During the time he formed a copartnership with Alonzo M. Watson, which continued three or four years, and until Watson became president of a Fourier association, and Hutchinson's term of office expired. He was a large, tall, and powerful man physically, and of considerable ability. But under a terrible domestic calamity he lost his nerve, pined away, and died of grief. It is difficult to describe the character of this man. He was a great and somewhat boisterous egotist, always talking of himself; yet of a kind heart, and charity for all. He will ever be remembered by those who knew him.

Marcus Bickford, admitted in 1840, resided at Carthage. He became a partner of Judge Hiram Carpenter, and was an able and successful practitioner. He continued the practice there until the gold excitement in California broke out, when he left, and spent sometime in the gold mines. He returned with a full purse, married, and settled down again to the practice. He was taken with inflammatory rheumatism, which lasted him through life, and interfered with his professional duties. He was justice of the peace for many years, and edited a paper for some time. His constitution finally yielded to his disease, and after much suffering he died.

William A. Forward studied in Lansing & Sherman's office, was admitted in 1840, and went with Isaac H. Bronson as clerk of his court to Florida, and permanently resided there.

Eleazer W. Lewis studied in the office of F. W. Hubbard, and remained there after his admission. He then went to Depauville, or La Fargeville, where he had been a merchant, thence to and resided in Sackets Harbor for some time, and finally removed to some of the Western states.

Lawrence J. Goodale, a resident of Watertown, was admitted in 1840. In 1847 he became a partner of Hon. Joseph Mullin, under the firm name of Mullin & Goodale, and continued five years. On September 20, 1864, he became the land agent of Le Ray and removed to Carthage, where he now resides. See his history in that of the town of Wilna.

Lotus Ingalls studied law in the office of Lansing & Sherman, was admitted in 1846, and practiced law in Watertown until 1850, when he left the

profession and went into the newspaper publishing business, which he has followed ever since. His history belongs to that of the press.

Edwin Clark was a nephew of C. E. & John Clarke, and was born in Saybrook, Conn. When about seven years of age he came to Watertown, lived with his uncle John, and studied in his office. He also attended the law school at Albany, and was admitted in 1844. Sometime afterwards he removed to Ogdensburg, and opened a law office there. He was bright and intelligent, with every prospect of becoming a successful lawyer, but he died before arriving at maturity.

Richard S. Hunt was a native of Watertown, and a printer and editor by trade, until rather late in life. He finally studied law in the office of Randolph Barnes, and was admitted in 1844. He soon thereafter married and removed to Gouverneur, and opened an office there. Not being very successful he removed to Texas, where he formerly lived. He was reported to have died many years ago.

John P. Brown was a native of Brownville, and a cousin of Lysander H. Brown, under whom he prepared for college. He graduated at Union College in 1842, studied law in Judge Mullin's office, and after his admission became a partner, and remained so till his death. He died of congestive fever in February, 1847. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability, and possessed those traits to an eminent degree requisite for a successful lawyer.

James R. A. Perkins was a son of Charles Perkins, the well known and popular proprietor of Perkins Hotel in Watertown. He was admitted in 1844, and opened an office at Three Mile Bay, where he practiced law until 1852. He was elected to the office of surrogate, and removed to Watertown and entered upon the duties of that office January 1, 1852. He was reelected in November, 1855, and held the office until January 1, 1860. His health was poor, and he died of consumption in the summer of 1861.

Joseph Curtis Pattridge, a resident of Watertown, graduated at Union College, studied law in the office of Sterling & Bronson, was admitted in 1839, and practiced law until 1848. He was for several years master in chancery. In 1848 he was appointed paymaster in the army that went to Mexico, with the rank of major. At the close of the war he returned and went into the milling business for a few years, during which time he purchased a large tract of land in Minnesota, and was about leaving to reside there when he died of a fever supposed to have been contracted in Mexico. He was noted for his literary attainments and great social qualities.

Isaac Van Vleck, * admitted in 1845, resided at Sackets Harbor, where, for a number of years, he practiced law, and was known throughout the county as a prominent Democratic politician, and frequently represented his party as a delegate to county conventions. He subsequently left the county, and his residence since has not been ascertained.

* Van Vleck or Van Vleck (?).



Luther J. Dorwin* has been a member of the Jefferson County bar longer than any man living except Judge Wright. He has been in constant active practice 46 years; and it is no reflection upon the very able men of that bar, to say that he has stood in the front rank of the profession among them. He is an industrious student, as well as an alert and successful practitioner. He loves the law. His trained brain delights to pry into its depths, to cull its golden treasures, and unravel its intricacies. If a question of law presents itself he applies it to foundation principles for solution. Nothing is sound with him till he finds the base on which it rests.

Mr. Dorwin has a birth-right residence in this county. In mind and body he is a sturdy product of the Champion hills, having been born in that town May 13, 1820. Coming through a line of robust, energetic New England ancestry he inherits the powerful physical and intellectual qualities of his progenitors. His father, Hubby Dorwin, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Jones, was born in Champion, her parents having removed to that town not long previously from New Hampshire. Dorwin has been a prevalent name in Vermont since the early history of the state. Two brothers of that name came from England to the Green Mountain region away back in colonial times. One settled there, and hence the name and the race in this country. The other wandered elsewhere, and, it is said, never was heard of afterwards.

Luther J. Dorwin commenced acquiring the rudiments of education while very young at the district school in Champion. In the course of a few years he attended a select school in Denmark, and also one in his native town, until October, 1834, when he entered the Champion Academy, then under charge of Lysander H. Brown as principal. Here his studies were principally the languages and mathematics. He pursued them with remarkable persistence and earnestness, and mastered them thoroughly. When Mr. Brown left the academy, in April, 1838, young Dorwin went to Union College, entering that grand old seat of learning the same month. Here he maintained the highest grade of scholarship throughout. He graduated in July, 1840, and immediately entered the law office of Lansing & Sherman, in preparation for the practice of the law. In October, however, at the earnest solicitation of the trustees, he became principal of the academy in which he prepared for college. He was a comparative youth, and the task appeared a severe one; but with that spirit of fearlessness which an unswerving determination to succeed always begets, he took hold of the work, and made it an encouraging success—profitable to himself and his patrons.

In 1842 he returned to his law studies; and in January, 1844, he was admitted to the practice of his profession. He was then ready for his life work; and he was not only well read in the law, but he was a most thorough and

* This sketch of Mr. Dorwin was written by Lysander H. Brown, at the request of the publisher.



finished scholar in the classical and scientific branches taught in the schools. His mental discipline had been unusually severe; and mental discipline is what makes strong lawyers. In a comparatively short time after his admission he was largely occupied in conducting important and complicated equity cases. He has also been extensively and successfully engaged through all his practice in real estate contests, being a first-class real estate lawyer, a proficient in the settlement of estates, and an expert and skilled accountant. For a series of years his principal and most formidable opponent in sharp, severe legal contests was the veteran and learned lawyer, John Clarke, in his life time.

Mr. Dorwin's opinions, whether in law or otherwise, are formed after thorough investigation; and when formed they are stoutly and courageously maintained, apparently without the least regard to popular approval. But this notice would not be at all complete without a reference to his peculiar forte in preparing causes for argument, and in the argument. His briefs are profound expositions of the laws applicable to the cases in hand; and his opponents in the argument are left with no standing in court, unless their positions are impregnable to attack. He has had an extensive practice in this line in the courts of the state, and he has won many notable and decisive triumphs. And in all his work he is a man of dispatch. If he undertakes a task it is not allowed to linger after it should be performed.

Mr. Dorwin is yet industriously engaged in the business of his profession. He is in general good health, and in the full vigor of his intellectual faculties. Profound learning and ample experience render his legal opinions sound and reliable. They are especially so estimated among his professional associates.

Augustus D. B. Goodale was a native of Watertown, son of Joseph Goodale, a leading druggist of that village, and a brother of Lawrence J. Goodale. He was well educated, and was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1845. After his admission he left this county, and resided for a number of years in some of the Southern states. He finally returned to Watertown, where, with the exception of the "D. B.," he now resides, engaged in his profession, advertising as a conveyancer and loaner of money.

William A. Gilbert resided in Adams; was admitted in 1846. He was elected to Congress from Jefferson County in 1854-55, afterwards became a banker in the village of Adams, and died some years after. He never practiced law to any extent.

Merritt Andrus studied law in the office of Judge Mullin; was admitted in 1846, but never opened an office as an attorney. He went into business with Walter N. Woodruff, and finally alone, and so continues to this day. He is one of the leading merchants and business men of the city of Watertown.

Stephen J. Hubbard, son of Hiram Hubbard, of Champion, studied law in the office of Hubbard & Dutton, and afterwards became a partner of Hon. F. W. Hubbard, his uncle, under the firm name of F. W. & S. J. Hubbard.

In a few years thereafter he retired from the practice, and has ever since and now resides in Champion.

Richard Ely was admitted during the same year, but of him nothing has been ascertained.

Silas A. Webb is a native of this county, was admitted in 1846. He soon after located in Three Mile Bay, practiced there for several years, and became well known as a marine lawyer. He knew every part of a vessel, and was engaged in the trial of many suits relating to vessels on account of his ability to examine witnesses on such trials. He removed to Oswego, where he now resides.

William A. Ely was a son of William Ely, a merchant, of Brownville. He was well educated, taught private school in Watertown, was admitted in 1846, but never practiced law to much extent. He was afterwards ordained as an Episcopal clergyman. His health was poor, and he finally died of consumption.

Samuel B. Starr was a native of Jefferson County, studied law in the office of John Clark, and upon the death of Harlow Emerson was clerk in the office of Nathaniel P. Wardwell, as surrogate; and after his death was clerk for Calvin Skinner, county judge, acting as surrogate until the election of Lysander H. Brown to that office, with whom he remained about two years, after which he left and resided in some of the Western states. His practice of the law in this county was very limited.

Samuel Wardwell was a son of Daniel Wardwell and resided in Adams. He was admitted in 1847, but never practiced law to any amount. He went to, and now resides in, Rome, Oneida County, and is a banker.

Alexander Wilson was for a time a merchant here, as a partner of Roderick Chittenden, in the boot and shoe business. He studied law with Lansing & Sherman, was admitted in 1847, and for several years remained in their office in charge of their business. He left and went into the lumber business in Canada, where he still resides so far as known.

Albert B. Gilbert resided in Watertown for several years; was admitted in 1847, but never practiced. He went to Rome and engaged in the ready-made clothing business, and has never since resided in Jefferson County.

Laban H. Ainsworth resided in Cape Vincent. After his admission he practiced law there for many years. He finally removed to Watertown, was active in getting up the city charter, and was the first recorder of the city, and was reelected several times. After he left that office he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held for several years. During the past year he has removed to and now resides in the city of Rochester.

Charles W. Rogers resided at Adams at the time of his admission to the bar. He studied law in Utica, in the office of James Watson Williams, register in chancery. He came thence to Adams, and was admitted in 1848. He remained in Adams some eight or nine years, then removed to Cape Vincent, in the employ of the Rome & Watertown Railroad; thence to



Toronto, in the same business, and then removed to and now lives in Connecticut.

William L. Sherman was distantly related to George C. and Wooster Sherman, and a nephew of John A. Sherman. He had some practice, but was unpopular with the profession, and an attempt was made to debar him, as appears from the record. He finally disappeared from the records of the court.

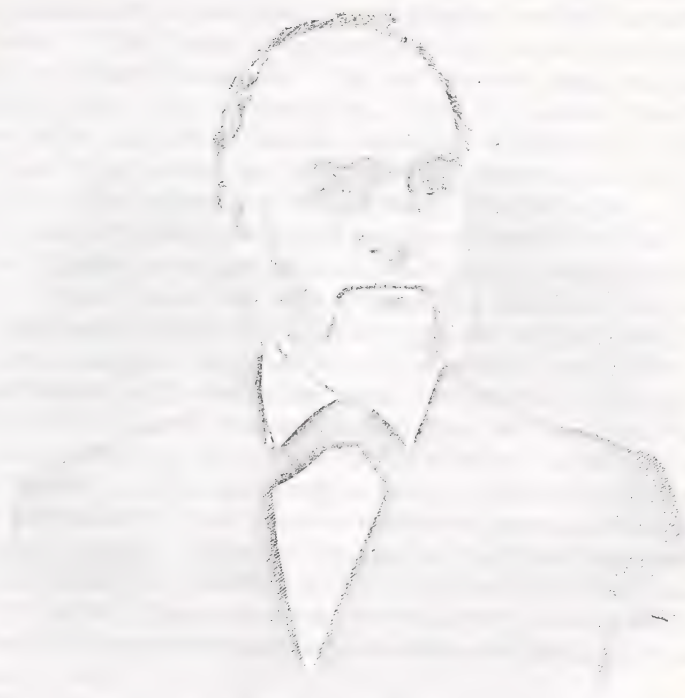
Albert B. Hawes resided at Belleville. He was a brother of Edward B. Hawes, and was an associate justice of the Sessions, but it is not known of his practicing law to any extent. He died several years since.

Lyman E. Boomer was a graduate of Union College, and a resident and native of Ellisburgh. He studied law in Judge Mullin's office. He was a man of wealth, and it is not now known of his practicing law to any extent in this county. He also died several years since.

George A. Gates was born in Rodman, graduated at Union College in 1840, studied law in John Clarke's office, and was admitted in 1843. Soon after he was admitted he was afflicted with a peculiar disease, and he visited many eminent physicians for a remedy, but found none. He quietly settled down under his paternal roof, and remained there till he died.

Charles E. Clarke was a native of Saybrook, Conn., was a graduate of Yale College, studied law in Greene County, came to Jefferson County, and was admitted as an attorney in 1815, and resided in Watertown. He at once took a prominent position at the bar. In 1825 his brother, John Clarke, having studied in his office, was admitted, and soon thereafter the two brothers formed a copartnership under the name of C. E. & J. Clarke, and continued until about the year 1848. About 1830, or a little later, he purchased a grist-mill, saw-mill, and distillery at the Great Bend, most, if not all, of which was formerly owned by Angel Potter. His time thereafter was mostly spent there, except during the terms of the courts, when he came to and assisted his brother in the preparation and trial of causes. He took the leading part until after 1840, and in important cases till 1848. He was elected to the Assembly in 1839 and 1840, and in 1848 was elected to Congress. The various attainments of Mr. Clarke, his wit, humor, and eloquence, have left an impression upon the judicial history of this county which will long remain. He was a genius, and taking him all in all he never had his equal in this county, if he had in the state. He died in 1863, at the age of 74 years. His humor was probably inherited, for, it is said, that he and his brother John visited their aged father in Connecticut. The father was then over 80 years of age. As they were about leaving Charles E., in a very pathetic tone, said to his father that they were all growing old, that he and John lived a great way off, and that it was probable they should never meet again. The father replied that he had read a good many papers and accounts of deaths—that he very seldom saw an account of the death of a man of his age.





L. J. Bonwin



Robert Lansing was a son of Sanders and Catharine Lansing, and was born at Albany, February 2, 1799. He was a member of Union College, but for some reason did not remain there and graduate. In 1817 he came to Watertown and entered the law office of Egbert Ten Eyck, and was admitted in 1820. In June, 1826, he was appointed district attorney for the county of Jefferson, which office he held until February, 1833, when he was succeeded by George C. Sherman. He was elected to the state Senate in November, 1831, and held that office four years from January 1, 1832. He was then succeeded by Micah Sterling. Mr. Lansing was again elected to the state Senate. I don't know the precise year, but he was the immediate successor of Ashley Davenport. He said he was nominated by the *Democratic Union*. On December 22, 1831, he married Maria Hubbard, the eldest daughter of Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion. She died in the year 1839, leaving one child surviving, now so well and favorably known in the profession as John Lansing. On February 2, 1841, he married Cornelia Hubbard, the second daughter of Noadiah Hubbard. Soon after the expiration of his senatorial term he formed a copartnership with George C. Sherman, under the name of Lansing & Sherman. In February, 1845, he was again appointed district attorney, and held the office for one year, when he resigned. In June, 1847, he was elected county judge under the constitution of 1846, which office he held until January 1, 1852. At the expiration of this office he practically retired from the profession, except to act as referee, which for many years he was afterwards called upon to do. He died October 3, 1878, aged nearly 80 years. He was thoroughly imbued with the principles of the law, unostentatious of his great legal learning, and of scrupulous integrity. He was a fluent speaker, and logical and clear in his arguments. After his partnership with Mr. Sherman he seldom took the lead in the trial or argument of causes; but the writer has heard him on several occasions in important cases, and can confirm the traditional reputation of his earlier years.

George C. Sherman was born in Providence, R. I., December 14, 1799, and came to this county at an early day. He worked when a boy for David W. Bucklin, and developing at an early age uncommon ability, Mr. Bucklin took him into his office as a law student. He was admitted to practice in 1823, and formed soon thereafter a partnership with Mr. Bucklin, which continued until the latter left for New York. On January 3, 1828, he married Mary Ann Hubbard, the third daughter of Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion, who now survives him. In 1833 he was appointed district attorney, which office he held till February, 1840. In 1843 he was appointed one of the judges of the Common Pleas, which office he held until July, 1847, when the constitution of 1846 went into effect. He was elected to the state Senate in the fall of 1843, and held the office for two years from the first day of January then next. He early speculated in land, buying a large tract at from two to three dollars per acre, and commenced selling immediately at \$8.



The firm of Lansing & Sherman did a very extensive law business. In 1842 he had a separate office for his private business, and put Wellington W. Butterfield, one of his students, into that office to take charge of the same. In 1838 he organized a bank under the laws of the state of New York, named the Watertown Bank and Loan Co., and kept it in force till about 1848, when he practically abandoned the law and devoted his whole time to banking, and continued that until he died. He accumulated a large fortune, which he left to his family, to be divided between his widow and five children equally. Taken in all things he was the ablest lawyer in this county. He had no superior in the examination of witnesses. It was said no witness under his examination could avoid telling the truth. His perceptions were quick and keen. He had an intuitive knowledge of the nature of men, and of their motives and methods of thought. He was not so great a student of law, depending mostly upon the briefs of his partner, Mr. Lansing, which he would apply to advantage at all times. He had great energy and flow of spirits, the force of which in the trial was almost irresistible. Much might be said of his general business capacity; but we are here to speak only of him as a lawyer. The five men, Sherman, Chittenden, Bagley, C. E. and J. Clarke, at the time cotemporaries, could not be equalled by any five men in any other county in the state. He died April 23, 1863.

Isaac H. Bronson was born in Rutland, the son of Ethel Bronson, and studied law in the office of Micah Sterling. Soon after his admission, in 1833, he formed a copartnership with Mr. Sterling, and this firm of Sterling & Bronson was famous throughout the county. He was a very able lawyer, and down to 1836 they were the leading law firm in this part of the state. But in 1830 Micah Sterling was elected to the state Senate, and Mr. Bronson to Congress, which broke up the firm, and, to a great extent, their business. The subsequent history of Mr. Bronson is given elsewhere.

John Clarke, a brother of Charles E. Clarke, was born in Saybrook, Conn., May 1, 1799. He was not a graduate of any college, but had, nevertheless, a good education. He commenced the study of law in the office of Mr. Anthon, of New York, and was in his office at the time he wrote his notes to Shepard's *Touchstone*, and aided in looking up the authorities cited in that work, and in writing the notes. He came to Watertown and entered the office of his brother, Charles E. Clarke, about the year 1820. He was admitted in 1825, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with his brother Charles E. In 1830 he married a daughter of William Smith, one of the earliest residents of Watertown. He was appointed surrogate of Jefferson County in February, 1840, which office he held till February, 1844. This is the only office of any importance he ever held. He became a partner of Delano C. Calvin, about 1855, which continued until the winter of 1865. At this time Mr. Clarke decided to abandon the business of an attorney and devote himself exclusively to that of counsel. The firm was dissolved and the attorney business passed over to Mr. Calvin. The last court Mr. Clarke ever



attended was the General Term at Syracuse, in April, 1865. He died about two weeks thereafter. Mr. Clarke was a very peculiar man ; peculiar in his habits, of mind and body ; a great student and intense thinker. He usually came to his office at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and remained there till five or six o'clock in the evening. Then he went home, eat for the first time since morning, returned to his office, and, night after night, worked till midnight. His general health was good, yet in court and elsewhere, when holding a paper, his hand would tremble as if he had the shaking palsy, so-called. His mind was not affected. He was a clear and cogent reasoner on facts and law before court or jury ; not a fluent speaker, yet his arguments were always listened to with intense interest. His style was nervous, earnest, and impressive ; often more eloquent in the thought than the diction. He was fond of his garden and of his flowers. After working all night and until daylight in his office he would go home and into his garden and work till breakfast. He was a great reader of all kinds of literature. He was never idle. A history of his life would not only be interesting, but instructive.

Bernard Bagley was born in Durham, Greene County, N. Y., November 5, 1791. He came to Jefferson County in 1812, first settling in the town of Antwerp, teaching school and taking contracts for building roads. He is reputed to have held the office of constable in that town, in which his inclination to the legal profession was first developed. He came to Watertown in 1815 or 1816, and entered the law office of Charles E. Clarke, soon thereafter, as a law student. It is said that for years he was constantly engaged in the trial of cases in justice's court, where his instinctive knowledge of human nature and shrewd management gained him a great reputation throughout the county. In 1823 or 1824 he married a Mrs. Wright, a young widow, the mother of Charles D. Wright, late judge, and now living in Watertown. He was admitted in 1826, and the records of the next term of the court show that he entered at once into an extensive practice, having sometimes as many as 60 cases on the calendar. In 1839 Charles D. Wright was admitted, and, becoming a partner, all the business of the office was done in his name thereafter. In 1849 Mr. Bagley was a member of the Assembly and chairman of the judiciary committee. The partnership continued till Wright was elected judge, in November, 1859. Mr. Bagley continued to practice as long as his health would permit. He died June 26, 1878. He was one of the five noted lawyers who were cotemporaries in this county. Mr. Bagley, in the trial of the most intricate and lengthy cases, never had a brief or memorandum. Yet he was never known to omit the least important fact or point on his side of the case. His skill in the examination of witnesses, in getting the most honest witness to testify to facts in his favor, and believe them though false in fact, was wonderful, and was only exposed by the equally rigid cross-examination of George C. Sherman when he was his opponent. The history of the professional life of Mr. Bagley would form an interesting volume.

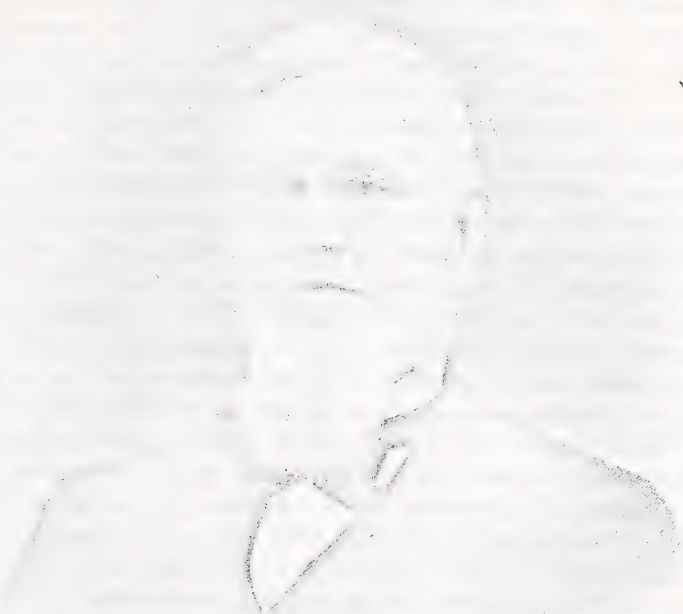
Calvin Skinner for many years resided in Adams, studied law in the office



of Thomas C. Chittenden, and was admitted in 1826. He was master in chancery, and held divers other small offices. In April, 1845, he was appointed first judge of the Common Pleas of this county, and held the office till July 1, 1847. He continued the practice there until he died several years since. Mr. Skinner was a sound and learned lawyer. He was not a prominent jury advocate. His practice, and where he excelled, was in chancery; and was somewhat noted for the ingenuity of his questions before an examiner, all of which were required to be written. It is not known that he left any descendants or relatives now residing in this county.

Joseph Mullin was born in Ireland in September, 1811, and came to this country with his parents when very young, and resided in Brownville, where he attended the common school for awhile. He worked in a printing office a short time, setting type, with the view of becoming a printer; but the desire for a higher education prevailed. With the assistance of friends he went to the Union Academy at Belleville, where he prepared for college. He entered the junior class in 1831, and graduated in 1833. He then taught the academy in Belleville and afterwards in Watertown a few years, and studied law in the office of Sterling & Bronson, and was admitted in 1837. At this time Sterling was in the state Senate, and Bronson in Congress. The whole business of the office fell to the charge of Mr. Mullin, the duties of which he discharged with ability. He at once took a prominent position at the bar, the peer of the older members. N. P. Wardwell having married the daughter of Mr. Sterling, the latter took him into partnership and Mr. Mullin opened an office by himself. In 1845 he entered into a partnership with John P. Brown, who had been a student in his office, and so continued until the death of Brown in 1847. In the fall of 1847 he formed a copartnership with Lawrence J. Goodale, which continued five years. After that he entered into partnership with the present Justice Merwin, and so continued until he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court in the fall of 1859. He was reelected in the fall of 1867, and again in the fall of 1875. Having arrived at the age of 70 years, his office, by the constitutional limitation, expired December 31, 1881. He was district attorney for the county from February, 1843, to February, 1845. He was elected to the Thirtieth Congress in 1847 and served to 1849, and held several municipal offices during the time he was at the bar. He died in June, 1882, while temporarily at Saratoga, and his remains were brought to Watertown and interred in Brookside Cemetery. At a meeting of the bar of Jefferson County, held June 14, 1882, resolutions were introduced by Lysander H. Brown, his school-mate at the district school, his roommate at the academy and in college, accompanied with an address, paying a just and eloquent tribute to his memory. The resolutions and the address were published in the *Watertown Times* of June 15th, and were ordered to be entered, and are now on record, in the proceedings of the court which was then in session. The history of Justice Mullin is a matter of record. The eminent position he attained in the





Levi H. Brown



judiciary sufficiently appears in the state reports, where it will remain for generations to come, a fitting monument to his learning and ability.

James F. Starbuck was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., September 5, 1815, and at an early day removed with his parents to Niagara County. In the spring of 1839 he came to Watertown and entered the law office of Lansing & Sherman, where he remained until he was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1843, and to the Supreme Court in 1844. In 1845 he opened an office by himself in Watertown. In 1846 he was elected a secretary of the convention that formed the constitution of that year, and in November, 1850, was elected district attorney, and held the office three years from January 1, 1851. He married Sarah Burchard, a daughter of Peleg Burchard, in May, 1855, who died in 1857, leaving a daughter surviving her—now the wife of E. S. Goodale, a merchant in Watertown. In 1861 he married Mrs. Boyer, the widow of Judge Joseph Boyer, who now survives. In 1860 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1876 he was elected to the state Senate, from the district comprising Jefferson and Lewis counties. He died December 20, 1880. The political history of Mr. Starbuck may be found in a history of New York with an encyclopedia of biography of prominent men in the state, published by W. J. Comley, in 1877, which also contains his lithograph. We are here concerned with his professional history, character, and standing only. His election to the office of district attorney enabled him to develop his great ability in the trial of causes, especially before juries, and he at once took a leading position in jury cases in the county, his main competitors being John Clarke during his life, and Levi H. Brown thereafter. He was from an early day laborious in his profession. In special cases he was probably one of if not the most powerful advocates before a jury ever in the county. His efforts were not uniform. Only in those special cases adapted to his temperament and his methods of thought did he excel his cotemporaries. His long habit of, and thorough preparation and study in, preparing to argue facts before a jury somewhat disqualified him from excelling in the argument of questions of law before the court. But he excelled in that which was the great object and ambition of his early life.

Levi H. Brown was born in the town of Lorraine, March 25, 1818. His father, Aaron Brown, was a wealthy farmer and a prominent citizen of that town. When 19 years of age Levi H. commenced to obtain an education, and prepared for college at the Belleville Academy. He entered Union College in 1841, and graduated in 1843; studied law in the office of Judge Jones in Schenectady, and in the office of Calvin Skinner at Adams, and was admitted in 1846. He practiced in Adams until June 1, 1852, when he removed to Watertown and formed a partnership with Joshua Moore under the name of Moore & Brown. This firm, under the lead of Mr. Moore, did a large business. Mr. Moore died in April, 1854, when Mr. Brown formed a partnership with Allen C. Beach, under the name of Brown & Beach. Upon the death of Mr. Moore the responsibility of a large and important business



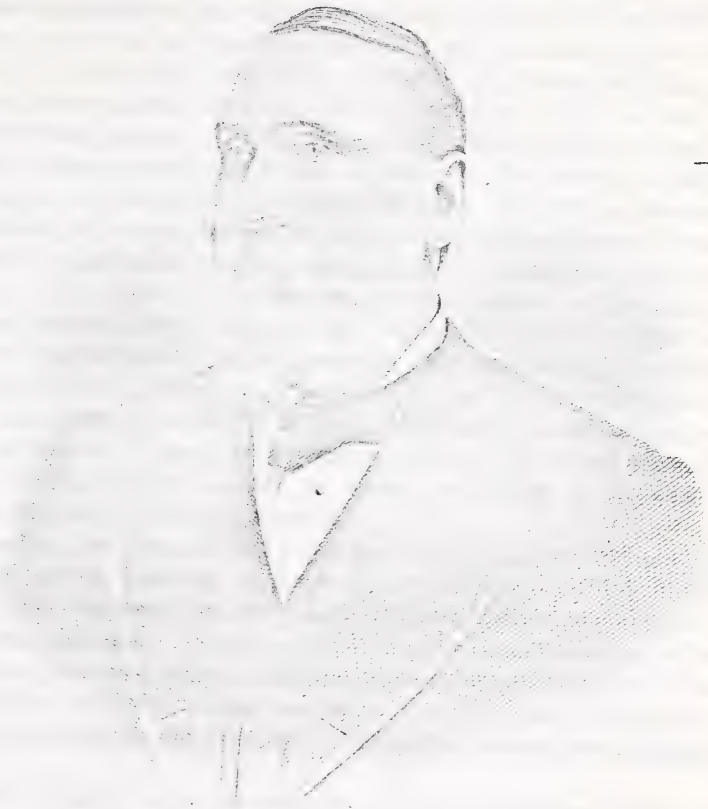
devolved upon Mr. Brown, and he in all respects proved equal for the occasion. This firm did a large and increasing business until 1871, when Mr. Beach was elected lieutenant-governor, and the firm dissolved. Mr. Brown has since and now practices alone, except for a short time, when he was in company with Mr. Gipsonnow in Minnesota, and S. S. Trowbridge. He held many local offices—supervisor, mayor, etc. Here we are to record principally his professional life as a prominent member of the bar of Jefferson County for more than 40 years. Of the vast business he has done, and the intense and untiring labor he has performed, much might be written.

His cases were thoroughly prepared, and his arrangement and presentation of the facts and evidence to the jury were unexcelled. He entered upon the trial of case after case at the circuit with strength and vigor. His presentation of his case to the jury was clear and logical. He has a smooth and pleasant voice, and is a fluent speaker, and exercised a great influence over juries. Mr. Brown has been, not only a good jury lawyer, but is equally able in the argument of cases on appeal in the higher courts. After John Clarke the writer has never met a more formidable adversary in the appellate court. Mr. Brown is now at work with apparently all the mental and physical vigor and strength he had 30 years ago, having apparently many years of labor and usefulness still before him. He does little in law business as attorney, but still retains his practice as counselor. His private business occupies nearly all his time and attention.

Edmund B. Wynn's first appearance in Watertown was as a student in the office of James F. Starbuck. He was admitted in 1846, and soon thereafter opened an office at Three Mile Bay, and practiced there till about 1852, when he removed to Watertown, and established an office here, where he has practiced ever since. He very soon became an attorney for the Rome & Watertown Railroad, and has continued and is now such attorney. He was for sometime a partner of Denis O'Brien, now a judge of the Court of Appeals, and also of Wilber F. Porter, but for several years last past has been alone. He was a candidate for the office of justice of the Supreme Court in the 5th district a few years since. He is now possessed of a vigorous constitution and good health, and is eminent as a railroad attorney.

Denis O'Brien was born in Ogdensburg, March 13, 1837. The events of his life have become a subject of public history. Though the positions he has held, and now holds, entitle him to a prominent place in the official records of the state, yet in the history of his adopted county, where the germ of his future success was developed, it is proper that a brief sketch of his life, character, and ability should be recorded. He was favored by nature with a strong physical constitution and equable temperament, which properly directed impart great intellectual strength. Thus endowed he early entered upon the realities of life with a determination to succeed. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Meyers & Magone, of Ogdensburg; was admitted to the bar in May, 1861; and in November of that year removed to Watertown to





S. C. Reed



reside permanently. From that time his business, and reputation in his profession, gradually increased. From 1869 he was an alderman in the city for some four years, and afterwards was elected mayor. His judicious management of these offices won the respect and confidence of the substantial portion of the city's population. His success in his profession gave him a high local reputation through the county. In 1880 he succeeded the late James F. Starbuck as a member of the State Democratic Committee. This gave him an opportunity of extending his reputation for ability and fidelity beyond the bounds of his county and generally over the state; and he improved it. For four years he held this position. In November, 1883, he was elected attorney-general and reëlected in November, 1885, his term of office terminating January 1, 1888. His administration as state's attorney for this great commonwealth established confidence in his thorough capability and integrity with all parties throughout the state. In 1889 he remained at home, during which time it became evident that public opinion was tending towards his nomination by the Democratic party for judge of the Court of Appeals. This seems to have been conceded on account of his exalted though comparatively brief public service. When the state convention met he was nominated with remarkable unanimity. The nomination was ratified by the people at the election by a large majority; and he has now entered upon the discharge of the duties of his dignified and responsible position. It is not only heartily desired, but universally believed, that he will discharge his high judicial duties with credit to himself and honor to the already exalted standing of the Court of Appeals.

In concluding this sketch of the bench and bar of Jefferson County the writer concedes that there may be therein many errors, both of fact and of judgment. But the facts have been gathered from the best and most reliable sources in his reach. The character of the judges and members of the bar, so far as it has been written, has been derived from tradition, and from the record, when the individual was not personally known; and no exemption from error is claimed in the delineation of character even where personally known.

The sketch properly ends at the adoption of the constitution of 1846. By that instrument the whole organization of our judicial system was changed, and from that time a new era in the practice and administration of the law commenced. Though over 40 years have passed since that time, yet from the records now so well kept, and the printed calendars required at every term of the Supreme Court, a history of the bench and bar from that time is comparatively an easy task. It is a history that should be written and preserved before many more years pass away.



THE PRESS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

WATERTOWN.

The pioneer newspaper in Jefferson County bore the high-soaring name of *American Eagle*. It was established in Watertown in 1809, by Henry Coffeen. It was printed by Abram Taylor, Jr., and was Republican in politics, supporting the administration of President Madison. Judge Coffeen was one of the first settlers of Watertown, and possessed large influence. Where the materials on which the *Eagle* was printed were obtained is unknown, but it is not unlikely that they were the same employed in the publication of the *Black River Gazette*, established at Martinsburg, Lewis County, in 1807. The journal last named was a short-lived venture; its publisher, James B. Robbins, removed to Watertown, and it is probably fair to presume that the press found its way here. The Martinsburg paper, it is believed, was the first one in Northern New York west of the Adirondacks. Of the *Eagle* and its conductors nothing more is known than has been stated. In January, 1812, Jarius Rich, who had read law in Massachusetts and been admitted to practice, but whose license had been revoked in consequence of his participation in a broil in a justice's court, purchased the establishment from Coffeen, changed the name of the paper to the *American Advocate*, and continued in it until 1817. He appears to have been a man who had the courage of his convictions, who freed his mind when he had anything to offer, and who did not shrink from the consequences of his utterances. He was in the *Advocate* in 1813, when Com. Perry won his brilliant victory on Lake Erie, and naturally indulged in words of exultation. Referring to Perry's achievements he suggested that the "old cock," as he termed Com. Chauncey, then in command of the small fleet on Lake Ontario, ought to follow Perry's example. This enraged the Commodore, and he came straightway to Watertown. Entering the office of the *Advocate* he inquired for the editor. Rich told him he was the man. The Commodore then said he had come all the way from Sackets Harbor to obtain satisfaction, and proposed to cane him. Thereupon Rich seized the Commodore and pitched him headlong to the foot of the stairs. This ended the affair. In the spring of 1817 Seth A. and Dorephus Abbey came to Watertown from Albany, and finding the *Advocate* advertised for sale, by the sheriff, bought it, and, in connection with John H. Lord, a journeyman printer, started the *Jefferson and Lewis Gazette*. This paper was continued till April, 1819, when Dorephus Abbey and Mr. Lord went to Oswego, and S. A. Abbey started the *Independent Republican*, continuing it till February, 1825, when the house and office of the publisher were destroyed by fire, and the publication of the paper suspended. Previous to this date (January 27, 1824), and perhaps because the paper was not sufficiently subservient to the Democratic leaders, the *Watertown Freeman* was started by W. Woodward, who was backed by Perley Keyes. This



paper continued till 1833, when its name was changed to the *Democratic Standard*, under which cognomen it was continued till July 19, 1835, when it was united with the *Watertown Eagle*, which last paper was started September 11, 1832, by J. Calhoun.* The new paper was called the *Eagle and Standard*. It was in the *Eagle* that Alvin Hunt made his début as editor. When the two papers were consolidated Mr. Hunt took the interest of Mr. Calhoun, when it was conducted by that gentleman and A. L. Smith. In October, 1836, Mr. Smith withdrew from the concern, and in November, 1837, the name of the paper was changed to the *Jeffersonian*, and under that appellation, and the *Watertown Jeffersonian*, the paper continued till united with the *Democratic Union*.

The *Jeffersonian*, under date of March 2, 1841, contained the following account of a "talking machine," then being used in England. It tends to the opinion that the telephone was in use long before the present instrument was perfected:—

RAILWAY TALKING MACHINE.

"A late English journal, in referring to the London and Blackwell Railroad, mentions a 'talking machine,' constructed with galvanic wires, by means of which conversation could be carried on between London and Blackwell with the greatest ease and precision. By way of illustrating the efficiency of this talking machine Mr. Stephenson said that he went to the station in London one day to enquire for one of the assistants. He was not there, but the attendant said that he could enquire if he was at the other end; he did so; in a few seconds the answer was that he was not there. But about five minutes afterwards the talking machine informed him in London that his assistant had arrived at the Blackwell terminus; upon which he instructed the attendant to say by the same agency, 'Tell him to come here directly.' In 10 minutes he arrived, the distance being seven miles. If the distance were 100 miles the conversation could be carried on just as readily, for the conversation traveled at the rate of 20 miles a second."

December 5, 1851, J. W. Tamblin became the associate of Mr. Hunt. March 15, 1853, J. C. Hatch purchased Mr. Tamblin's interest, but resold the same in the following September. A daily paper was issued from the *Jeffersonian* office from May 10, 1851, till November, 1853.

August 29, 1846, the first number of the *Democratic Union* was issued: Thomas Andrews and James Swindells, publishers; Lysander H. Brown, editor. Swindells was in the paper only one week. April 15, 1847, Stephen Martin became an associate publisher. September 2 John A. Haddock succeeded Martin. In June, 1848, Mr. Brown withdrew from the paper, J. C. Hatch taking his place, when the politics of the paper were changed from the support of Cass to that of Van Buren for the presidency. It subsequently passed into the hands of Charles A. Stevens and John A. Haddock. In the great fire of May 14, 1849, the office was destroyed, but in two weeks the publication of the paper was resumed. September 12 Haddock became the proprietor and publisher, and October 15, 1851, Lysander H. Brown again

* Mr. Calhoun subsequently removed from Watertown, and about 1836 started the first newspaper in Chicago, called *The Democrat*.



became connected with the paper, and continued with Haddock till November, when he became sole publisher. January 9, 1853, Messrs. L. H. Brown and E. R. Pollard became the publishers. Mr. Brown continued in the concern till 1854, when Haddock again obtained possession and soon after transferred it to Elon Comstock, who consolidated it with the *Jeffersonian*, styling the combined papers the *Jefferson Union*. In December, 1855, Mr. Comstock sold the *Jefferson Union* office to J. W. Tamblin, who, in May, 1856, sold two-thirds of the concern to J. A. Haddock and Royal Chamberlain, of St. Louis. In the fall of 1856 E. J. Clark purchased this establishment, and changed the name to *Jefferson County Union*, associating with him Royal Chamberlain. Three years subsequently he purchased Chamberlain's interest and was sole proprietor until January 1, 1865, when he sold the paper to R. A. Oakes. Previous to this time J. M. Sigourney, for a year or more, had been employed to edit the paper in Mr. Clark's absence.

January 16, 1861, Hall & Bragdon started the *Watertown Daily News*, which was merged in the *Daily Reformer*, January 20, 1862. At this time the *Weekly News* was purchased and edited by J. W. Tamblin. January 19, 1865, Stephen Canfield purchased the interest of Tamblin in the *News*, and the paper was merged in the *Jefferson County Union*: S. Canfield & Company, publishers; R. A. Oakes, editor. July 1, 1865, Mr. Canfield bought the interest of Mr. Oakes, who gave place to H. H. Young as editor. The name of the paper was changed to *The Democrat*; and in August Henry S. Munson bought the interest of Mr. Canfield and a daily was started called the *Daily Democrat*, with Young and Munson, editors. It was issued till February, 1866, when it, with the weekly edition, was suspended. This left the Democracy without an organ. In May following, however, Anson B. Moore purchased the plant, and, with H. H. Young as editor, revived the *Democrat*. In 1868 A. H. Hall purchased the paper and changed the name to the *Re-Union*, and continued the paper till 1870, when he sold to George Moss and Walter A. Boon. In 1872 they started the *Morning Dispatch* (daily), and it was continued by them, C. W. Havens, C. J. Hynes, and others until May 7, 1881, when the plant was sold to D. Kelley and Charles W. Clare, who run the daily one year, when Kelley retired and the daily was discontinued. The *Re-Union* has since that time been under the management of Mr. Clare, who has made it an entire success.

The Democratic press in this county has received its inspiration from Jarius Rich, Alvin Hunt, Lysander H. Brown, E. J. Clark, Royal Chamberlain, and R. A. Oakes. The latter gentleman possesses fine literary talents, and never writes anything that is not written in the best manner. Mr. Chamberlain was a very fair writer; Mr. Clark is both a ready writer and speaker. He has never done much out of the line of purely party politics; but he has labored early and late in the service of the Democratic organization, and I judge without much profit to himself. Mr. Hunt was decidedly a strong writer, and made himself felt for nearly a quarter of a century; Lysander H.



Brown, in his prime, was ready with his pen, and made an excellent speech without preparation; while Mr. Rich, we judge, was one of the "rough and ready" sort of men. Only one of these men, E. J. Clark, was a practical printer, and it is a noteworthy fact that not one of them ever accumulated any great amount of money out of the business, which is an evidence either of unselfishness or want of financial tact. Mr. Clare is the first and only individual connected with the Democratic press of this county who has made anything out of his calling. I have given precedence to the Democratic press because it is the oldest. The party has never been without an organ, except for a brief time noted above. To-day that organ rests on a more secure basis than at any previous period.

The anti-Masonic Press.

When the Abbeyes came into possession of the *American Advocate* there was very little party feeling. Mr. Monroe had been chosen president the previous year, receiving 230 out of the 231 electoral votes cast. There was little opposition to the Democratic, then styled Republican, party. That little was chiefly local. It was therefore up-hill work for a purely party paper, as were those which had been published in Watertown. So their paper stopped at the end of two years. Another, however, was soon after started by one of the firm, Seth A. Abbey, which was called the *Independent Republican*, probably because there were men of adverse political views. This paper, I judge, was the first one in Watertown which ventured to avow sentiments antagonistic to the Republican organization, though there was one at Sackets Harbor, established in 1817, which was undisguised in its opposition to so-called Republicanism.

The *Independent Republican* was kept running till February, 1825, when the office was burned, a period of nearly six years. The next year, October 19, 1826, Theron Parsons & Co. established *Thursday's Post*,* and continued it until January 17, 1828, when H. L. Harvey purchased the establishment and changed the name of the paper to the *Register*. May 1, 1830, he took Benjamin Cory into partnership with him. Two weeks later the name of the paper was changed to the *Watertown Register and General Advertiser*. In May, 1831, Mr. Cory became sole proprietor. Up to this date the paper had been neutral in politics, but soon after became the organ of the party opposed to President Jackson. In the meantime—May, 1828—a paper was started which was called the

* It was in the office of the *Post* that the late Judge Mullin worked as an apprentice several years, commencing in 1826. In 1828 Parsons started the *Censor*, at Adams, the publication of which was continued six months at that place and then removed to Watertown and the anti-Masonic paper in existence there, and published by Parsons or Harvey, was discontinued.



Independent Republican and Anti-Masonic Recorder, which lasted until the *Censor* was removed to Watertown from Adams, January, 1830, and was called the

Watertown Censor, and was published by Abner Morton, was anti-Democratic in politics. It was succeeded by the

Anti-Masonic Sun, which was published by Enoch Ely Camp. It was soon changed and published 39 weeks, commencing December 19, 1830, by Dr. R. Goodale, as

The Constellation. Subsequently it passed into the hands of Mr. Morton, who called it the

Jefferson Reporter, and published it from September 11, 1832, till January 21, 1834, when he removed to Monroe, Michigan, taking his press with him.

September 19, 1831, Mr. Cory dropped the words *General Advertiser* from the title of his paper, and it appeared as the *Watertown Register* till March 25, 1835, when it was changed to the *North American*, with John Haxton, editor. Under this cognomen the paper continued until September, 1839, when H. S. Noble became the publisher, and restored the name of *Watertown Register*. Noble kept in the *Register* till March 12, 1842, when he sold to William Hough. On the 9th of April Hough sold to William Welch, who conducted the paper until May 20, 1843, when he discontinued it and started the *Black River Journal*. Subsequently Joel Greene purchased a half interest in the concern, and the paper was continued two years (until 1845), when Welch sold out and went West.

In the spring of 1846 Greene commenced the publication of the *Daily Journal*, ran it a short time, then changed it to the *Watertown Tri-Weekly Journal*, and as such it was continued till August 26, 1846, when A. W. Clark became the purchaser, and established the *Northern State Journal*. Two years later George W. Smith and H. S. Noble became the publishers, the firm being styled Smith & Noble. John Fayel subsequently bought into the concern, and was joined by A. W. Clark, Smith & Noble retiring. In 1856 Clark & Fayel sold the paper to the "American party," but after a few months it came back into their hands.

Clark & Fayel continued in the paper until July, 1863, when the partnership was dissolved. Indeed Mr. Clark paid little attention to the paper after taking his seat in Congress in 1861.* When Mr. Fayel retired from the paper he took an office in the Postoffice Department at Washington, but failing health compelled him to relinquish the same, and he died at Saratoga, where he had gone in the hope of obtaining relief, July 12, 1864, at the age of 39 years, and after a service of 12 years as associate editor of the *Journal*. The paper then passed into the hands of J. Budlong and Orson L. Haddock. After a few months, however, Haddock sold his interest to Budlong, and Bud-

* Just when Clark & Fayel left the *Journal* has not been ascertained. They were in the paper (at least their names were) December 2, 1862.



long sold the same to H. H. Smith, September 16, 1865, and under their management the *Journal* was continued most of the time as a semi-weekly until April 1, 1867, when it was sold to Solon M. Hazen, and continued by him until it was finally disposed of to the proprietors of the *Reformer*, May 15, 1868, and the paper discontinued. In August 28, 1850, L. Ingalls, A. H. Burdick, and L. M. Stowell started the *New York Reformer*, independent in politics. Mr. Burdick retired from the paper October 16, 1851, and Mr. Stowell left it March 11, 1858. From this date to August 26, 1858, Mr. Ingalls had no partner. At that time John A. Haddock was taken into the concern. March 22, 1860, this notice appeared in the *Reformer* :—

"Hon. Beman Brockway, late of Oswego County, will hereafter be associated with the undersigned in the conduct of this paper
INGALLS & HADDOCK."

September 27, in the same year, Mr. Haddock retired from the paper, and Isaac M. Beebee became interested in the same. He remained in the paper until October 10, 1861, when he resigned to go to the war, and Ingalls and Brockway became the publishers. December 17, 1863, Lafayette J. Bigelow became connected with the paper and continued his interest therein until his death, which occurred January 13, 1870. On the 1st of June following Charles R. Skinner came into the establishment as a partner, the firm name being Ingalls, Brockway & Skinner. December 12, 1873, Mr. Brockway purchased the interest of Mr. Ingalls at public sale, and at private sale the interest of Mr. Skinner the 1st of August, 1874, since which time he has been the editor of the paper, and he and his sons, J. W. and H. A. Brockway, the proprietors of the establishment.

It will be seen that the array of names concerned in bringing into existence the Republican press in Watertown, and bringing up what is now the *Daily Times and Weekly Reformer*, is large and respectable, to say the least. Benjamin Cory was a solid man, both physically and intellectually. H. S. Noble did good work. William Welch, who was the founder of the old *Black River Journal*, is a good deal of a man, and had he remained in the paper would without doubt have made his mark here as he has elsewhere. A. W. Clark, though never a strong writer, was a good newspaper man, possessing a level head and a good heart. George W. Smith, who is still living at his home in Herkimer, in his day excelled both as a speaker and writer. John Fayel was one of the cleverest writers and best hearted men ever connected with the press in this county. Lotus Ingalls's varied talents are too well known to require special mention. Mr. Stowell wrote pointedly and well. Mr. Haddock wields a ready pen, and, had he stuck to journalism, could hardly have failed to achieve credit. Lafayette J. Bigelow was the readiest speaker Watertown has ever had, and he wrote well. Charles R. Skinner is a rapid and excellent writer, and ought to have continued in journalism and let offices alone. But he got into politics, somewhat accidentally, and does not find it an easy thing to get out. The life-work of the writer will be left to speak for itself.



Besides the foregoing there have been numerous newspaper ventures in Watertown. Among them may be mentioned the *Herald of Salvation*, a Universalist semi-monthly magazine, by Rev. Pitt Morse, commenced November 30, 1822; first year printed by S. A. Abbey; second, by W. Woodward. It was then united with a magazine in Philadelphia.

The *Genius of Philanthropy*, temperance, started, by H. L. Harvey, who bought *Thursday's Post*, January 17, 1828, and issued a new paper, called the *Watertown Register*, and united the *Genius of Philanthropy* with it. Just when the last named publication was started is not stated.

The *Monitor*, quarterly, started January 1, 1830, and designed as a record of the benevolent societies of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

The *Student*, by the students of the Black River Institute, and printed by B. Cory, commenced August 1, 1837. It lasted one year.

The *Pioneer Phalanx and Independent Magazine*, edited by A. C. S. Bailey, and begun in November, 1843, monthly—only one number issued. It was to be the organ of the Fourier Association in Watertown.

Watertown Spectator, for temperance and no license, by Joel Greene, commenced December 22, 1846, lived two years.

The *Sinai and Calvary Reporter*, quarterly, by Rev. Joseph A. Livingston, begun October, 1852. Only one number issued in Watertown.

The *Phare des Lacs* (Beacon of the Lakes), commenced in May, 1858, by C. Petit, editor and proprietor, was published several years in Watertown, then removed to Buffalo, and from there to Toledo, where it was discontinued.

At a later date several papers have come into being, to wit: The *Watertown Post*, which was started July 16, 1870, by George C. Bragdon & Co., G. C. Bragdon, editor. November 2, 1871, Mr. Bragdon retired and the firm name was changed to Hanford, Wood & Plumb, W. C. Plumb, editor. In 1872 Mr. Plumb retired from the paper and was succeeded as editor by J. H. Treadwell. In June, 1874, R. A. Oakes succeeded Mr. Treadwell, and the following September the paper was purchased by L. Ingalls, who has since edited it.

In 1883 the *Republican* was started by Gen. Bradley Winslow, who edited and published it until 1884, when it was merged in the *Watertown Post*.

The *Sunday Miscellany*, started in 1878, by Frank M. Redfield as a Sunday paper, at the end of six months was sold to G. Preston Sikes, who changed it to a Saturday publication. It lived a year and three weeks.

The *Watertown Advocate*, Prohibition, was started in 1884 by George E. Satchwell, and is still in existence.

The *Watertown Herald*, Independent, was started July 3, 1886, by Jere. Coughlin, assisted by F. D. Rogers, and is still published.

The *Silent Worker*, an evangelical newspaper, published semi-monthly, and edited by Rev. W. D. Stokes, commenced in Watertown, January 1, 1888.



Northern Harvester, one number issued in the latter part of 1882, then changed to the *Good Farmer*, a quarterly, published by Greaves & Dewey, edited by D. S. Marvin, published one year at 25 cents.

The *Poultry Chronicle*, only a few numbers issued.

The *Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart* (Catholic monthly) was started in June, 1887, and still lives.

The *Liar*, a monthly devoted to "wit, humor, sports, and satire," made its first appearance in September, 1889. It was discontinued after a few numbers, its editor and proprietor, Frank D. Rogers, having been appointed to a government position in Washington.

Daily Papers.

There has been a great demand for a daily paper in Watertown, as is evident from the repeated efforts made to bring one into existence. The first was started by Joel Greene, in the spring of 1846—a short-lived venture.

The *Daily Jeffersonian*, issued from the office of the *Weekly Jeffersonian*, initial number dated May 10, 1851, was published two and a half years.

A campaign paper, called the *Daily Republican*, was issued from the office of the *Reformer*, by Ingalls & Stowell, from the first of May, 1856, to the close of election in that year. It was devoted to the interests of Col. Fremont and the Republican organization.

The *Daily Telegraph* was started in 1858, after the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, by J. D. Huntington, who then had charge of the telegraph office in Watertown. The enterprise was aided by John H. Rice, William Farwell, and other stock speculators. It was succeeded by the

Daily News, started by L. M. Stowell, March 13, 1859, published one year. It was from this office that A. H. Hall issued his

Daily News, which was commenced in January, 1861. Most of the original matter was prepared by L. J. Bigelow, until March 16, when G. C. Bragdon assumed charge of the editorial department, and continued with the paper until January 20, 1862, when the plant was sold to the proprietors of the

Daily Reformer, the publication of which was commenced April 22, 1861, and while Ingalls, Brockway & Beebe were the publishers of the *Weekly Reformer*. The name of the daily paper was changed to the

Watertown Times, January 4, 1870. It was then a small sheet with less than 1,000 subscribers, but now ranks among the best dailies of the country, and has a circulation aggregating 4,000. The present publishers and proprietors are Beman Brockway, J. W. Brockway, and H. A. Brockway. It is edited by B. Brockway, assisted by W. D. McKinstry, Alpha Child, L. L. Pratt, Charles E. Cole, Charles S. Adams, Fred Britton, and A. W. Munk.

The *Daily Republican*, also a morning paper, was started in July, 1888, by Ingalls, Shepard & Dewey, L. Ingalls, C. R. Skinner, and H. E. Knickerbock, editors. It lived six months.



Campaign Papers.

Campaign papers were issued in the summer and fall of 1828, supporting Dewitt Clinton for governor, printed by Harvey & Hewitt, and called the *Voice of Jefferson*; in 1832, anti-Masonic, called the *Veto*.

In 1834, anti-Republican, printed by B. Cory, called the *Spirit of '76*.

In 1838, Democratic, supporting Ezekiel Lewis for Congress, and C. Parsons, W. C. George, and S. Robbins for Assembly, printed by Randall D. Rice, called the *Patriot and Democrat*.

In 1840 a Democratic paper from the office of the *Jeffersonian*.

SACKETS HARBOR.

The first printing office in Sackets Harbor was established by George Camp, who, as "proprietor, publisher, and editor," issued the first number of the *Sackets Harbor Gazette*, March 18, 1817. The following year the title of *Advertiser* was added, and by that title continued to the close of its third volume, 1820. Subsequently Matthew Cole, Elisha Camp, and others became owners and changed its name, February 9, 1821, to *Jefferson Republican*. The *Gazette and Advertiser* was a 20-column folio sheet, and for the times was on a par with the better class of newspapers of the state.

The firm of Camp, Merrell & Camp, of Utica, had been publishers of books of a high order of merit previous to their dissolution in 1816. The junior member came to Sackets Harbor in December, 1816. His first issue contained 18 columns of solid matter and two of advertisements, and was gotten out with the help of one assistant. Before the year expired there were eight columns of advertisements and many judicial notices. The steamer *Ontario* appears, with cut, in the first number, announced to sail upon the opening of navigation, which was to test the question: "Can boats be propelled against waves by steam?" All the current news, foreign and domestic, was carefully collated, bringing the most important events with illustrious names in history to the front. The *Republican* was continued for a year or more, when its publication was suspended. In the spring of 1824 Truman Haskall started the *Freeman's Advocate*, which continued to the close of 1828. All these papers advocated Federal principles. The last was strongly anti-Masonic.

Between this date and 1837 the Sackets Harbor *Courier* was conducted with considerable credit by James How.

Edward H. Purdy began the publication of the *Jefferson County Whig* in September, 1837. This continued only one year, though it is pleasantly remembered by the old inhabitants. In October, 1838, Edmund M. Luff published the *Sackets Harbor Journal*, edited by D. N. Burnham for a season,



after which W. Luff conducted the paper, with C. Woodward as printer, to the spring of 1841.

About this latter date, when [General] Grant was stationed here, Lieutenant Lee gave us that disturbing reflection on Watertown, in his contribution to the *Journal*:—

“South, Adams wears her deacon’s face,
North, Brownville stands with modest pace,
And Watertown’s a little place,
Just back of Sackets Harbor.”

On Mr. Luff retiring from the *Journal* Joel Greene became proprietor. The *Journal* was enlarged under his management. The spirit that had pervaded the previous papers passed away with the new element, and, however active, it did not presage success. After his second year as publisher his interest passed to Calvin Green, who, in the same year, 1843, discontinued the paper. Joel Greene now undertook to ride two “mules,” by publishing the *Black River Journal* at Sackets Harbor and Watertown, removing the press to Watertown. In 1846 it passed into the hands of A. W. Clark.

No paper was published in Sackets Harbor thence till O. H. Harris issued the first number of the *Sackets Harbor Observer*, March 20, 1848, and under that head continued with its Whig proclivities until 1852, when Mr. Harris and Mr. Huntington then associated in the *Jefferson Farmer*, which was published as a neutral sheet. Mr. Harris again restored the former title of *Sackets Harbor Observer*, and with his removal from the village ended the newspaper enterprise in this village.

To the credit of these varied sheets none ever stooped to low partisan or vulgar methods, but maintained a high standard as instructors of the people. In fact they reflected the sentiment of the citizens and the character of the inhabitants, who early gave prominence and a marked individuality to the now historic town.

ADAMS.

The first paper at Adams was started July 1, 1828, by Theron Parsons, who had previously lived in Watertown, and as the paper he published, which was called the *Censor*, was removed to Watertown after 26 numbers had been issued perhaps he did not change his residence. The *Censor* was anti-Masonic, and probaby anti-Republican. Abner Morton was the editor. A reasonably perfect file of the *Censor*, from the time it was commenced at Adams, July 1, 1828, to the time it was sold to Abner Morton, in Watertown, January 5, 1830, has been presented to the Jefferson Historical Society, by Justus Eddy, of Syracuse, and handsomely bound for its use. The first issue of the paper under Mr. Morton’s management is “number 70, of volume 2,” indicating an unusual way of numbering, as in the regular way the highest number for a weekly issue would be 52, after which the volume would change, and the numbers of the issues would begin at one again. When the



Censor was removed to Watertown the *Anti-Masonic Recorder* was discontinued, the *Censor* taking its place as the organ of the Anti-Masonic party. When Abner Morton announced his connection with the *Censor* in Watertown, January 5, 1830, there were two papers in the village—the *Freeman*, Republican, and the *Register*, anti-Republican.

The *Censor* was published about five months (till June 8, 1830), when Enoch Ely Camp was announced as the editor. He is said to have been concerned in the paper from the beginning. He changed its name to the *Anti-Masonic Sun*. It was afterwards published 39 weeks by Dr. R. Goodale, commencing December 13, 1830, as the *Constellation*, and subsequently it passed into the hands of Mr. Morton, who called it the *Jefferson Reporter*, and published it from September 11, 1832, till January 21, 1834, when he removed to Michigan, taking his press with him.

There was no other paper at Adams until 1844, when Josephus C. Hatch, a practical printer, and brother-in-law of the late Alvin Hunt, started the *Jefferson County Democrat*, which he continued until 1847, when the paper passed into the hands of E. J. Clark. He was with Mr. Hatch about three years, or until the first of July, 1847, when he purchased the interest of Hatch, and continued the publication of the paper eight years, when he removed to Watertown and went into the milling business with his brother, Samuel Clark. The business not being remunerative he quit it, and in the fall of 1857 purchased the *Jefferson County Union*, associating with him Royal Chamberlain. Three years afterward he purchased Mr. Chamberlain's interest, and remained sole proprietor until the fall of 1864, when he sold out to R. A. Oakes. Since that date, though a writer for various papers, he has had no pecuniary interest in any except for a brief term, while a resident of Michigan.

After the removal of Mr. Clark to Watertown the *Democrat* came into the hands of Justus Eddy. Mr. Eddy changed the name of the paper to the *Jefferson County News*, and made it independent in politics. It had hitherto been Democratic, belonging to the free-soil or barn-burner wing of the party. This was in 1855. Mr. Eddy was the publisher of the paper about eight years.

In 1863 D. A. Dwight, an Adams bookseller, was associated with Mr. Eddy, and the paper was continued by them until April, 1865, when it was sold to George C. Bragdon, who changed the name to the *Adams Visitor*, and was burnt out a day or two before his first number was to have been printed. He immediately purchased new type and presses, issued the following week, thus skipping only one number, and continued to publish the paper something over three years, when he sold to Babcock & Delong, who conducted it until 1868.

The next year S. R. Pratt purchased Mr. Babcock's interest, and on the 15th of April, 1869, the form of the paper was changed to eight pages, and the name to *Northern Temperance Journal*, becoming the organ of the Good



Templars. It was continued as such until October 20, 1870, when Pratt & Delong changed the name to the *Jefferson County Journal*, and made it an independent sheet.

In 1871 William J. Allen purchased Pratt's interest, and four months later S. W. Hatch Delong's interest, the new firm being Hatch & Allen. The paper was continued by these gentlemen until the health of Mr. Hatch gave out, when he sold his interest to Mr. Allen, who has since been its efficient conductor.

The *Adams Herald* was founded in March, 1876, by H. W. Gunther & Co., with C. W. Jennings as editor, and continued one year, when the materials were purchased by the *Journal*.

CARTHAGE.

On December 19, 1839, the first paper appeared in Carthage, the most of the funds being furnished by H. McCollom, then the leading business man of the place. It was named the *Carthaginian*, and David Johnson was the editor. It was a weekly Whig paper, but principally devoted to the Black River Canal. June 18, 1840, William H. Hough became the editor. It was a six-column folio.

In April, 1843, the paper appeared under the name of the *Black River Times*, reduced in size, with the same editor. It was only continued for a short time.

January 1, 1847, Myron F. Wilson began the publication of the *People's Press*, a semi-monthly neutral paper. In the third number W. H. Colston became associate editor, and in September L. Jones took charge of it. It was soon discontinued.

In January, 1858, W. R. Merrill and E. R. Cole, who were publishing a paper in Constableville, were prevailed upon to bring their press and material to Carthage, and A. W. Allen started the *Carthage Standard*. W. R. Merrill became proprietor soon after the paper was started, and in a few months it was published by Merrill & Cole, with Charles T. Hammond as associate editor.

The *Standard* was succeeded in December, 1858, by the *Black River Budget*, which was published by Almont Barnes and Alva Wilson. This paper was continued for a little over a year. Mr. Barnes became sole proprietor after it had run about eight months.

In the spring of 1860 Marcus Bickford commenced the publication of the *Republican*, with O. T. Atwood, associate editor. In September, 1865, James H. Wilbur became proprietor, and Mr. Bickford was retained as editor. In September, 1866, M. M. Williams became a partner, and in 1872 the sole proprietor. It was during his administration that the paper was enlarged to its present size, the old hand press discarded, and the power press introduced. In January, 1873, S. R. Pratt became proprietor. Mr. Pratt started,



in connection with the *Republican*, the *Farmers' Journal*, as an organ of the State Grange, and sold it to John O'Donnell, of Lowville, in 1876.

In April, 1875, Durham & Gillett started the *Northern New Yorker*, and in the fall Wesley Barr became proprietor. In the April following Jere. Coughlin became editor, and continued so until the paper was consolidated with the *Republican*.

In August, 1876, Lloyd G. Chase became proprietor of the *Republican*, with Jere. Coughlin as associate editor. Mr. Chase is the present proprietor.

In 1879 E. D. Bates moved his press and material from Copenhagen, and started the *Carthage Democrat*. It lasted about three months.

In March, 1876, B. G. & C. E. Seamans started the *Carthage Leader*. In June of the same year it was purchased by Jere. Coughlin, who combined its list with three other papers in starting the *Watertown Herald*.

In October, 1887, the *Carthage Tribune* was started by a stock company, with William B. Kesler as editor and business manager. G. W. Dickinson is now the editor.

THERESA.

The *Theresa Chronicle* was started at Theresa, January 14, 1848, and continued 28 weeks, published by Elisha Church Burt, brother of Benjamin Burt, of Ox Bow. The press was subsequently removed to Madrid, St. Lawrence County, whence it was taken to Canton. The *Chronicle* was to a large extent edited by James L. Bufford and William Fayel. The latter went from Theresa to Lockport and was engaged in the conduct of the *Lockport Journal* something like two years. He then removed to St. Louis and took a position upon the *Republican*, which he still holds. Mr. Bufford went to Boston, and from there to California, where, it is said, he was killed in a duel. Victor Cooper, who still resides in Theresa, worked in the office of the *Chronicle* during the time of its publication, and afterwards with the late Alvin Hunt, of Watertown, but ultimately abandoned printing to engage in trade. Mr. Burt went west from Theresa, and turned up a soldier in the late war.

When Major Durham started his paper in Carthage, in 1875, he proposed to print an edition for Theresa, to be called the *Theresa Journal*, and to contain the local doings of that thrifty village. The enterprise, however, was short-lived, and Theresa again found itself without a newspaper of any kind.

In 1881, or thereabouts, W. S. Saunderson, a practical printer, went to Theresa and started a paper, which he called the *Theresa Advertiser*, and which was continued somewhere about two years. The materials were finally brought to Watertown, and were employed in the newspaper commenced by Gen. Bradley Winslow, called the *Northern New York Republican*, and Mr. Saunderson officiated as foreman in the office. The paper did not last a great while, however, and the materials were sold to the proprietors of the *Post*, and are now in use in that office.



The next effort to give the Theresa people a newspaper was made by Mr. Van Slyke, of the *Antwerp Gazette*, who dated some copies of his paper at Theresa, calling it the *Sentinel*. That arrangement is continued by Mr. Van Slyke's successors. Mr. Beamen at one time had charge of the Theresa branch office; at another time Robert Jackson was the Theresa editor.

CAPE VINCENT.

The *Cape Vincent Gazette* was started by Paul T. Leach, and the first number was dated May 8, 1858. It was succeeded by the *Frontier Patriot*, May 10, 1865, with P. H. Keenan, editor and proprietor. Mr. Keenan entered the army the same year, when the name of Robert Mitchell appeared as editor, and P. H. Keenan as proprietor. In the fall of 1862 Mitchell absented himself to buy a new stock of paper, and did not return. The *Cape Vincent Eagle* appeared on the 10th of April, 1872, established by Ames & Hunt. Hunt soon after sold out to his partner, who continued as publisher till the spring of 1877, when Mr. Ames disposed of his paper to Charles B. Wood, who subsequently changed the name to the *Democratic Eagle*, and has since conducted it with success. It now bears the name of the *Cape Vincent Eagle*.

CLAYTON.

The first paper published in the town of Clayton was started in May, 1873, when two young men, William D. Clark and George Beden, started the *Clayton Independent*. It was a seven-column folio, and was printed on a Washington hand press. Mr. Beden retired from the partnership after the first issue, and Mr. Clark continued the business for two years and then sold out to W. H. Rees, a young lawyer, and a native of that place. Mr. Rees ran the paper for about a year, when he sold the plant to Warren W. Ames, of De Ruyter. He soon sold out to George A. Lansing, who did not make a financial success of the business. Mr. Ames, again having control of the paper, sold a half interest to Frank D. Rogers, then of Chaumont. In about a year Frank D. Braun purchased the interest of W. W. Ames, and for two years the paper was published by Rogers & Braun. During this time the paper was enlarged to a five-column quarto. E. C. Rogers, a younger brother of Frank D., purchased the interest of Mr. Braun and a power press was added. For three years the business was successfully carried on and a large circulation was secured. In the winter of 1882-83, owing to disagreement in the management, the publication of the paper was suspended.

June 26, 1883, the first number of the *Clayton Standard* was issued, with C. E. & F. G. Hocknel as editors and proprietors. In November, 1884, C. E. Hocknel purchased the interest of the brother, and two months later changed the name of the paper to *On the St. Lawrence*. A year later Ratchford, Phillips & Slate purchased the paper.



In the spring of 1884 the *Clayton Independent* was again started by Frank D. Rogers, but after six months was again discontinued, owing to a lack of patronage.

In the spring of 1885 E. D. & W. M. Vincent began the publication of a seven-column folio, called the *Free Press*, but failing to secure a fair share of the patronage soon suspended.

In the fall of 1886 W. H. Rees purchased the plant of Ratchford, Phillips & Slate. January 1, 1888, Phillips & McCarn purchased the paper from W. H. Rees. The name of W. B. Phillips now appears as editor and proprietor.

ANTWERP.

The *Antwerp Gazette* was commenced by James M. Beaman, September 1, 1873. He sold to James W. Van Slyke, December 24, 1874, who conducted it till December 12, 1888. He then sold to M. H. Bent. Mr. Van Slyke started the *Philadelphia Monitor*, May 1, 1883, and the *Theresa Sentinel*, November 1, 1886. Both papers are still published, and issued from the office of the *Gazette*.

BLACK RIVER.

The *Black River Herald*, weekly, formerly the *Croghan News*, was established in Black River in May, 1889; proprietor and editor, P. B. Mereness; independent in politics. It suspended publication in April, 1890.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

"The Thousand Isles! The Thousand Isles!
Dimpled, the wave around them smiles,
Kissed by a thousand red-lipped flowers,
Gemmed by a thousand emerald bowers;
A thousand birds their praises wake,
By rocky glade and plummy brake;
A thousand cedars' fragrant shade
Falls where the Indians' children played;
And Fancy's dream my heart beguiles
While singing thee, thou Thousand Isles!"

The Thousand Islands have been the subject of descriptive writers—poets, novelists, historians, tourists—since they were first visited by white men, all bearing testimony to the wondrous natural beauty and picturesqueness of this incomparable region. Long before the advance of civilization had driven the aborigines hence the Indians had recognized the beauty and tranquil grandeur of the place, and had designated it *Manatoana*, or Garden of the Great Spirit.

For many years before the locality became famous as a summer resort a few persons, some of them men of note, made this their favorite fishing-ground and summer outing-place. It was not until 1872, however, that the grand



ash to the islands commenced. Since that time hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in the erection of private homes, hotels, and public parks, and in the improvement of the many beautiful islands, of which there are, in this famous archipelago, as stated officially in the Treaty of Ghent, 1,692.

This charming locality attracts people from all parts of the United States and Canada, and from Europe, who spend a portion of their summers here, hundreds, almost thousands, of whom have built for themselves summer houses, some modest but comfortable, while others are more pretentious, and in many cases grand and palatial. The scene at night during the height of the season is gorgeous indeed. At that time the cottages on the islands are mostly illuminated with colored lanterns, and the steam yachts, with their gay parties, go flitting by, the whole scene, like a kaleidoscope, continually changing, but ever beautiful and full of surprises.

Much of historical interest is associated with this region, which has four times been the boundary line between contending nations. The first great strife was inaugurated before white men were known here, and was carried on between the two great savage nations, the Algonquins and Iroquois, the former dwelling for the most part to the northward and eastward, while the latter had their principal homes along the lakes and rivers of Central and Western New York. Champlain found this feud in existence in 1608, and formed an alliance with the Algonquins against the Iroquois, which made the latter nation the deadly enemy of the French ever after. Following this sanguinary period came one not less bloody—the French and Indian war. The next period of strife was the Revolutionary war, which was followed by the War of 1812, thoroughly establishing the independence of the United States. The hostile events of 1837-40, generally denominated as the "Patriot war," in which an abortive attempt was made to revolutionize the Canadas, also found in this region the theater of operations.

An extensive sketch of the Thousand Islands should include a particular description of the portion owned by private individuals, with their costly improvements. This we will not attempt here, but will simply give some account of the public parks and hotels, which receive the patronage of thousands of visitors during the summer season.

The Thousand Island Park Association was incorporated as "The Thousand Island Camp-Meeting Association," in December, 1874, with a capital stock of \$15,000, in shares of \$10. Its present name was assumed by special act passed January 18, 1879. It was organized as a religious institution, and is under the management of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, although many persons not of this denomination have residences upon the grounds and participate in the proceedings. The park is located upon Wells or Wellesley Island, and occupies the point known upon Capt. Owen's British chart of 1818 as "Talavera Head." It was surveyed by Frank A. Hinds, of Watertown, in 1875, and originally embraced a tract of about 983



acres, which has since been curtailed by the sale of about 200 acres. The capital stock was, about 1883-84, increased to \$50,000, and a large hotel, facing upon a fine lawn and overlooking the river, was erected. The park contains about 400 cottages, and is supplied with a general store, meat market, book store, plumber's shop, and other trade conveniences. A post-office is located here, and a deputy customs office is stationed here during the season of navigation.

The tabernacle, erected at the head of St. Lawrence avenue, will seat 3,500 people, and for a period of about a month, in July and August, interesting lectures, meetings, concerts, etc., are held almost daily. A system of sewerage has been inaugurated. Water from the river is forced by a steam pump to the reservoir tanks on the mountain, from whence it is very generally distributed to cottages about the park. The present officers are George P. Folts, president; O. P. Hadcock, treasurer; and W. R. Fitch, secretary.

The Westminster Park Association of the Thousand Islands was incorporated in 1875 with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. In 1877 the capital stock was reduced to \$30,000. The association purchased 500 acres on the northwest point of Wells Island, known on Owen's chart as Point Victoria, having nearly five miles of water front in the meanders of the shore. In addition to this purchase there has also been made another, of Isle Mary, or Picnic Point, of 25 acres area, separated from the park by a narrow channel a few feet in width, connected with the park by a bridge. The enterprise, though inaugurated under the auspices of the Presbyterians, is not intended to be strictly denominational. Extensive improvements have been made, a good hotel (H. F. Inglehart, prop.) and numerous fine cottages erected, and withal the park is, with other resorts upon the river, growing in patronage. It is connected by steamer with Alexandria Bay.

Round Island Park was incorporated in 1879 with a capital of \$50,000, in shares of \$100. The island contains about 175 acres, and has been laid out into 400 lots, besides avenues, ornamental parks, picnic grounds, etc. It is one mile long and from 800 to 1,200 feet wide, and lies about a quarter of a mile from the mainland, and a mile and a-half from Clayton village. This park was originally under the especial patronage of the Baptists, but its management is now non-sectarian. A dock 260 feet long and 14 feet in depth was built, and in 1880 an hotel 50 by 200 feet, four stories high, was erected. In 1889 the hotel was enlarged and greatly improved, and will now accommodate between 400 and 500 guests.

Central Park is located upon the mainland, about midway between Alexandria Bay and Thousand Island Park. This park was incorporated about 1881, with a capital stock of \$25,000. A commodious hotel, now under the management of H. F. Inglehart, and 12 cottages have been erected, with sufficient dockage and other improvements, making about \$40,000 invested. The present officers are Byron B. Taggart, president; O. G. Staples, vice-president; Joseph Atwell, Jr., secretary; S. T. Woolworth, treasurer.



Grand View Park was surveyed and laid out as a public park in 1885. It is located on the northwestern point of Wells or Wellesley Island, on what was given the name of "Oporto Head" on Captain Owen's chart of 1818, and contains about 25 acres. It is the enterprise of Hamilton Child, of Syracuse, who, in 1886, erected a cottage and commenced the extensive improvements which have greatly enhanced the natural beauty of this picturesque spot. Since then the cottage has been enlarged and used as an hotel, and numerous private residences have been erected. For so recent a venture its growth has been phenomenal, owing largely, no doubt, to its central location and contiguity to the best fishing-grounds in the Thousand Island region. This park has 228 building lots. It has almost hourly connection by steamer with Thousand Island Park.

Grennell Island Park is the property of Samuel B. Grennell, who for more than 30 years has resided on a small island near that upon which the park is located, and with which it is connected by a bridge. This park was started about 1882, and is situated upon what is known on the early charts as Stewart or Jeffers Island, which lies south of Wells Island, opposite Thousand Island Park. A new hotel has been erected on the small island, which is owned by J. I. Sayles, of Rome, and will be ready for occupancy during the season of 1890. Several private cottages have been erected on the larger island.

Prospect Park occupies a tract of 50 acres upon Bartlett Point, about a mile above the depot at Clayton. It has been laid out into lots and streets, and a considerable amount of grading and improvement has been done; but it has not as yet attracted much attention from island visitors. The point commands a fine prospect, and was the scene of an engagement in the War of 1812-15.

Edgewood Park is located upon the mainland, near the village of Alexandria Bay. A fine hotel, or club house, and several cottages have been erected here. It contains about 30 acres, and has been incorporated by the Edgewood Park Association, composed mostly of gentlemen from Cleveland, Ohio.

Murray Hill Park.—Hancock or Murray Island will hereafter be known as Murray Hill Park. The island has been purchased of Captain J. A. Taylor, the former owner, by a syndicate of capitalists, who are now (May, 1890) surveying and laying it out in lots and avenues. The island is well located, and no doubt will, in due time, become a very popular place of summer resort.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The first effort to improve the facilities for travel in this section of the state was probably made in 1797, when Arthur Noble and Baron Steuben petitioned the legislature of the state of New York for a road "from the Little Falls on the Mohawk River to the falls on the Black River which runs



into Lake Ontario." The committee in the legislature to whom the petition was referred reported in favor of the project, but we have not been able to ascertain that anything further was accomplished. The first settlers found their way into the country by using the navigable channel of Black River from the High Falls to the present village of Carthage, or by the tedious and perilous navigation of the lake, by way of Oswego.

The French road.—In anticipation of settlement Rodolph Tillier, agent of the French Company, had caused to be opened a route from the High Falls, east of Black River, to near the great bend, from which it continued in a line nearly direct to the present village of Clayton. A branch from this diverged from the head of navigation on Black River Bay, but these roads, though cleared and the stumps removed, had no bridges, and consequently were of no use to the early settlers. This road fell entirely into disuse, and it is doubtful whether a rod of it is now traveled.

The Oswegatchie road.—The first traveled road in the county north of Black River owes its origin to Judge Nathan Ford, of Ogdensburg. The road extended from Ogdensburg to Turin, in Lewis County, and thence to Albany. It entered Jefferson County at Ox Bow, in the town of Antwerp, where it met the Black River road, on the opposite side of the river. Judge Ford, in a letter to Samuel Ogden, announced "having finished cutting the road, and all the logs turned, excepting about eight miles, and the party goes out to-morrow morning to finish that; after which, I think, the road may be said to be passable for sleighs, although there is considerable digging yet to be done, as well as crossways."

The road was first opened by a subscription among the landholders, and its continuation through Lewis County was long known as the Oswegatchie road. The sums raised by these means proved inadequate to build the road of the character which the country demanded, and narrow, sectional, and local jealousies were found to embarrass the enterprise.

It was next attempted, with success, to obtain state patronage for this work; and on April 9, 1804, a lottery was created for the purpose of raising the sum of \$22,000 to construct a road from Troy to Greenwich, and "from or near the head of Long Falls, in the county of Oneida, to the mills of Nathan Ford, at Oswegatchie, in St. Lawrence County." The latter was to be six rods wide, and Nathan Ford, Alexander J. Turner, and Joseph Edsell were appointed commissioners for making it. Of the above sum \$12,000 was appropriated for this road. The summer of 1805 was devoted to the location and opening of the road, and on October 26, 1805, Judge Ford wrote: "I have just returned from laying out the State road between Ogdensburg and the Long Falls, upon Black River, and I am happy to tell you we have made great alterations (from the old road) for the better, also as well as shortening the distance."



STATE ROADS.

An act was passed March 26, 1803, for opening and improving certain great roads of the state with the proceeds of a lottery, to be drawn under the supervision of Philip Ten Eyck, Thomas Storm, William Henderson, Matthias B. Tallmadge, and Jacobus Van Shoonhoven. The fund so raised was intended to be chiefly applied to the opening of roads in the Black River country, and was limited to \$41,500. Nathan Sage, Henry Huntington, and Jacob Brown were appointed commissioners for opening a road from Salina, and thence through Redfield to Champion and St. Lawrence County, and these were, by an act passed April 9, 1804, authorized and empowered to make such deviations on said route as they deemed proper, notwithstanding the provisions of the original act.

Jacob Brown, Walter Martin, and Peter Schuyler were appointed under the act of March 26, 1803, to locate the road through the Black River valley, which, for a long time, was known as the *State road*, and \$30,000 were expended under that act. Silas Stow acted a short time as one of the commissioners, both on the Black River and the Johnstown section, with Brown, Martin, and Schuyler. By an act of April 8, 1808, Augustus Sacket, David I. Andrus, and John Meacham were empowered to lay out a public road four rods wide, "commencing at such place in Brownville and Hounsfield as shall, in the opinion of the commissioners, best unite with the great road leading from Rome to the River St. Lawrence at Putnam's ferry, and pursuing such route as in their opinion shall best accommodate the public in general, to the village of Salina."

By an act of April 2, 1813, the surveyor-general was "authorized and required to sell and dispose of so much of the unappropriated lands of this state, on a credit of 12 months, lying in the county of Oneida, called the Fish Creek land, as shall raise the sum of \$4,000; and the same is hereby appropriated for improving the road from Sackets Harbor, on Lake Ontario, to the village of Rome, in the county of Oneida, being the road heretofore laid out by commissioners appointed by the state, and pay the same over to Henry Huntington, Clark Allen, and Dan Taft, who are hereby appointed superintendents to take charge of the expenditures of said sum, for the objects aforesaid."

An act was passed April 1, 1814, appointing William Smith, George Brayton, and Benjamin Wright to lay out a road from Salina to Smith's Mills (Adams), to intersect at that place the State road from Rome, through Redfield and Lorraine, to Brownville. The road was completed to Adams, and was long known as the Salt Point road. In 1816 a State road was directed to be laid out from Lowville to Henderson Harbor, which was surveyed, but the whole of it was not opened. A road from French Creek to Watertown was, by an act of April 1, 1824, directed to be made under the supervision of

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, contains original articles, reports of cases, and other material of interest to the medical profession. The articles are written by leading authorities in their respective fields, and are of high scientific and practical value. The journal is a valuable source of information for the physician, and is read by a large number of medical men throughout the world.

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Amos Stebbins, Azariah Doane, and Henry H. Coffeen. By an act of April 19, 1834, Loren Bailey, Azariah Walton, and E. G. Merrick were appointed to lay out a road along the St. Lawrence, from near the line of Lyme and Clayton, to Chippewa Bay, in Hammond. The cost, not exceeding \$100 per mile, was to be taxed to adjacent lands; and in 1836, 1838, and 1839 the act was amended and extended. April 4, 1841, a State road was authorized to be laid out from Carthage to Lake Champlain, which was subsequently surveyed and opened the whole distance.

The enterprise of individual proprietors led, at an early day, to the opening of extended lines of roads, among which were the Morris and Hammond road, the Alexandria road, etc. The tour of President Monroe in 1817 probably led to the project of uniting the two prominent military stations of Plattsburgh and Sackets Harbor by a military road, which was soon after begun. A report of John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, dated January 7, 1819, mentions this among other national works then in progress. The labor was done by relief parties of soldiers from these garrisons, who received an extra allowance of 15 cents and a gill of whisky daily. The western extremity, from Sackets Harbor, through Brownville, Pamela Four Corners, and Redwood, to Hammond, and from Plattsburgh to the east line of Franklin County, only were completed. The care of the general government ended with the opening of these roads, and the portion in this county has been maintained as a town road.

TURNPIKES.

The Oneida and Jefferson Turnpike Company was incorporated April 8, 1808, for the purpose of making a road from Rome *via* Redfield and Malta (Lorraine) to Putnam's ferry, on the St. Lawrence. The persons named in the act were Nathan Sage, Peter Colt, Augustus Sacket, Jacob Brown, David Smith, and Eliphalet Edmonds; capital, 4,700 shares of \$25 each. A company with the same name and a capital of \$20,000 was chartered May 3, 1834, but never got into efficient operation. The commissioners named were Elisha Camp, Thomas C. Chittenden, Clark Allen, Ira Seymour, Nelson Darley, and Alanson Bennet.

The St. Lawrence Turnpike Company, formed April 5, 1810, of 29 leading landholders of Northern New York, headed by J. Le Ray, built, in 1812-13, a turnpike from a point five and a half miles north of Carthage to Bangor, Franklin County. They were, in 1813, released from completing the *termini*, which had originally been intended to be the Long Falls and Malone. The road was opened under the supervision of Russell Attwater, and built from the proceeds of lands subscribed for its construction along the route. During the war it was a source of great profit, but afterwards fell into disuse, and the company was, by an act of April, 1826, allowed to abandon it to the public.

The Ogdensburg Turnpike Company, formed June 8, 1812, capital \$50,000, and mainly sustained by David Parish, soon after built a turnpike from Car-



thage to Ogdensburg, by way of Antwerp, Rossie, and Morristown. This was also, by act of April, 1826, surrendered to the public. By an act passed March 30, 1811, the governor was to appoint commissioners to lay out two turnpikes. One of these was to pass from Lowville, by way of Munger's Mills and Watertown, to Brownville; the other from Munger's Mills to Sackets Harbor.

On February 13, 1812, James Le Ray asked permission of the legislature to make a turnpike road from Chaumont, in the town of Brownville, to Cape Vincent, and from the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, to intersect the St. Lawrence turnpike road at or near where the same crossed the Indian River, in the town of Le Ray. The war which soon ensued diverted attention for a time from this improvement; but in March, 1815, an act was passed empowering Le Ray to build the Cape Vincent turnpike from that place to Perch River. On April 12, 1816, he was allowed to extend the road to Brownville village. By an act of April 21, 1831, this road was surrendered to the public, and with it ended the era of turnpikes in the county.

PLANK ROADS.

The first plank road in the county was completed in 1848, and extended from Watertown to Sackets Harbor. The *Lowville and Carthage Plank Road* was inspected August 4, 1849. The *Carthage and Antwerp Plank Road* was inspected November 13, 1849. The *Sterling Bush and North Wilna Plank Road*, connecting the last road with the village of Louisburg, or Sterling Bush, in Lewis County, was finished about 1854. The *Gouverneur, Somerville, and Antwerp Plank Road* was inspected November 14, 1849. A continuous line of plank roads connected this with Ogdensburg, Canton, and the depot of Canton and Madrid on the Northern Railroad, and one mile from Antwerp village with the *Hammond, Rossie, and Antwerp Plank Road*, inspected October 24, 1850, 20 miles in length, passing through Rossie village, and connecting with the village of Morristown. At the village of Ox Bow it connected with the *Evans Mills and Ox Bow Plank Road*, 17 miles long, completed in June, 1852. The *Pamelia and Evans Mills Plank Road*, continuing this route to Watertown, was completed in June, 1850. Antwerp and Watertown were connected by the *Antwerp, Sterlingville, and Great Bend Plank Road*, completed in August, 1849, and the *Watertown and Great Bend Plank Road*, completed late in the same year. The latter passed through the villages of Black River and Felt's Mills. At the village of Great Bend this and the former road connected with the *Great Bend and Copenhagen Plank Road*, completed in November, 1849. This road passed through Champion village, and connected with the *Rutland and Champion Plank Road*, which extended from Copenhagen to within three and a half miles of Watertown village, and was completed in August, 1849. This line was continued to



Watertown village by the *Watertown Plank and Turnpike Road*, which was completed in September, 1849.

The *Watertown Central Plank Road*, two miles long, completed in August, 1849, was at first designed to connect with other roads, forming a line of plank roads to Syracuse, but the building of the railroad necessitated the abandonment of the plan. The *Adams and Ellisburgh Plank Road* was completed in June, 1849, and connected with roads to Syracuse, Oswego, etc. The *Dexter, Brownville, and Pamela Plank Road*, connecting Pamela village with Dexter, was completed in October, 1850. It was continued by the *Dexter and Limerick Plank Road* to the town line of Lyme, towards Cape Vincent, completed in May, 1850. It also connected with the *Dexter and Hounsfield Plank Road*, which ran from Dexter to the *Watertown and Sackets Harbor Road* near the latter place. A line of roads from Alexandria Bay to Watertown was projected, and mostly finished, consisting of the *Theresa and Alexandria Bay Plank Road*, 12 miles long, completed in December, 1849, and the *Theresa Plank Road*, towards Evans Mills, of which about four miles were completed in July, 1852. The *Theresa and Clayton Plank Road*, between these places, was completed in June, 1850. This road passed through La Fargeville.

These roads generally contributed much to the prosperity of the country for a time, until the railroads were extended through the county, when the system was abandoned and the lines transformed into graveled or ordinary turnpikes. Nothing now remains to remind the traveler of their existence, save here and there a piece of scantling or broken plank.

RAILROADS.

The *Watertown and Rome Railroad* was incorporated April 17, 1832. The company was empowered to build a railroad from Rome to Watertown, and thence to St. Lawrence River or Lake Ontario, or both, with a capital of \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100. The charter, which was repeatedly revived and amended, was never allowed to expire, and after years of patient and preserving effort the road was opened. Work was commenced at Rome in November, 1848, and soon after at other important points, and the road was so far completed as to allow the passage of trains to Camden in the fall of 1849. May 28, 1851, the road was completed to Pierrepont Manor, and a large party from Watertown, Rome, and other sections assembled to celebrate the era of the entrance of the first railroad train into Jefferson County. The first engine reached Watertown September 5, at 11 o'clock at night, and on the 24th of the same month its completion to that place was again celebrated with festivities. On November 20 it was finished to Chaumont and in April, 1852, to Cape Vincent. The first officers were Orville Hungerford, president; Clark Rice, secretary; and Orville V. Brainard, treasurer. Mr. Hungerford died before the road was completed, and on April 10, 1851,



Hon. William C. Pierrepont was elected president. The total length of the line was $97\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its total cost \$1,957,992.

In January, 1852, a company was organized to construct a road from Watertown to Potsdam Junction, a point on the Vermont Central Railroad, which latter extends from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, at the foot of Lake Champlain. The Potsdam branch, 76 miles in length, was completed in 1854, and up to 1860 was called the *Potsdam and Watertown Railroad*, when it came into the possession of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company. In 1861-62 the latter company put down a track from De Kalb Junction, a point on the Potsdam and Watertown road, to Ogdensburg, a distance of 19 miles, and the roads were consolidated and the names changed by the legislature to the *Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company*.

In 1866 the *Oswego and Rome Railroad*, extending from Oswego 29 miles to Richland, was put in operation and leased to the R., W. & O. The *Syracuse Northern Railroad*, extending from Syracuse to Sandy Creek Junction on the R., W. & O. R. R., was completed in 1870, and in 1875 was consolidated with the latter. The *Lake Ontario Shore Railroad*, running from Oswego west to Charlotte (Rochester's port of entry), and to its western terminus at Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, on the Niagara River, 150 miles, was also merged in the R., W. & O. in January, 1875.

The *Utica and Black River Railway* was opened from Utica to Boonville, Oneida County, a distance of 35 miles, in 1855. In 1868 the line was put in operation to Lowville, Lewis County, a further distance of 24 miles. In 1872 it reached Carthage, 16 miles farther. The original plan to construct a line to Clayton, Morristown, and Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence River, was not immediately carried out. While the division between Lowville and Carthage was in course of construction a company was organized in Watertown, under the title of *Carthage, Watertown, and Sackets Harbor Railroad Company*, and a road constructed in 1872, from Watertown to Carthage, 18 miles, which was completed about the time the Utica and Black River Company reached the same point. Upon the completion of the road from Watertown to Carthage it was leased to the Utica and Black River Company.

In 1873 the *Clayton and Theresa Railroad* was completed, mainly through the efforts of Alden F. Barker and Russell B. Biddlecom, and in 1885 was consolidated with the Utica and Black River system. In 1874 the Carthage, Watertown, and Sackets Harbor Company completed a road from Watertown to Sackets Harbor, which was the same year leased to the Utica and Black River line.

The *Black River and Morristown Railway* filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state March 22, 1870. The capital stock was fixed at \$600,000, and Philadelphia, in Jefferson County, and Morristown, in St. Lawrence County, were made the *termini* of the road. The length of the proposed line was 37 miles. The railroad was opened from Philadelphia to Theresa, a distance of eight miles, in December, 1872, and by October, 1873,



the work was nearly completed. On October 29, 1873, the company contracted with the Utica and Black River Railway Company to complete the road, giving that company the use of the road for eight years, and transferring to them the unexpended balance of \$500,000 in bonds issued by the Black River and Morristown Company. Under this contract the road was completed and opened to Redwood in November, 1874, and to Morristown in November, 1875. Connection was soon after made to Ogdensburg. It remained under the control of the U. & B. R. R. until the latter was leased to the R. W. & O.

On April 15, 1886, the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad leased the lines of the Utica and Black River Railroad, and since that time the lines have been under one management, the system being known as the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. The general offices of the company are located at Oswego, and the following are its present officers: Charles Parsons, president, New York; Charles Parsons, Jr., vice-president, New York; J. A. Lawyer, secretary and treasurer, New York; R. E. Smiley, assistant secretary, Watertown; E. S. Bowen, general manager, Oswego; Edwin Parsons, assistant general manager and general purchasing agent, New York; M. B. Sloat, auditor, Oswego; L. A. Emerson, general traffic manager, New York; F. W. Parsons, general freight agent, Oswego; Theodore Butterfield, general passenger agent, Oswego; H. T. Frary, paymaster and traveling agent, Oswego; G. H. Haseltine, superintendent of motive power and machinery, Oswego; W. W. Curries, superintendent transportation, Oswego; W. S. Jones, superintendent middle and eastern divisions, Watertown; H. W. Hammond, assistant superintendent eastern division, Carthage; J. H. McEwan, assistant superintendent western division, Oswego.

In 1837 the *Trenton and Sackets Harbor Railroad* was chartered, but no work was ever done. In 1850 the *Sackets Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company* was organized, and June 1, 1853, was completed to Pierrepont Manor and opened for the regular passage of trains. It was run to connect with the R. W. & O. Railroad at the Manor, and with the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company at the Harbor. The road was abandoned in 1862.

A company called the *Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company* was incorporated in April, 1848, for the purpose of building a road from the first named point *via* Watertown, Carthage, and Castorville, and through the wilderness, to Saratoga, and eventually to Boston, Mass. No part of the road in this county was ever built.

The Carthage and Adirondack Railroad.—The building of this road was the consummation of a project conceived by George Gilbert, of Carthage, N.Y. as early as 1865. At that time very little lumbering had been done in the country now tributary to this road. A tannery had then recently been erected at Natural Bridge village, and at Harrisville, Lewis County. The



large lumber interest at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, that has now for more than 20 years drawn almost entirely from this section for its supply of logs, was then in embryo. Little was then known of the large mineral resources of this locality; yet small quantities of very excellent iron ore had been mined, and the sanguine predicted its existence in endless quantities. By occasional trips through this section Mr. Gilbert had become acquainted with the large resources of the locality in its forests, and the great wealth that might be derived therefrom if some adequate mode of transportation could be provided. The importance of penetrating this country with a railroad, having its starting point at Carthage, began to be discussed by him, and while every one conceded the desirableness of such an enterprise if it could be accomplished, yet the poverty of the country to be directly benefited was so great as to lead most people to view it as a quixotic undertaking. Nevertheless the project found some friends who thought it worth while to try and see how much interest could be developed.

Acting upon this idea Mr. Gilbert prepared a bill and submitted the same to the legislature of 1866, providing for the incorporation of a company with power to construct a railroad from Carthage, Jefferson County, N. Y., to some point on the Oswegatchie River, at or near Harrisville, in Diana Lewis County, and to purchase timber lands in unlimited quantities and engage in the business of lumbering. This bill was amended by the legislature by striking out the provision empowering the company to purchase lands, etc., and then passed it. It became a law, but without the element that in the judgment of its author made it of any particular value. Nevertheless it served the purpose of forming a nucleus which was of some service in working up the scheme. In the fall of 1866 very thorough preliminary surveys were made between Carthage and Harrisville. Statistics were collected, and in the following winter a report showing the feasibility of the route and the resources of the country was made and published. This report was very generally circulated and attracted much attention. Carthage was then a village of nearly 2,000 inhabitants, nearly equal to the number of inhabitants in all the remaining country along the line of this proposed road. The proposition was then to build a railroad about 20 miles in length through a section of country containing no men of large means, and where the business necessary to its maintenance would have to be created to a very great extent. Nevertheless confidence in the scheme began to increase. In the following year the Clifton Company began the construction of a railroad from its mines, in the town of Clifton, St. Lawrence County, to De Kalb Junction, on the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad, using wood rails instead of iron. This was a new idea, and seemed to be a feasible one for a pioneer road in a country where timber was abundant. In the fall of this year preliminary surveys were made from Harrisville to a point of intersection with the Clifton road in the town of Russell, St. Lawrence County, and soon after the work of securing pledges for a sufficient amount of stock to organize a com-



pany under the general law for the incorporation of railroad companies was set about in good earnest, and prosecuted with a zeal that seemed to preclude all doubt of success.

In December following the persons pledging subscriptions for stock in the company to be organized met at the hotel in Harrisville and selected a board of directors; but the articles of association then adopted were not signed, and the 10 per cent. was not paid in until the latter part of June, 1868. It was provided that the company should be known by the name of the *Black River and St. Lawrence Railway Company*. The length of the proposed road was to be 38 miles, and was to extend from the Black River at Carthage to the point of intersection above named. The amount of capital stock as fixed in the articles of association was \$380,000. The board of directors selected to serve the first year was composed of George Gilbert, Hezekiah Dickerman, Richard Gallagher, Jackson Weaver, Samuel H. Beach, Joseph Palmer, William Palmer, William Hunt, Silas Bacon, George M. Gleason, Henry Rushton, Lucius Carr, and George Smith. Samuel H. Beach was made president; George Gilbert, vice-president and secretary; and Henry Rushton, treasurer. In the winter of 1868 laws were passed authorizing the company to use wood rails instead of iron; also authorizing the several towns along the route of the proposed road to issue bonds, and subscribe for and take stock in this company. In pursuance of the provisions of the last named law the town of Wilna subscribed for stock to the amount of \$50,000; the town of Diana, Lewis County, subscribed for a like amount; and both of these towns paid their subscriptions in full. The town of Edwards, in St. Lawrence County, subscribed for stock to the amount of \$35,000, but paid only a small part of its subscription. The work of building this road was let to Row, Fields & Co., of Brockville, Canada, in the winter of 1868-69.

The work of construction was actually commenced on April 29, 1869, and prosecuted by the contractors until about the middle of October of the same year, when some difficulty arose between the directors of the company and the contractors, resulting in the directors assuming the work of construction and the discharge of the contractors. Litigation ensued, but was subsequently settled; work was suspended during the winter, but resumed in the spring and prosecuted in a very moderate way until late in the fall, when further operations were stopped for the want of funds. The road was operated, so far as completed, for a part of one year, when it was practically abandoned, and nothing further of any moment was done with it until the organization of the *Carthage and Adirondack Railway Company* in the spring of 1883. For sometime previous to this Byron D. Benson, of Titusville, Pa., had been investigating the extent and character of the deposits of iron ore at Jayville, Fine, and other points in St. Lawrence County, the title to which had been secured by Joseph Palmer, of Harrisville, to be used in aid of the completion of this road. Mr. Benson and his associates became satisfied

that these ores were of sufficient value to warrant the construction of a railroad from Carthage to Jayville, and a company was organized for that purpose, as above stated. The property and franchises of the Black River and St. Lawrence Railway Company were transferred to the new organization, and the work of construction was commenced and prosecuted for a short time, and then suspended until 1886, when the road was completed to Jayville, a distance of about 29 miles. In the summer of 1887 an extension was commenced from Jayville to Little River, in the township of Chaumont, St. Lawrence County, which was completed in the summer of 1889.

Although not as much iron ore has been transported over this road as its promoters expected, yet in other respects the wisdom of its construction has been fully demonstrated, and the shipment of ore will undoubtedly be greatly augmented at no distant day. The present company is an outgrowth of the former one, and it is evident that neither would have been formed and the road not constructed but for the untiring efforts of Mr. Gilbert from the first conception of the enterprise until the fall of 1869, subsequently reënfined by Mr. Palmer's efforts in directing attention to the mineral resources of the country penetrated by it.

The Rome and Carthage Railroad is a contemplated line, with terminal points at the places named. The company has been incorporated, and J. C. Smith, of Rome, is president; Chester Ray, of Martinsburg, vice-president; A. W. Orton, of Rome, secretary and treasurer.

The Dexter and Ontario Railroad is also a contemplated line to extend from Dexter village to connect with the R., W. & O., about two miles from Brownville village. James A. Outtersen is president of the company.

COUNTY CHARITIES.

Those who from age, infirmity, or otherwise become unable to support themselves, and are so unfortunate as to be obliged to rely upon public charity for support, are provided with a comfortable home on the county poor-farm, situated in the town of Pamela, one mile below Watertown city. The first county poor-farm was located in the town of Le Ray. The present farm was purchased in 1833, and cost, including buildings erected soon after the purchase, \$6,123.36. In 1855 a lunatic asylum was built of brick, at a cost of \$4,811.57. In 1870 the poor-house was remodeled and rebuilt at an expense of \$13,750. In 1887 other improvements and additions were made, and it will now accommodate 150 inmates. The present superintendent of the poor-farm is John Washburn.

The Jefferson County Orphan Asylum has served a most useful purpose since it was started as the "Watertown Home" in 1859. It is a brick structure, and is pleasantly located on Franklin street, surrounded by a beautiful grove. The institution is ably managed, and more than maintains itself. A. O. Freeman is superintendent; Mrs. A. O. Freeman, matron; G. W.

Knowlton, secretary and treasurer. At the present time about 60 children are cared for here.

STAPLE PRODUCTS, ASSESSED VALUATION, ETC.

The soil generally of Jefferson County is of average fertility. The districts underlaid by limestone and slate are exceedingly fertile, and particularly adapted to dairying and the raising of spring grains. The intervalles are also remarkably fertile, while the ridges are often naked rock. The soil, over a part of the sandstone, is too thin for cultivation, but the barren region is comparatively limited. Barley, oats, corn, rye, and peas are staple products. For many years, from the first settlement of the territory, manufactures have received much attention, and employed a large amount of capital. They have been principally carried on along the line of Black River, and are quite fully described in the sketches of the towns in which they are located. The growing of hay for the great markets has become a chief staple, and we are told by a New York dealer that Jefferson County grows the *best* hay that comes to that market. Ship-building and lake commerce form prominent pursuits at several points along the lake and St. Lawrence River.

To give the reader an idea of the business of the county in the early days we quote the following from *Spafford's Gazetteer* of 1813:—

"Agreeable to the census of 1810, there are in this county 680 looms; 16 tanneries, 16 distilleries, two breweries; eight clothiers, five carding machines, and seven or eight large ash-eries, which produce large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, and bring much money into the county."

In the same author's *Gazetteer*, of 1825, the following for 1820-21 is quoted:—

"*Statistics.*—** Postoffices, 20; persons engaged in agriculture, 8,907; in commerce, 134; in manufactures, 1,603; *slaves*, 5; free blacks, 135; school districts, 165, in which schools are kept an average of seven months in 12; public money received in 1821, \$8,671.77; No. of children between five and 15 years of age, 8,000; No. of persons taught in the schools, 8,444; electors, 7,196; taxable property, \$2,483,671; acres of improved land, 122,209; neat cattle, 34,896; horses, 6,118; sheep, 59,448; yards of full cloth made in the household way in 1821, 54,470; yards of flannel, 77,052; yards of linen, cotton, and other thin cloths, 141,758—276,310 yards; 55 grist-mills; 98 saw-mills; one oil-mill; 27 fulling-mills; 27 carding machines; four cotton and woolen manufactories; four forges; one furnace; 10 trip-hammers; 33 distilleries; 139 ash-eries; two paper-mills; and two printing offices."

From the census report of 1880 we find that Jefferson County, in that year, had 6,422 farms, representing an area of 594,899 acres of improved land, valued at \$26,869,176, including fences, buildings, etc. The value of farming implements and machinery was \$1,009,347; value of live stock, \$3,468,873; cost of building and repairing fences (1879), \$86,458; cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879, \$9,214; estimated value of all farm productions (sold, consumed, or on hand) for 1879, \$5,199,352.

In 1880 the principal vegetable productions of the county were: Barley, 393,024 bushels; buckwheat, 33,556 bushels; Indian corn, 357,964 bushels;

oats, 1,256,468 bushels; rye, 57,312 bushels; wheat, 189,322 bushels; orchard products valued at \$86,105; hay, 236,060 tons; hops, 135,955 pounds; Irish potatoes, 460,881 bushels; tobacco, 1,850 pounds. Of live stock in the county there were 17,463 horses, 45 mules and asses, 427 working oxen, 61,900 milch cows, 29,280 other cattle, 15,642 swine, and 18,748 sheep (exclusive of spring lambs), which produced 90,975 pounds of wool. Of dairy products there were 13,261,680 gallons of milk, 4,071,740 pounds of butter, and 283,990 pounds of cheese.

ASSESSED VALUATION—1889.

	Real Estate.	Personal.		Real Estate.	Personal.
Adams.....	\$1,565,905	\$275,799	Pamela	\$754,169	\$22,419
Alexandria.....	1,216,594	51,750	Philadelphia.....	895,460	51,810
Antwerp.....	1,356,240	93,140	Rodman.....	813,185	122,800
Brownville.....	1,619,970	177,620	Rutland	857,260	82,810
Cape Vincent.....	1,787,900	122,260	Theresa	945,090	54,630
Champion	907,120	108,150	Watertown (town) ..	715,474	61,160
Clayton.....	1,440,230	77,500	“ City, 1st Ward,	1,098,925	96,720
Ellisburgh.....	2,054,955	163,910	“ “ 2d “	1,126,475	187,295
Henderson.....	868,100	77,000	“ “ 3d “	1,475,100	602,856
Hounsfield.....	1,038,695	70,400	“ “ 4th “	1,398,775	200,751
Le Ray.....	1,195,220	97,510	Wilna	1,072,090	187,080
Lorraine.....	526,580	19,900	Worth.....	238,000	3,500
Lyme.....	1,351,875	71,920			
Orleans.....	1,239,645	39,270	Total.....	\$29,592,122	\$8,119,900

CHEESEMAKING.

The following account of the first manufacture of cheese for market in Jefferson County is extracted from an article written by Mrs. John A. Sherman, and read before the Historical Society in April, 1887:—

“My husband and myself were the pioneers in that now vast industry, having commenced making cheese for sale in 1831. The causes that led to our starting the business were so interwoven with the circumstances of Mr. Sherman's family at that date that a brief history of his early struggles may not be inappropriate, and may be of interest to the people of the present day.

“Alfred Sherman, the father of my husband, died in 1827, five years before our marriage, leaving a widow and six children to obtain the necessities of life, on an unproductive farm of 90 acres. My husband, who was then 17 years of age, and was living with Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown, was called home to care for the widowed mother and her children, five younger than himself. But little change for the better had taken place in the family at the time of our marriage, November 17, 1832. It was arranged that we should take the farm and pay off the heirs as they became of age. To Mr. Sherman, with all his energy, it looked like an endless task, and he was also discouraged by unforeseen and unexpected misfortune. A large flock of sheep had all died, and also a fine colt, and there was a hundred dollars due Adriel Ely that he could see no way of paying. At this point in our severe struggles there came a ray of light. A young man and his wife from Herkimer County purchased a farm adjoining ours, and as soon as convenient I called and made friends of our new neighbors. I found the lady in poor health. She said the farmers of Herkimer County had all got rich from cheesemaking, but it had broken down all the wives and daughters with hard work. Caring little for the hardship I immediately resolved that we should have some cows and make cheese. Why could not cheese be made in Jefferson as well as in Herkimer County? I hastened home

with the inspiration of hope, to mature the plan with my husband, which he readily approved, and before sleeping that night he had resolved to loan the money of Mr. Woodruff, and go to Canada for the cows.

"As spring was upon us there was no time to lose, and in three days he was in Canada buying cows, and one week from that time we were milking many of them. He had driven the cows across the St. Lawrence River, with the snow and water nearly knee-deep, and the ice dangerously thin in many places. Foot-sore and weary he reached home late in the evening, to spend a sleepless night of suffering from his blistered feet. We were soon in readiness to make our first cheese, and the Herkimer County lady, as she had promised, was ready to teach me. As the process was simple I was, in about three days, an independent cheese-maker. Our first cheese was a wonderful one, and weighed 40 pounds. We had never seen so large a cheese before. Our little hoop would not hold the curd, and the now Rev. Jedediah Winslow, who was then a member of our family, a tall, handsome youth of 16 years, was sent in great haste to Dr. Kimball's to borrow a hoop. Mr. Sherman told him to run the horse.

"Our admiration knew no bounds. This promise of future prosperity—this first cheese—was absolutely on the table, and I had made it, and could make any number more. Little did I think then that this was the starting point of a great and important business in Jefferson County. We had improvised rude and inexpensive implements for present use, that would look curious to the dairymen in this day of great inventions and labor-saving machinery. I distinctly remember the press, a rough plank, and probably a ton or more of stones thereon. It was worked by a lever, lifting it off and onto the cheese by main strength. It was a terror to me, when I was sometimes left alone, to use it. But rude as the implements were they served our purpose, but were not labor-saving. The making of the cheese was but a small part of the labor. Order and cleanliness were absolutely necessary, to maintain which required plenty of water, which had to be lifted over the top of a cistern and drawn up from the well in the old oaken bucket. There was much discussion at the time as to the propriety of making cheese on Sunday; but as we must do that, or nearly waste our milk, we continued to make it on Sunday with no compunctions of conscience, and we were as early to church as our neighbors, riding in the farm wagon. Sometimes, on great occasions, Grandmother Sherman would come and take us in her carriage.

"We had commenced this new industry in the early spring, and, there being no one to purchase the cheese, had continued its manufacture until our temporary rooms and tables were full to overflowing. By the advice of Mr. Crosby, our new friend from Herkimer, Mr. Sherman sent it to New York to be sold. It took 21 days by lake and canal to reach there. It proved to be good, sold readily, and we soon had returns at six cents a pound, sufficient to pay for every cow. But this was not all of our product. At the close of the season we had 15 beautiful calves, one room full of cheese, several tubs of butter, and plenty of everything after the summer's product was sold. We cured the late-made cheese with stove-heat, and kept it for spring market.

"There soon joined us on the dairy business such men as Isaac Munson, C. P. Kimball, Daniel Sherman, Moses Eames, Franklin Hunt, Clift Eames, David Granger, Z. Larned, Henry Hopkins, Gardner Town, Jerod Canfield, and a host of others. But these were our immediate friends and neighbors. We had many visitors to see and many to learn the art of cheese-making, and we all had much to learn from experience, and, as in everything in life, we never arrived at a state of perfection. Moses Eames, the following year, made a journey to Herkimer County, to learn the best mode of building for the manufacture and cure of cheese, but not approving of the Herkimer buildings, he constructed a building after a plan of his own, which was every way convenient, with running water and steam. Franklin Hunt's dairy buildings were the first built in the county. Moses Eames's cheese-house, which but recently survived the destructive fire which swept away the old home, was one of the finest in this county, and recalls recollections of pleasures past. These two buildings were the first, and are standing monuments of enterprise in the great business that spread rapidly over the county, resulting in prosperity to all classes.

"The winter was our season of rest and social gatherings, and the few of us who are left well remember the joyous festivities of the farmers of that day. There were no factories for many years to lighten our labors, but the butter and cheese was all made in our own homes, and with our own hands, and the farmers of the present know little of the hardships of our

day, and perhaps little of our pleasures. The business was new and exciting, and cemented us in the bonds of friendship and interest for each other's prosperity. In a very few years prosperous results were very perceptible in the farmers of Jefferson County. They could ride in fine carriages, dress in rich clothing, furnish their homes pleasantly, send their children to the High school, have an instrument of music for their daughters, and good teachers to instruct them. Their daughters were also required to help do the work, and were taught that good housekeeping was an accomplishment essential to their education, and we could trust them to make good bread and coffee, prepare a farmer's boiled dinner, or anything required for the table. The business was very prosperous to us, and Mr. Sherman added farm to farm, until we had nearly 400 acres of land, and had also increased the number of cows to, I think, about 50—20 being our first number. The large farm and dairy required many laborers, who had constant employment, and occupied the different houses belonging to the farm,—three in number, besides our own home,—to one of which our dairy was removed, and ever after the cheese was made by the laborers, until the dear old home passed into other hands, and we to other scenes far less congenial than our quiet rural life."

FROM 1861 TO 1890.*

The coöperative cheese factory system was first started in Jefferson County in 1861. David Hamlin, of Watertown, was the first in this county to make the milk of other dairies into cheese. He charged from \$1.75 to \$2.00 for every 100 pounds of milk that he manufactured into cheese. *They were not cheddared as now, and not uniform in size, weighing all the way from 100 to 300 pounds each. They were sold at anywhere from 20 to 25 cents per pound. From 1861 to 1879 there was a rapid growth in the number of new factories erected, and a vast change in the method of its manufacture. At present there are 98 factories in Jefferson County, which produce 150,000 cheese annually, equal to 9,000,000 pounds. Manufacturers do not get on an average \$1.05 for every 100 pounds of milk manufactured into cheese. Most all of these cheese are cheddared, and the average weight is just 60 pounds each. Three-fourths of the county's cheese is exported to foreign countries. The average price for the past 10 years has been just \$0.092343, nearly 9½ cents per pound.

Since 1888 very little Limburger cheese has been manufactured in Jefferson County. The cheese factories have taken the place of butter factories and creameries, and there are only four in active operation during the summer months.

The cheese of this county are sold principally on the board of trade, which was organized in 1874, and known as the "Watertown Board of Trade and Jefferson County Dairymen's Association." Of the 150,000 cheese manufactured in this county annually, 50,000 of them are sold directly upon this board, and the balance at the weekly ruling, average or extreme prices paid for the direct purchases. This board holds weekly sales days, beginning the first Saturday in May, and continuing until the season's product is all sold, when it adjourns to the following May. This organization is sustained by the annual dues of factories represented, which was formerly \$3 each per

* Furnished by A. W. Munk, of Watertown.

annum, but in 1889 was reduced to \$2. Buyers doing business on the board pay the same as is charged the factories. At the annual meeting of the factories a patron is chosen to represent the factory at the board, and sell the cheese during the season. This board has proved quite a boon to dairymen, as it brings buyers together in competition, and often it is the case that prices paid in Watertown are relatively higher than those ruling in New York.

The Jefferson County Butter and Cheesemakers' Association was organized February 2, 1889. According to article 2 of its constitution the objects of this society are to "further promote the interests of the dairymen of Jefferson County; to advance the standard of their goods; to enforce all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted in their interest; and by thorough organization be prepared by petition or otherwise to further promote the welfare of this association and the interests of the dairymen at large."

The officers of the society for 1889 were: E. A. Ayers, of Rice's, president; D. A. Goodrich, of South Champion, James Purcell, of Sterlingville, Anson Miller, of Rodman, vice-presidents; A. W. Munk, of Watertown, secretary; R. H. Bent, of Antwerp, treasurer.

JEFFERSON COUNTY GRANGE.*

Previous to 1873 there had been in this county several farmers' clubs, but no attempt had ever been made to organize the farmers into one complete organization for purposes of protection and coöperation. The town of Ellsburgh had long been noted for the character of its inhabitants. Its early settlers were mainly from New England, bringing with them habits of thrift and frugality. For many years successful township fairs were held in Belleville, and a well-attended farmers' club was one of the means whereby the settlers were kept posted and in advance of their brethern in other parts of the county. It is not strange, then, that when the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly called "The Grange," were beginning to attract attention, that these hardy and wide-awake sons of toil should be the first to investigate its merits. At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, held at the residence of H. W. Milliard, June 27, 1873, the first Grange in the county, and the fifth in the state, was organized, with 30 charter members. William H. H. Ellsworth was elected master, and V. C. Warriner, secretary. A dispensation was granted by the National Grange, dated July 22, followed by the charter, dated January 26, 1874. Thus was set in motion in this county what was destined to be the greatest and most complete organization of the farming class the world has ever seen. Other towns were quick to begin work in a like manner, and July 5, at the meeting of the Farmers' Club at Watertown, it was voted to start a Grange at the next meeting, which was held July 12, when Watertown Grange, No. 7, was started, with 25 charter members, A. H. Hall being its first master, and Curtis Perry, secretary.

* By F. E. Wilson.

Granges were now rapidly organized in all parts of the county, and it seemed as though they would carry everything before them; but with the increased membership (and there had not been at this time that close scrutiny as to who should be admitted that came with later years) many of the Granges were made up of characters something like we used to, in the school days, count off buttons on the boys' vests,

" Rich-man, poor-man, beggar-man, thief,
Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief,"

and a few farmers. Many of the broken-down politicians and sore-heads were quick to avail themselves of an opportunity to join the Grange, with the hope and expectation that in the near future a strong political party would grow out of it. This brought into the organization an element that was foreign and antagonistic to all its aims and objects; and as the farmers heretofore had had but limited experience in meetings of this kind, they had but little chance to carry out, compared to the wily politicians, what they would like to have accomplished, and what the Grange was originally intended for.

In the fall of 1874 A. C. Middleton was nominated for state senator by the Grangers of Lewis and Jefferson counties, and although the district was largely Republican, with the assistance of the Democrats, who made no nomination, he was elected by a majority of more than 800. His election so elated many of the members that before another election time had come the aspirants for office was so numerous that jealousies arose in different localities, which caused much dissension in the different Granges. As the discussion of politics in the meetings was strictly prohibited by the constitution of the Grange, those who cared more for the good of the order than the spoils of office demanded that all matters of this kind be discontinued in the Grange meetings. The politicians, quick to see that only through united strength could they achieve success, began to drop out, and in a year or so the membership had greatly diminished. Many of the Granges were allowed to die out, and others barely existed.

Not until 1885 did there seem to be much change in the standing of the order. The fire insurance, which had been in operation for several years, the benefits of which were confined to members in good standing, had so far been the means of saving a large amount of money to its patrons. Other insurance companies having raised their rates on farm property, and the continual depression of farm products, caused many of the leading farmers to look around for some way in which they might lessen their expenses. At this time the Grange was the only avenue. The public press, instead of ridiculing the society as formerly, published extensive articles calling the attention of the farmers to the advantages to be derived from a thorough organization. This caused a healthy revival in its favor, and many new members were received.

At the session of Pomona Grange, held in Belleville in June, 1889, a committee was appointed to ascertain the advisability of holding a farmers' pic-



nic in August. After quite an animated discussion, as to what the object was in calling such a meeting, it was said to be partly for the purpose of getting together, comparing ideas, and, if thought best, to put in nomination a candidate for member of Assembly in the First District, and perhaps a full county ticket to be composed of farmers. This was strongly opposed by many who favored only making a nomination for member. Before the meeting closed, however, it was voted to hold the picnic and convention at Henderson Harbor, August 8 and 9. No vote was taken as to what should be done at the picnic, but the impression went forth and gained rapidly that nominations would be made, and when the time arrived it was estimated that full 3,000 were in attendance. On the second day of this meeting delegates were appointed from the different towns in the First Assembly District, and called to meet in the village of Adams, August 14, to put in nomination a candidate for member from that district. The delegates met and nominated L. D. Olney, of Rutland, and adopted resolutions setting forth their wants and grievances. Later in the canvass Mr. Olney resigned on account of business relations, and Floyd C. Overton was nominated in his stead. The nomination of the Grangers was indorsed by the Democrats, but the Republican majority of 1,600 in the district could not be overcome, and Mr. Overton was defeated by a majority of 172. The result of this so encouraged the farmers that in a few weeks five new Granges were started, and the old ones nearly doubled in membership.

The State Grange held its 17th annual session in Watertown, February 4 to 7, inclusive, the first ever held in the northern part of the state, and was said to have been the largest, in point of numbers in attendance, in its history.

There are now, in the county, about 26 Granges, with a membership of more than 1,600. Of these, "Watertown," "Star," "Indian River," "South Rutland," and "Pamelia" Granges own buildings, while the others rent.

Union Grange, No. 5, of Belleville, has 138 members; A. A. Scott, W. M.; George E. Bull, secretary.

Watertown Grange, No. 7, has 365 members; W. H. Vary, W. M.; F. E. Wilson, secretary.

Star Grange, of Hounsfield, 73 members; L. F. Allen, W. M.; A. M. Marsh, secretary.

Mannsville Grange, No. 16, A. P. Williams, W. M.; W. A. Schell, secretary.

Champion Grange, No. 18, S. Loomis, W. M.; S. J. Hubbard, secretary.

Indian River Grange, No. 19, of Antwerp, 100 members; Henry Mason, W. M.; Ezra S. Beaman, secretary.

South Rutland Grange, No. 53, 60 members; C. H. Cramer, W. M.; Mrs. Agnes Johnson, secretary.

Pamelia Grange, No. 68, 130 members; S. N. Gould, W. M.; N. Burgess, secretary.



Philadelphia Grange, No. 114, 60 members; William Whiting, W. M.; W. G. Mosher, secretary.

Lorraine Grange, No. 117, 40 members; L. B. Bishop, W. M.; L. S. Pitkin, secretary.

Three Mile Bay Grange, No. 126, 75 members; J. W. Taft, W. M.; Charles Kinsley, secretary.

Adams Grange, No. 391, 16 members; A. W. Bartlett, W. M.; J. A. Bemis, secretary.

St. Lawrence Grange, No. 390, 40 members; D. S. Rees, W. M.; W. D. Phillips, secretary.

Natural Bridge Grange, No. 497, 122 members; F. W. Palmer, W. M.; B. B. Smith, secretary.

Depauville Grange, No. 59, 60 members; E. J. Seeber, W. M.; Alonzo Cheever, secretary.

Adams Center Grange, No. 590, 60 members; M. E. Dealing, W. M.; A. M. Thomas, secretary.

Thousand Island Grange, No. 593, on Wells Island, 22 members; Hiram Moore, W. M.; O. T. Greene, secretary.

Cape Vincent Grange, No. 599, 40 members; John Armstrong, W. M.; William S. Armstrong, secretary.

Plessis Grange, organized January 29, 1890, has 30 members; D. Snell, W. M.; William J. Tilley, secretary.

Texas Grange, No. 532, of Wilna, E. N. Reynolds, W. M.; P. H. Castle, secretary.

Great Bend Grange was organized in March, 1890; A. J. Shew, W. M.; A. J. Wadsworth, secretary.

Kirkland Grange, of Redwood, was organized in May, 1890, with 41 charter members; O. M. Norton, W. M.; W. H. Marshall, secretary.

A Grange was organized in Theresa village in March, 1889, with 40 charter members; I. C. Cooper, W. M.; C. B. Still, secretary.

The future prospects of the Granges are very flattering, and it is thought that in a short time they will embrace in their membership 75 per cent. of the farmers of the county.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of Jefferson County have been generally written up in the sketches of the towns and Watertown city, in which the many important industries of this character are located. In addition to these we are fortunate in being able to give the following history of the paper-mills of this county, prepared by John C. Knowlton, of Watertown:—

SKETCH OF PAPER MANUFACTURE.

The beginnings of the papermaking industry in Jefferson County are to be credited to Gurdon Caswell, who was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1783. He



was a tailor by trade, and in 1804 came to Westmoreland, Oneida County. At Walesville, Oneida County, about nine miles west from Utica, was, and still is, a paper-mill on Oriskany Creek, which, in 1804, was owned by Nathaniel Loomis and his son Erastus. Now Nathaniel had not only a son, but also a daughter, Mary, and the young tailor from Connecticut forthwith fell in love with and married her, and joined his fortunes with his father-in-law in the paper-mill. He must have found papermaking more attractive than the tailor's bench, for, in 1808, when the Black River country was the Mecca for so many pilgrims from the Mohawk region, Gurdon Caswell came to Watertown and built the first paper-mill on the south bank of the river opposite Beebee's Island, above Cowan's grist-mill. This site was about where the easterly end of Knowlton Brothers' wood pulp-mill now stands, and may have been partly in Mill street, for there was no street or bridge there in 1808. The building was a two-story frame structure, 35x50 feet, but a considerable part of the second floor was used for a wool-carding machine. The machinery in this mill consisted of a small rag engine, or Hollander, carrying about 150 pounds of rags; two or three potash kettles set in a brick arch, for boiling the rags and preparing the sizing; one vat for making the paper, sheet by sheet; and a rude standing press to squeeze the water out of the *pack*, as the pile of alternate felts and wet sheets was called. After pressing the sheets were taken from the pack and hung on poles to dry, and, if intended for writing purposes, were afterward dipped in sizing, a few sheets at a time, and dried again. There was no steam used in any part of this process; no chlorine for bleaching; no calendering, the substitute for the latter being pressing between boards.

Such a mill costing from \$3,000 to \$5,000 would employ four or five men and as many women, and was capable of turning out 150 pounds of paper per day; but there was little of the pushing that to-day crowds every machine to its utmost capacity. Rags were scarce, the demand for paper limited, and the men had an uncomfortable habit of going on prolonged drunken sprees, when all work must come to a stop. Caswell called the mill "The Pioneer Mill." William Thornton and Gardner White were interested with him in building it.

It continued to make paper till 1833, when Knowlton & Rice, who had bought the mill in 1824, sold the lot and moved the building to their new premises, a few rods further up stream. The old building, as removed, still stands on Factory street, in front of Knowlton Brothers' mill, and is used by them for a storehouse. Caswell's family remained in Oneida County till 1814, when he bought a farm on State street, now later as the Emerson property, and removed them to Watertown. In 1819 he built his second mill on Factory Square, between N. Wiley's machine shop and Fairbanks's tannery, a part of the property now owned by the H. H. Babcock Co. This mill was soon sold to his brother, Henry Caswell, and brother-in-law, Erastus Loomis, and in 1824 was bought by Knowlton & Rice, who continued to use



it till February 7, 1833, when it was burned with Fairbanks's tannery and several other buildings.

In 1823 Caswell, in company with Ralph Clapp and William K. Asherd, built his third mill on Sewall's Island, occupying part of the premises now owned by the Bagley & Sewall Co. This mill was torn down about 1830. Gurdon Caswell removed to Clayton, Jefferson County, in 1832, and died there in 1862, aged 78 years.

In 1824 George W. Knowlton and Clark Rice, then living at Brattleboro, Vt., bought of Joseph Fessenden, of Brattleboro, the first two mills built by Caswell for \$7,000. For the next 30 years, till 1854, Knowlton & Rice were, with unimportant exceptions, the only paper manufacturers in Jefferson County. In 1833 they abandoned both the old mills, and built on the site now occupied by the easterly half of Knowlton Brothers' mill a new mill, with two rag engines and the first machinery for making a 'continuous sheet of paper (36-inch cylinder). At first the wet web of paper was wound on a reel, cut open with a knife, and dried on poles as before; but copper dryers, calenders, and a cutter were added, and the mill ran successfully until 1848, when it was burned on March 21, in a great fire which swept several manufactories from the south shore of Black River, opposite Beebee's Island. It was immediately replaced by a brick mill having three rag engines and improved machinery. The capacity of this mill was 600 pounds to 700 pounds per day. This mill continued to run till 1869, when it was practically rebuilt by Knowlton Brothers and equipped with modern machinery.

In 1854 Knowlton & Rice retired from active business and sold the mill to Brown & Chamberlin, of Dalton, Mass., though either Mr. Knowlton or Mr. Rice retained an interest in the business most of the time till 1861, when Mr. Knowlton's sons, John C. and George W., Jr., bought the mill, and under the name of Knowlton Brothers still continue the business, having added adjacent premises and additional buildings as their business increased.

Up to 1854 most paper-mills had made a great variety of papers, partly to use up all kinds of stock collected and partly to supply the local demand for different kinds of paper. Wrapping paper, news paper, paper for school books and blank books, ruled foolscap, and letter papers were all turned out of the same mill with the same machinery, the main difference being in the quality of the rags used, for all the stock was rags in those days. But after the completion of railroads, and the greatly increased facilities for the exchange of goods with remoter parts of the country, it was found to be more economical for each mill to have its specialty and confine itself to one line of goods. Thus the Brown & Chamberlin mill—subsequently operated by Chamberlin, Farwell & Co. and Knowlton Brothers—was about this time devoted entirely to the making of writing papers, and so continued till 1873, when its product was changed to colored papers.

In 1854 I. Remington & Sons, then operating a mill at Fayetteville, N. Y., leased the long-idle Juhelville cotton-mill from P. O'Dougherty, and fitted



it up for papermaking, with four rag engines and an 84-inch Fourdrinier machine. The mill was run entirely on newspaper. It had a capacity of one ton per day and was, in those days, considered a large mill. The firm was composed of Illustrious Remington and his two sons, Hiram and Alfred D. A. D. Remington removed to Watertown, and to his energy, business ability, and mechanical skill much of the development of the paper-making industry in this section is due. In 1863 he became sole proprietor of the mill, and in 1865 organized the Remington Paper Co., now operating one of the most extensive plants in the country. On the expiration of the O'Dougherty lease, in 1867, the mill was removed to Sewall's Island, and in 1869 the first wood pulp machinery was introduced. From that time there has been an almost constant increase of facilities and capacity until now the Remington Paper Co. operates two large paper mills, three wood pulp-mills, and one sulphite fibre-mill, the daily output of paper being 30 tons, all made from spruce logs on its own premises, no rags or other fibre being used.

In 1862 the mill now owned by the Watertown Paper Co. was built by A. D. Remington, at the island end of the upper dam, crossing the south channel at Sewall's Island. This mill was for many years operated by Hiram Remington and Charles R. Remington, a third son of I. Remington. Since 1881 it has been owned by H. Remington & Son.

The mill now owned by the Taggart Bros. Co., on the lower dam in Watertown, was formerly a distillery and flouring-mill, built by William H. Angel. The buildings were purchased by West, Palmer & Taggart in 1866, and paper machinery put in the western part of the buildings. Subsequently all the buildings were utilized for papermaking, part of the product being paper made from manilla rope, which is made into flour sacks on the premises. B. B. Taggart and W. W. Taggart have been identified with this enterprise from the first, and are now largely interested in the Taggarts Paper Co., owning a fine new mill at Felt's Mills.

Charles R. Remington sold his interest in the Watertown Paper Co's mill in 1881, and in company with his son Charles H. built a mill three miles below Watertown, at Wood's Falls. This mill has a magnificent power, 3,000 to 4,000 h. p., and is equalled only by the Ontario Paper Co's power just below it. C. R. Remington & Son use most of this power in their extensive wood pulp mills.

After the completion of the Sackets Harbor Canal a hand mill was built there about 1836, by Elisha Camp, and was burned on May 23, 1838.

The Great Bend Paper Co's mill, built by George Clark in 1868, was at first intended for a straw board-mill, but machinery was soon put in for making hanging paper. After Mr. Clark's death (1887) the mill was purchased by F. A. Fletcher, of Watertown (1888), who associated with himself E. H. Thompson, also of Watertown, and made extensive additions to it, continuing to operate it under the name of Great Bend Paper Co.



The manufacture of straw boards was begun in Brownville in 1880, by Haight & Lane Bros. This mill later developed into the paper-mill of the Black River Paper Co., now known as Globe Paper Co.

The development of the paper-industry since 1887 has been so rapid that the details must be looked for under the accounts of the several towns. The table appended gives a full statement of all mills now in operation in the county, with the full daily capacity (not average product) of each, and dates of commencement of the business, and also date of organization of present company or firm. The 13 companies operate 14 mills, with 19 Fourdrinier and two cylinder machines, and have a daily capacity of 140 tons.

		Business first es- tablished.	Organization of present company.	Full daily capac- ity in pounds.	Kind of paper made.
Knowlton Brothers.....	Watertown.	1808	1861	10,000	Colored
a Remington Paper Co.....	"	1854	1865	60,000	News
Taggart Bros. Co.....	"	1866	1887	12,000	News and Manilla
Watertown Paper Co.....	"	1862	1864	26,000	News
b C. R. Remington & Son.....	"	1882	1882	18,000	News
l Ontario Paper Co.....	"	1888	1888	40,000	News
c Taggart's Paper Co.....	"	1889	1889	36,000	News
Globe Paper Co.....	Brownville.	1880	1880	14,000	Manilla
Ontterson Paper Co.....	"	1887	1887	8,000	News and Colored
Brownville Box and Paper Co.....	"	1888	1888	8,000	News
Frontenac Paper Co.....	Dexter.	1889	1887	20,000	News, etc.
St. Lawrence Paper Co.....	"	1889	1889	20,000	News
Great Bend Paper Co.....	Great Bend.	1868	1888	8,000	Hanging
				280,000	

a Two mills.

b Mill in town of Brownville.

c Mill at Felt's Mills.

Wood pulp.—When the Voelter process for grinding wood for paper pulp was introduced into this country it was at once adopted by the Remington Paper Co., who started their first wood pulp-mill in 1869.

Owing to our abundant water-power, and our proximity to forests of suitable timber, there has been, in recent years, a rapid increase in the production of this pulp, which is now essential for the making of news paper.

The table below gives the names of the mills now in operation. Most of these, it will be seen, belong to the papermakers, and produce pulp for their own consumption. A limited part of the product is shipped to mills out of the county. The date given is either organization of the company, or, in case of some of the older mills, the date when they began to make wood pulp.



a Remington Paper Co.....	Watertown.	1869	50,600
b C. R. Remington & Son.....	"	1882	24,000
c H. Remington & Son Pulp and Paper Co.....	"	1887	12,000
Taggart Bros. Co.....	"	1872	6,000
Knowlton Brothers.....	"	1884	3,000
d Ontario Paper Co.....	"	1888	25,000
Taggarts Paper Co.....	"	1889	24,000
Quinterson Paper Co.....	Brownville.	1887	6,000
Globe Paper Co.....	"	1888	4,000
Brownville Box and Paper Co.....	"	1888	5,000
St. Lawrence Paper Co.....	Dexter.	1888	10,000
Leonard, Gilmore & Co.....	"	1888	5,000
Everitt, Jones & Hunter.....	"	1888	5,000
H. Spicer & Sons.....	Carthage.	1888	5,000
M. R. Diefendorf.....	"	1888	5,000
Great Bend Paper Co.....	Great Bend.	1888	6,000
Black River Wood Pulp Co.....	Black River.	1888	6,000
Empire Wood Pulp Co.....	"	1888	9,000
Jefferson Paper Co.....	"	1887	24,000
			234,000

a Three mills--the largest one in town of Pamela, below county house.

b Mills in town of Brownville.

c Mills at Black River.

d Mills at Fel's Mills.

Sulphite fibre.—Two large mills for the production of this new and important addition to our resources for paper stock have recently been completed. This fibre, made from wood, is much more costly than the ground wood pulp, but in strength and color can be made to equal the best rag stock, and is used by all the mills to take the place of rags.

Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Co., Dexter, 1888, daily capacity, 20 tons; Remington Paper Co., Watertown, 1889, daily capacity, 15 tons.

WAR OF 1812.

For 30 years after the independence of the colonies was acknowledged by the mother country peace brooded over all the land, and the free American states had rapidly advanced in prosperity. The troubles which preceded the declaration of war in 1812 are familiar to all. England, seeming to forget that her American offspring had arrived at maturity and was able to protect its own institutions, and looking upon herself as mistress of the ocean, during her wars with Napoleon, utterly disregarded the rights of the United States as a neutral nation. Her cruisers would stop and search American vessels and seize such able-bodied seamen as were needed, on the pretext that they were British subjects. An American frigate, not in condition to resist, having been subjected to this indignity almost within sight of an American port, after receiving several broadsides for denying the right of such search, the President issued a proclamation ordering all British ships of war to quit the waters of the United States. Congress also laid an embargo on American vessels, detaining them at home, but afterwards substituted a non-intercourse act, prohibiting trade with Great Britain. Notwithstanding all this, England persisted in her offensive course. All hopes of obtaining



concessions on the impressment question from her were at length abandoned. George III., who was still on the throne, had become insane, and the men who managed affairs were as short-sighted as his advisers had been 40 years before, whose folly had provoked the Revolution. Longer submission to England's arrogant and tyrannical treatment was deemed unworthy of a free nation, and war was therefore formally declared June 18, 1812.

Jefferson County early became the theater of active military and naval operations. Sackets Harbor was then the most important point on Lake Ontario. It was made the headquarters of the northern division of the American fleet, and here were fitted out numerous important expeditions against the British in Canada. The main incidents of this war, as connected with this territory, are generally given in the "Gazetteer of Towns," following the County Chapter. It was the intention of the publisher of this work to give a detailed account, under this heading, of all the military and naval operations originating and transpiring on the frontier of Jefferson County; but the materials at hand, and not previously published, regarding other matters of importance, have taken so much space that we deem it advisable to curtail this subject here, and refer the reader, for a full account, to Hough's *History of Jefferson County*, published in 1854, and also to Everts's *History* of 1878.

PATRIOT WAR.

Many of the exciting incidents of the Patriot War, 1837-40, are also given in the "Gazetteer of Towns." For the reasons mentioned above we will omit further mention of the subject here, and respectfully refer the reader to the histories previously named, in which will be found detailed and interesting accounts of this foolish and abortive attempt to revolutionize the Canadas.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

For nearly half a century after the War of 1812 the angel Peace gave her sweetest smiles to the industrious and patriotic inhabitants of the Empire state. No affairs of the nation called them from their peaceful avocations, and nothing disturbed the tranquil serenity of their busy lives. The sun rose each day and smiled on a happy, prosperous, and contented people; but alas! on the morning of April 21, 1861, it awakened no answering smile in their hearts, which were touched with the fire of patriotism and burned with martial ardor. The dreams of peace were forgotten; naught was remembered but the insulted flag,—the flag purchased by the blood of their fathers,—to which they owed their liberties, homes, and the plenty that surrounded them.

Side by side with her sister states New York endured the weary marches and bore the brunt of battles, and side by side their sons sleep the long



sleep—some 'neath the sun-kissed plains of the willful South, and some rocked in the bosom of the broad Atlantic, "held in the hollow of His hand." Others have been borne to rest among their kindred by sympathizing friends, who, year by year, to muffled drum-beat, wend their way to their consecrated tombs to deck their graves with beautiful spring flowers—a national tribute to the gallant dead. Jefferson County gave liberally of her treasure, and quite 5,000 of her sons went forth to battle for the preservation of the nation's unity, and to free our country from the curse of slavery, so long a foul blot upon her fair fame. From the beginning of the war until the close of 1864 the county had paid, according to the report of the Bureau for 1865, bounties to the amount of \$333,475.16.

Following is a brief account of the regiments in which residents of Jefferson County served, taken from Everts's *History of Jefferson County*. In part II. of this work, in the general directory, will be found the individual record of many of the soldiers of the war now living in the county. Space will not permit of a complete and separate roster of all:—

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

"Company K of this regiment was organized at Ellisburgh, by Andrew J. Barney, who became its captain. The regiment was organized and numbered by the State Military Board, May 16, 1861, and on July 2 it was mustered into the service of the United States, leaving Elmira the same day, fully armed and equipped, and proceeding *via* Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, where it arrived July 3, and camped on Meridian Hill till July 21, at which date it received long Enfield rifled muskets in exchange for the percussion muskets with which it had left New York state. During the winter of 1861-62 the regiment was encamped on Upton's Hill. After being brigaded differently several times it was, in March, 1862, assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, and in September, 1862, the brigade was known as the 'Iron Brigade,' commanded by General Hatch and Colonel Sullivan. Col. Phelps, of the 22d Regiment, took command of the brigade September 14, and continued in that position until its dissolution by reason of the expiration of the terms of service of the 22d, 24th, and 30th regiments.

"After various minor engagements a sharp skirmish was had in May, 1862, called the battle of Falmouth. August 19 they left Falmouth for Cedar Mountain (sometimes called Slaughter Mountain), where they stayed four days under artillery fire, the regiment losing one man killed in Company D. On August 28 they were under fire at Groveton, but were not engaged. On the 30th they were sharply engaged at Bull Run for about an hour and 20 minutes, losing several men. Between four and five o'clock on Sunday evening, September 14, 1862, they went into the fight at South Mountain, Md., to which point they had been moved *via* Washington, Rockville, New Market, and Frederick City. After several times changing position, and constantly skirmishing, they forded Antietam Creek on the morning of the 16th and moved to the right, abreast of the celebrated cornfield. On the morning of the 17th they became hotly engaged, and lost several men, among them Captain J. D. O'Brien, of Company A, and Ensign John S. McNair. The regiment next participated in General Burnside's unfortunate Fredericksburg battle, December 13, 1862. In the battle of Chancellorsville they were also engaged, and about the middle of May, succeeding that engagement, were ordered home, and mustered out at Oswego at the expiration of their term of service—two years."

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

"This organization, known as the 'Jefferson County Regiment,' was organized at Elmira, June 3, 1861. The following companies were raised in Jefferson County:—

"Company A, recruited at Watertown; Capt. Stephen L. Potter; accepted May 9; mustered into service at Elmira, July 9, 1861.



"*Company C*, Theresa; Capt. George W. Flower; accepted May 15; mustered in at Elmira, July 9.

"*Company E*, Watertown; Capt. John Lacy; recruiting commenced April 15, and ended June 11; accepted May 9; mustered in at Elmira, July 10.

"*Company G*, Adams; Capt. Sidney J. Mendal; accepted May 7; mustered in at Elmira, July 10.

"*Company I*, Redwood; Capt. Edgar B. Spalsbury; accepted May 20; mustered in at Elmira, July 9.

"*Company K*, Brownville; Capt. Newton B. Lord; accepted May 9; mustered in at Elmira, July 10.

"At a meeting of the State Military Board, held May 24, it was, on motion of Lieut.-Gov. Campbell,

"*Resolved*, That the companies commanded by the following named captains, viz.: Capts. Lacy, Lord, Potter, Mendell, Angle, Flower, Spalsbury, Todd, Nutting (Co. D), and Elwell, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 35, and an election for field officers ordered to be held therein."

"June 11 the election of William C. Brown as colonel, Stephen L. Potter as lieutenant-colonel, and Newton B. Lord as major, was confirmed, and on the 10th of July the field and staff were mustered into the service of the United States for the term of two years from June 11, 1861. Flags were presented to the companies as follows: Co. A, by citizens of Watertown; Co. E, ditto; Co. K, by citizens of Brownville; and Co. C, by citizens of Theresa. The first regimental flag was obtained by subscription among the officers. Subsequently the regiment was presented with colors by Hon. A. W. Clark.

"July 11, 1861, the 35th left Elmira for the seat of war, arriving at Washington on the 13th, and encamping on Meridian Hill. It was finally brigaded with the 21st, 23d, and 80th (20th militia) N. Y. Vols., the brigade being known as the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

"The regiment was commanded from June 3 until August 2, 1861, by Col. William C. Brown; from August, 1861, to February 10, 1863, by Col. Newton B. Lord; and from February 10 to June 5, 1863, by Col. John G. Todd.

"Soon after the arrival of the regiment in Virginia it furnished details to work under Lieut.-Col. Alexander, U. S. engineers, in forming abattis. Col. Alexander placed the work in charge of Col. Lord, and the regiment felled timber from the forests surrounding the camp, and formed abattis several miles in length and 400 feet in width. After this it worked on the lunette forts near the Arlington House, and built one seven-gun lunette fort. The forts upon which the regiment performed most of its labors were afterwards named Forts Tillinghast and Craig. For five and a half months after this the regiment was kept on picket duty, losing in the entire time but one man wounded and none killed. It captured two lieutenants and 23 men, and killed three men.

"In January, 1862, the muskets supplied the regiment by the state were exchanged for Austrian rifles, calibre 54. From March until August the 35th participated in a series of weary marches and occasional skirmishes, and became greatly depleted by disease. At Rappahannock Station, August 30, it was a support for Battery L, of the First New York Artillery, which was sharply engaged. At the battle of Warrenton Springs it was exposed to a fire of artillery and sharpshooters. At Gainesville but two companies were engaged, and they as skirmishers, and after the battle the regiment was placed on picket duty, losing five men captured by the enemy the next morning. At the memorable second Bull Run fight, August 29, 1862, the 35th lost nine men killed and 13 wounded. It was also fired into through mistake by the 23d, with a loss of five killed and eight wounded. On the second day the 35th lay behind a stone wall, near the turnpike, where it lost 72 men in killed and wounded, although it did not fire a gun during the day, the position being upon the ground in front of the artillery. When the retreat commenced it was withdrawn, and reached Centerville about 7 in the evening. During the battle of Chantilly it lay in the rifle pits on the right of the turnpike, and was not under fire. After this battle it marched *via* Fairfax to Falls Church, arriving on the 3d of September, and camping near its camp of the previous winter. On its arrival at Falls Church it had for its music two drums and one bugle, the regimental band of 24 pieces having been discharged, and the drum corps having lost its drums while attending the



wounded at Bull Run. It was also without knapsacks, coats, or blankets, these having been left at Centerville and destroyed on the retreat.

"At the battle of South Mountain, September 14, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, one company being left at the foot of the hill with the colors, while three moved on the left and six on the right of the turnpike, under strong support. The three companies on the left lost, during the day, 19 men killed and wounded. After the enemy was driven from the hill the regiment was relieved, and reached its colors at the foot about 3 A. M. of the 15th. On the 15th the regiment passed through Turner's Gap, and on the morning of the 16th reached the bank of the Antietam, where it was exposed for an hour to artillery fire, and lost three or four in wounded. During the forenoon it changed position, and in the evening, while moving across an open field to take up its position in a belt of woods, received a fire from a battery of the enemy, losing three men killed and five wounded. On the 17th it was marched, with the 1st Brigade, to the right, across the turnpike and into the woods in the rear of Dunker's Church, where it remained about one hour. It was then formed parallel to the turnpike, in the rear of a cliff, for the purpose of attacking the flank of a line of the enemy, which had advanced against the 2d and 3d Brigades. Here it lay down behind the fence and ditch of the turnpike, and opened fire on the enemy's line, which had been reformed and reinforced, and kept it up until the line gave way, after which it moved forward its left wing and captured the battle-slag of the 7th Alabama. Just at this time the enemy formed a line on the right and rear, and opened a galling fire, forcing our line to fall back to the cliff, where it returned fire. Ammunition was soon exhausted, and the 35th and 23d were marched by the left flank towards the rear of the army. On reaching the hill where the batteries were posted the two regiments were halted and faced about in the edge of the woods to give General French an opportunity to form his division. The fire from the enemy became intensely severe, and French's division was again thrown into confusion. The two regiments then moved back for cartridges, and on being supplied were placed in support of two batteries, where they remained until the morning of the 18th. In this action the 35th lost 32 killed and 43 wounded.

"On the 19th the regiment went into camp a mile and a half from Sharpsburg, near the bend in the Potomac, where it remained a month, during which time it suffered much for want of clothing and shoes, and from disease occasioned by its occupation of a battle-ground and the vicinity of the mounds of the dead. Half its officers and men were unfit for duty.

"At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12 and 13, the regiment lost heavily, being exposed for six hours on the 13th to a fire from the enemy's artillery without an opportunity to retaliate. Not a shot was fired by it until subsequent to this on the 13th and during the 14th, when it was placed on picket, losing, on the night of the 15th, six men prisoners. The duty of the 35th after this was comparatively light. The total number of men on the rolls of the regiment was 1,250, of which number 593 were mustered out on the 5th of June, 1863, at Elmira, N. Y. For the first time in four months the regiment assembled on dress parade on the 16th of May previous, and General Patrick shook hands with each man as an earnest of the feeling with which he bade them good-by. The next day they took the cars for Aquia Creek, proceeded thence by transport to Washington, where they were received by Capt. Camp, of Co. K (then on detached duty as aide-de-camp to General Martindale), with a full band. The regiment reached Elmira May 22, and, as mentioned, was mustered out June 5. It had lost 130 men killed in battle, 70 by deaths from disease, 90 discharged for wounds, and 140 for disability."

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

"This regiment was organized at Sackets Harbor to serve three years. The companies composing it were raised in the county of Jefferson. It was mustered into the United States service on the 10th of March, 1862, and in March, 1863, was consolidated with the 105th Infantry. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 18, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with the orders from the War Department. The 94th was actively engaged while in the service, and but little time elapsed between the date of its organization and its first engagement. The regiment participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, Gainesville, Frederickburg, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Telepotomy, Bethesda Church, Peters-



burg, and Weldon Railroad, besides many skirmishes of more or less importance, and suffered to a considerable extent. The record of this regiment is one of valiant deeds, and its scarred battle-flags and maimed and dead soldiers are covered with the praises awarded by a grateful people to those who have made themselves famous."

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

"The 186th Regiment was recruited principally in Jefferson and Lewis counties, and was mustered into service September 8, 1864. It went out 980 strong, lost 130 in killed and wounded, 120 by disease and discharge, and returned with 730. It was in the battle of Southside Railroad, October 27, 1864; formed part of Warren's command in his raid to Nottaway, December 10; was in charge of Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865; and finally joined in the pursuit and capture of General Lee. It was among the first to enter the rebel fortifications at Petersburg, and was highly complimented by its brigade and division commanders for the gallantry shown in its charge on Fort Mahone. It was organized at Sacket's Harbor for the period of one year, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, June 2, 1865."

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY.

"This regiment was raised at Auburn, N. Y., to serve for one, two, and three years. Jefferson County furnished a considerable number of men for it, although it was filled up with men from the counties of Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, St. Lawrence, and Franklin besides. It was mustered into the service of the United States in the spring of 1865, and mustered out of service January 18, 1866, in accordance with orders from the War Department."

SIXTH CAVALRY—"SECOND IRA HARRIS GUARD."

"Jefferson County furnished a number of men for this regiment, which was mustered into the service of the United States from September 12 to December 19, 1864. The original members were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service, and on the 17th of June, 1865, consolidated with the 15th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, the consolidated force being known as the 2d N. Y. Provisional Cavalry. Its list of engagements embraces the following: South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Beverley Ford, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Mechanicsville, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Hawe's Shop, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Appomattox Station, siege of Richmond."

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

"This regiment was organized in New York city to serve three years, and a detachment of men from Jefferson County joined it. It was mustered into the United States service from February, 1863, to March, 1864. On the 23d of June, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, and the consolidated force known as the 3d N. Y. Provisional Cavalry. Its principal engagements were at Aldie, Fairfax Station, Centerville, Culpepper, and Piedmont, and its loss was comparatively slight. The men from Jefferson County belonged in four companies of the regiment."

EIGHTEENTH CAVALRY.

"This regiment was organized in New York city to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, Albany, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Herkimer, and Erie. It was mustered into the service of the United States from July 18, 1863, to February 3, 1864. On June 12, 1865, it was consolidated with the 14th N. Y. Cavalry, the consolidated force retaining the name—18th New York Cavalry. This force remained in service until May 31, 1866, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department."

TWENTIETH CAVALRY.

"The 20th Cavalry was organized at Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., to serve three years. Its men were principally from Jefferson County, although the counties of Lewis, St. Lawrence,



Oswego, Onondaga, and Albany were also represented. The regiment was mustered into the United States service from September 3 to September 30, 1863, and after a varied experience was mustered out July 31, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. It was known as the 'McClellan Cavalry'; went out with 12 companies, and was a fine body of men."

TWENTY FOURTH CAVALRY.

"This regiment was organized at Auburn, N. Y., to serve three years, and contained a number of men from Jefferson County. It was mustered into the service in January, 1864, and, on the 17th of June, 1865, was consolidated with the 10th N. Y. Cavalry, the united force being called the First New York Provisional Cavalry. Its principal engagements were the battles in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Guinea Station, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, Weldon Railroad, Reams's Station, Peeble's Farm, Vaughan Road, and Bellefield; and in these the regiment lost to a considerable extent. A number of its officers were killed in action and others died of wounds, while the loss among the men was proportionate."

TWENTY-SIXTH ("FRONTIER") CAVALRY.

"This regiment was organized in the states of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, under special authority from the Secretary of War, to serve on the frontier for one year. It was principally engaged in protecting the northern frontier, and looking after suspicious characters, "bounty jumpers," rebel sympathizers, etc., one detachment being stationed at Sacket's Harbor. Five companies were organized in this state, composed of men from the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, and Erie. The regiment was mustered in from December 29, 1861, to February 22, 1865, and was mustered out by companies from June 29, 1865, to July 7, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department."

FIRST REGIMENT "VETERAN" CAVALRY.

"This was organized at Geneva, N. Y., to serve three years, and mustered into the U. S. service from July 25 to November 19, 1863. The 17th N. Y. Cavalry was consolidated with it September 17, 1863, and the new organization contained a considerable number of men from Jefferson County. The regiment was mustered out July 20, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department."

FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT ARTILLERY.

"*Company C*, Capt. John W. Tamblin, was organized in Jefferson County, and mustered in from September 6 to October 24, 1861. It participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, June 17, 1865, after nearly four years of active service.

"*Company D*, Capt. Thomas W. Osborn, was in part from Jefferson County, and was mustered in from September 6 to October 25, 1861. Its list of important engagements is a long one, and tells a truthful tale of bravery and hard service. It took active part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, battle of June 25, 1862, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Chapel House. The battery was mustered out of service June 16, 1865.

"*Company H*, Capt. Joseph Spratt, was raised principally in Jefferson County, and mustered into the service of the United States from the 10th to the 28th of October, 1861. It was engaged at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peeble's Farm, and Hunter's Run, and was mustered out of service June 16, 1865."



FIRST REGIMENT (GOV. MORGAN'S) U. S. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

"Company H, of this regiment, Capt. Charles L. Smith, was raised at Watertown and Carthage, for the term of three years, and mustered in July 24, 1861. This organization became a part of the 2d N. Y. Lt. Art. On the expiration of its term of service the original members were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service. It was consolidated into eight companies, and four companies of the 9th N. Y. Artillery transferred to it June 27, 1865. The regiment was mustered out September 29, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. Its battles were: second Bull Run, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, New Market Road, Charles City Cross-Roads, and Reams's Station. The 2d Regiment lost 841 men in killed, wounded, and missing."

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

"The third battalion of the 'Black River Artillery,' assigned to this regiment, consisted of several companies raised in the counties of Jefferson and Lewis, mustered into the U. S. service in September, 1862. They were attached to the 5th Regiment, forming Batteries I, K, L, and M, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members of the regiment (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. The principal engagements in which the regiment participated were at Point of Rocks, Berlin, Sandy Hook, and Harper's Ferry."

TENTH ARTILLERY.

"This regiment was composed of the First, Second, and Fourth Battalions of the Black River Artillery, raised in the counties of Lewis and Jefferson (Eighteenth Senate District). They were mustered into the service of the United States from September 11 to October 27, 1862, to serve three years. The original members were mustered out of service June 23, 1865, and the recruits consolidated into three companies and transferred to the 6th N. Y. Artillery, June 27, 1865."

THIRTEENTH ARTILLERY.

"Jefferson County furnished a number of men for this regiment, which was organized in the city of New York, and composed of men from various parts of the state. It was mustered in from August, 1863, to September, 1864. On the 27th of June, 1865, the organization was consolidated into a battalion of five companies; and transferred to the 6th N. Y. Artillery."

FOURTEENTH ARTILLERY.

"This regiment was organized at Rochester, to serve three years. Jefferson County furnished a considerable number of men. The regiment was mustered in from August 29 to December 17, 1863, and after participating in the battles of Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Cold Harbor, and Hatcher's Run, was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, August 26, 1865."

SIXTEENTH ARTILLERY.

"This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service from September 28, 1863, to January 28, 1864, and contained a small detachment of men from Jefferson County. It was mustered out of service August 21, 1865."

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES NOS. 20 AND 28.

"Each contained men from Jefferson County, the latter having quite a detachment. The 20th Battery was mustered in December 27, 1862, and mustered out July 31, 1865. The 28th Battery was mustered in and out at the same dates as the 20th."

OTHER REGIMENTS.

"Aside from those already mentioned the following regiments contained men from Jefferson County:—



"*Infantry*.—The 3d, 53d, 57th, 59th (U. S. Van-Guard), 81st, 93d, 97th, 102d, and 106th.

"*Cavalry*.—1st, 11th (Scott's 900), and 25th. And possibly the county was also represented in other regiments, of which we find no account. Numerous individuals enlisted and were mustered into the service from other states."

Through the commendable generosity of Mr. and Mrs. George Cook, of Watertown, a beautiful memorial is being erected on Public Square, in that city, in honor of the soldiers and sailors who fought and the martyrs who fell during the late war in the struggle for the freedom of a race and the preservation of the Union. The corner-stone of this monument was laid on Memorial Day, 1890, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, participated in by veterans of the late war and other citizens.

The publisher considers himself fortunate in securing the following interesting paper anent the exciting events connected with the provost-marshal's office, from the pen of one of Jefferson County's ablest and most patriotic citizens:—

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE OF THE 20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON, HERKIMER, AND LEWIS, FROM 1863 TO 1865.*

It is a matter of regret that no careful diary of events centering in the provost-marshal's office in Watertown was kept. The stirring and important duties that pressed upon the staff of the office were so engrossing, and the work so overwhelming, that little heed was paid to the claims of history. Few appreciated how great the responsibilities of the position were, or how much of care and toil came to those entrusted with the delicate and trying semi-military service. That it was highly important is now generally conceded; and it is fitting that an outline of the details of the office should be given in the *Gazetteer* of the county now about to issue. It has been difficult to collect data such as one would like to present in this connection, owing to the fact that the records were all sent to Washington at the close of the office, and these the writer has not been able to consult. In the main, however, it is believed that the facts herein stated, and the descriptions of the various phases of the work done, cover the most important details, and will, it is hoped, convey a fair picture of an unique chapter in the history of Jefferson County.

At the outbreak of the great Rebellion patriotic sentiment ran high, and the flower of our youth flocked to enlist in defence of our Union. The grim and terrible sacrifices of war were little known to the masses of our people. Wise statesmen predicted that the mad folly of secession would soon give way before the uprising of a loyal North, and a short war was anticipated. For many months volunteers met every demand for fresh troops, but as the conflict widened, and the sad realities of brutal war came to be fully realized

* By Colonel Albert D. Shaw.



through returning wounded and dead heroes, it became apparent that the government could not safely rely for future levies upon volunteers alone.

To provide recruits for the armies of the Union an enrollment law was passed by Congress, and a provost-marshal in each Congressional district in the loyal states was appointed. What was done had to be done quickly, under the urgent necessity for filling our rapidly organized battalions, and making good the waste and ruin of war. The armies at the front were constantly pressing forward over fields of carnage, and enormous losses through wounds, death, and disease resulted. It became vitally necessary to promptly fill the vacant places in our ranks, and to this great duty the provost-marshal's office in Watertown brought the unselfish and devoted services of competent and patriotic citizens.

The selection of the provost-marshal for the 20th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Herkimer, and Lewis, was made by the Hon. Ambrose W. Clark, then ably representing the district in Congress. His choice of Frederick Emerson, Esq., of Watertown, was specially fortunate. At the time he was appointed few appreciated what a part the office would play in the attending incidents of the great war, or how serious the service was destined to become. It is only the truth of history to affirm that for nearly three years the provost marshal's office was a household word in every family in the district. Next to the news from the seat of war the provost-marshal's office was a center of deep and solicitous interest. With the wild havoc of battlefields spread before the people through the daily press the people felt the growing need for fresh troops, and the enrollment made record of those who were liable to military duty. At the time the office was fully organized in Watertown the stupendous strife had grown to such dimensions that it was clear to all how serious the struggle must be before an honorable peace could be won. Political excitement naturally ran high, and the position of provost-marshal at once became prominent and extremely important.

The appointment of Captain Emerson was most satisfactory from the first. He was in the prime of life, of well known ability and integrity, and specially fitted by legal and mental attainments for the position. He brought a well trained mind and perfect poise of temperament to the discharge of his very difficult duties. Few can appreciate how harrassing and wearying and diversified his responsibilities were. It was one long strain by day and by night, in a service where great latitude necessarily had to be exercised, in a round of perplexing questions new to all concerned. Few officers at the front had greater anxieties, or more delicate duties to perform. In all the wide circle of his devoted work as provost-marshal he was a model officer and an honest man. In purity of life, in zeal for the efficiency of his official staff, and in never failing sweetness of personal intercourse, Captain Emerson was a model chief. It was the writer's good fortune to be associated with him for over two years, and he owes much to the manly inspirations of these event-



ful times. Nothing appeared to worry him, and his self-command was admirable. Courteous, dignified, and firm, every subordinate felt his inspiring and commanding presence as specially helpful in every personal and official relation.

Captain Emerson was averse to all ornamental flourishes in penmanship, and nothing stirred up his ire sooner than showy and useless ornamentation. A young man from Adams—since a judge in our county—called one day and made application for a clerkship. The Captain handed him a sheet of paper, and pointing to a desk requested him to write a letter to show his style. This was done. After some little time the production was handed in. It was profusely ornamented with flowing flourishes, showing the worst sort of folly in the useless waste of time in needless curves, etc. The Captain gave it one glance and said, "Young man, you had better go back home and learn to write quickly a plain, even hand, and leave off all these worthless flourishes. We have no time here for such nonsense." Years afterwards this applicant called the attention of the ex-provost-marshal to this characteristic incident. It was a good practical lesson, kindly administered. Besides, it was in keeping with the Captain's well known dislike for all pretentious display in any direction.

The provost-marshal met with a serious accident in connection with his duties in Watertown. Complaints had been made to him about the accommodations at the government quarters for recruits, then situated on the northeast side of the river, at the lower bridge, and while inspecting the house the back veranda gave way, precipitating the inspecting party some feet to the ground below. Captain Emerson was severely injured, his spine receiving a hard blow from the falling débris. From the effects of this accident he was confined to his home for some time, suffering greatly from his wounds. He has never recovered from this hurt, and it eventually caused a curvature of the spine, seriously deforming him, and making it necessary for him to walk in a half-stooping condition, with the aid of a cane. While shut up at home by this accident he continued to give attention to the necessary work of the office, and as he was the mustering officer the recruits were marched up to his residence to be sworn in, he sitting in a chair at a window inside, while the volunteers were formed in line outside. In this manner there was no interruption to the regular business of the office, although the sufferings of the provost-marshal were at times hard to bear.

A copy of the commission of Captain Emerson is here given as a matter of historic record :—

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1863.

"Sir:—You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you Provost-Marshal of the 20th Congressional District of the State of New York, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the 15th day of April, 1863.

"Immediately on the receipt hereof please communicate to this Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, your acceptance or non-acceptance; and, with



your letter of acceptance, return the oath herewith enclosed, properly filled up, subscribed and attested, and report your age, birthplace, and the State of which you are a permanent resident. You will immediately report by letter to the Provost-Marshal-General, and will proceed to establish your Headquarters at Watertown, N. Y., and enter upon your duties in accordance with such special instructions as you may receive from the Provost-Marshal-General.

(Signed)

“EDWIN M. STANTON.

“Secretary of War.

“To Captain Frederick Emerson, Provost-Marshal,)
20th Dist., New York.” }

Dr. Edward S. Walker, of Herkimer County, was detailed as examining surgeon. His position was one of the utmost delicacy—requiring a wide range of medical knowledge, as well as great decision of character. Upon his examinations largely depended the decision as to who should be accepted as recruits, and who were legally entitled to exemption on account of physical disabilities. His position was a laborious and irksome one, for the reason that the ills of drafted men, and men seeking exemption, were being constantly poured into his ears. Through all his valuable service to the close of the office Dr. Walker acquitted himself with conspicuous ability, and won the well deserved reputation of being one of the best examining surgeons in the service.

Dr. Charles Goodale was appointed assistant surgeon, and was in every way equal to the duties that fell to his share of the trying work.

Arthur W. Pond, of Lewis County, was appointed commissioner—the three above named constituting the “examining board.” Pond was a capable man, and understood perfectly the details of the office.

James J. Cook, of Herkimer County, and James B. Phillips, of Lewis County, were appointed deputy provost-marshals, and both performed their duties with marked ability and integrity. They gave their best services in a trying round of responsibilities, being faithful in all things.

Charles H. Van Brakle was appointed chief clerk by Captain Emerson in April, 1863, and very efficiently filled the position until September of the same year, when he resigned his clerkship to accept the adjutancy of the 14th Heavy Artillery N. Y. Vols. John J. Safford became Van Brakle's successor, and proved himself a capital official.

Brayton C. Bailey was made enrollment clerk, and he was a model guardian of the responsible position in which Captain Emerson's partiality placed him. He served with great credit until the office was abolished at the close of the war.

J. Harvey Simmons was appointed quartermaster, and occupied a store on Court street. Here all the recruits, substitutes, and drafted men were clothed after being mustered into the service. He was a man well qualified for the position, and no truer patriot ever served his country in any age.

David D. Gates was early appointed assistant enrollment clerk, and remained in the office until failing health forced him to give up work; but the rest did not bring relief, and he died late in 1863, the only one connected



with the office who died during its existence. He was a young man of gentle life, and beloved by all who knew him well.

Edward M. Gates was a clerk in the office for some months, and a most competent one. He had the honor of turning the wheel for the last draft, and as his own name was among the number it is but fair to believe that he was happy when the last man was drawn and he was *not* chosen.

Louis C. Greenleaf, on the resignation of Chief Clerk Safford, was appointed to his place in 1864. He had been a sergeant in Co. A, 35th N. Y. Vols., serving with distinguished zeal and faithfulness, and he performed his responsible duties as chief clerk with equal credit. He was occupying this position when the office was closed.

Lieut. I. P. Woddell, a veteran and a capital officer, had charge of the Veteran Reserve Corps in Watertown for some months. He was a careful guardian of the rights and needs of the position he so admirably filled, and was an honored and useful aid at the headquarters. He knew his duty and always faithfully performed it.

First Lieut. George McOmber was appointed special agent upon Captain Emerson's recommendation in May, 1863. He had served in the 94th N. Y. Vols. with distinguished bravery, and was badly wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, on August 30, 1862, from the effects of which he was discharged for disability. Returning home, and partially regaining his health, he accepted the position in question, but resigned the following August to accept a first lieutenancy in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was ordered on duty in Kentucky. His parchment commission was signed by Abraham Lincoln, and will hereafter be regarded with pride by those who bear his name. Lieut. McOmber was a fine type of the American citizen-soldier, and did his whole duty during the four years of the Rebellion.

James P. Kirby, a veteran of the 94th N. Y. Vols., was also appointed special agent by Captain Emerson. He was wounded in the same battle that Lieut. McOmber was in 1862. Two special agents were provided for at each provost-marshal's headquarters, and their duties were of an exacting character. All deliveries of recruits to the various U. S. rendezvouses at Elmira, Albany, or New York were under the command of special agents. Special investigations, the arrest of deserters, and a general supervision of the outside semi-military duties of the headquarters constituted the wide range of their responsibilities. Special Agent Kirby was a very competent, faithful, and honorable officer, and filled his trying position with great credit and acceptability up to the close of the office.

Albert D. Shaw was appointed special agent to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Special Agent McOmber. He had served two years—through his term of enlistment—in Co. A, 35th N. Y. Vols., and was barely of age when he accepted the position. He served in the capacity of special agent until the office was abolished, and received the thanks of Provost-



Marshal Emerson in an order highly commendatory of his record during the eventful years passed in this useful public employment.

The enrolling officers.—The experiences of the enrolling officers were of a varied and interesting character. Often these officials were treated with scant courtesy on their rounds, and sometimes they were regarded in the light of would-be destroyers of the harmony of households. The visit of an enrolling officer was a serious event in many homes. In all it was a severe lesson in the line of duty, and taught how powerful a people's government really was. The memories of mothers—and fathers as well—were frequently at fault as to the date of birth of sons, the tendency sometimes being to represent the boys as less than 18 years of age. And there were instances where the 45th birthday came swiftly! These two extremes—18 and 45 years—were troublesome to enrolling officers. In these days cosmetics were not used to make beards grow on young faces, and hair dyes found few purchasers to make people along the 45-year line look younger. It was a happy era when slow beards and gray hairs found no tricks played upon them, but were allowed to take their growth unvexed with the barbers' art!

The enrollment was no joke in any aspect in which the official's visit might be regarded. Every name placed upon the rolls was to take its chance in the revolving wheel. This fact made the enrollment a serious subject of family contemplation. With the terrible havoc of war daily brought home to the people through reports of great battles and great losses in killed and wounded, in some cases cutting down brave soldiers from localities where the enrolling officer was going from house to house, it can be realized in part how solemn the questions as to who was liable to the draft really were. To many it seemed like a roll-call of death amid the home circle of peace. There was brought to the citizen a foretaste of how much the government relied upon the whole people for support in the fiery trial of war. Health and age were prime factors in the problem of saving the Union through crushing out the Rebellion. In this light the enrolling officer was the man who placed on the rolls the men who were liable to obey the demands for more soldiers when the draft came. It is not strange, under such conditions, that occasionally the age of a son was reported less than it really was, or that 46 years were reached by some born the same year as a neighbor whose record of life only measured 44 years. Such lapses of memory and faults of family records—some on the Bible's record—were found, were even not uncommon. The enrolling officers were quick at hunting up facts as to the age of citizens where the least question arose about ages, and as the lists were hung up in every town few would-be deceivers escaped finally being placed on the rolls.

The writer had some experience in correcting the enrollment in Watertown, and in several instances was met with sharp and angry replies. It was quite a common thing to lock the door and pretend that no one was at home when the officer called. Curiously enough the enrolling officer was known the moment he put in an appearance on a street. The news of his coming



was swiftly circulated. Twice in the writer's experience the wife and children wailed and wept, as though the husband and father had just been killed in battle, when his name was placed on the list as liable to a draft. This period was one that tested the "girth and groin" of the whole people, and, all in all, the world never witnessed a nobler example of national patriotism and individual heroism than was exhibited in this stupendous conflict. It is a matter of sincere regret that the list of enrolling officers is not at hand for insertion in this connection. A few only are recalled; one especially, Sidney Cooper, Esq., of Le Ray, was regarded as the model official, as his rolls were so neatly and accurately prepared. L. D. Morgan was enrolling officer for Watertown. In Le Ray a German pleaded with Enrolling Officer Cooper to be left off, for, he said, "Some rats dig into my cistern and die in dare, and I drinks the water and got some poisoned." He was sure he should not be enrolled. Mr. Cooper suggested that a change of air and scenery, in a trip South, would do him good. This idea gave no hope to the alarmed neighbor, for he thought the remedy very unlikely to do him any good. However he stood his draft and got free.

Special Agent Kirby, in correcting the enrollment for that then portion of Watertown called "The Swamp," made his task effective and easy by pretending to be engaged in making a new directory of Watertown; but after he had finished his work, and the truth leaked out, it was not a healthy section of the town for this officer to visit. The consternation of the excitable residents was indeed great over the situation. There was a lack of words to describe their indignant feelings.

The enrollment.—The enrollment of each town in the district called for the name of every male citizen, at the first, between the ages of 21 and 45 years. This was taken by enrolling officers appointed by Captain Emerson in every town, and involved a great deal of labor. Three copies of each enrollment had to be made—one for use at Albany, another at Washington, and one for the files of the Watertown office. After this was completed these enrollments were carefully revised, and every man with a plain disability, such as the loss of an eye, an arm, or a leg, or teeth, or with any serious chronic complaint, was, upon medical examination in Watertown in person, stricken from the rolls. In this way the lists were cleared of men who were unfit for military duty. Some of the incidents attending these examinations were both amusing and ludicrous. Wide notice was given of the nature of the examinations preparatory to striking off the clearly exempt citizens, but great crowds presented themselves before the board, a large majority of whom did not come under the operation of the regulations in question. The examining board met for convenience in the supervisors' room at the court-house, on Arsenal street, and here for many days was witnessed one of the most eager and anxious gathering of the "lame, halt, and blind," as well as a very large number who *felt* sick, or imagined they did, that ever visited Watertown. The crowd was a motley one. Rich and poor met on the same seri-



ous level. The rigorous law knew no favorites. Each pressed to the front prepared to prove that *he* was not burning or able to go to the war to share in the hardships of the camp and the battlefield. The disappointment of such as were firmly turned away, for the good reason that their cases did not come within the scope of the order, was often painful to witness, for somehow a sort of panic fell upon many to have their names stricken from the rolls. It was customary for applicants for exemption to bring with them affidavits of family physicians to prove their ills, and if the history of some of the prominent practitioners in the district could only be faithfully given, bearing upon this branch of their then extremely perplexing business, it would be rich reading for the student of character. The family physician was overwhelmed with sick friends during this trying period. He was called upon to remember ills long past, and to make clear weaknesses of uncertain seriousness, in many anxious cases. To the flexible and accommodating trickster, who could see weaknesses for a consideration,—and there were a few such in our district truth compels me to admit,—the opportunity was a—greenback one! Such affidavits, as a rule, did more harm than good, for Dr. Walker had a keen eye for shams. The delight shown in some instances by persons who were exempted upon medical examination was strikingly strange. One nervous applicant, far gone with lung disease, came out of the examining room and excitedly exclaimed to a friend, "Thank the Lord, the Doctor says I won't live six months, and so I'm exempt." Another came for examination, whose case was doubtful, owing to his evident efforts to appear nearly helpless from "weak and crooked legs," as he termed his trouble. His anxiety to create an impression of his great physical infirmity was clear. In a mirthful moment the board allowed him to appear before the examining surgeon. Waddling about the room, with ill-concealed attempts to show how weak his legs were, the picture he presented, as he hobbled along with pantaloons rolled up above his knees, was ludicrous in the extreme. The Doctor took in the situation at a glance, and, looking serious, he sympathetically asked, "Where is the greatest pain when you walk?" "All over, if you please, sir; sore as a bile, all along from me feet to me body, sure." "Try and walk quickly across the room," said the Doctor, and Patrick began as laughable a march as was ever witnessed. At every step his facial expressions were so comical, and his bow-legged walk was so clearly a make-up, that roars of laughter followed his funny performance. The door being reached Patrick was ordered out past the guard, and so into the yard, by the "left flank." Turning to the guard he asked, "Am I exempt?" "No," was the reply, "you will make a good soldier." The vigorous and bad language used by the disgusted man proved his ability to roundly abuse every one connected with the office, and, without turning down his pantaloons, he walked away as nimbly as possible. His trick had resulted in an absurd failure, and no one knew this better than himself.



One pathetic incident in the examination of Rev. E. W. Reynolds, the eloquent and patriotic Universalist clergyman in Watertown at the time, is worthy of record. He attended the examination, and when Dr. Walker sounded his lungs he quickly said, "Mr. Reynolds, you are clearly unfit for the duties of a soldier." "I know it only too well," replied the clergyman, "for I should have been at the front had I been strong enough. My heart is with the army, and how I wish I could be at the seat of war in this trying hour." The pathos of his touching words drew tears from those present, as he passed out, to die not very long afterwards. These examinations "cleared the rolls" of those who could not render military service on account of plain and permanent physical disabilities, and thus a sound basis for computing the quota of each town was provided.

Substitutes and recruits.—After it became clear to all that extra inducements and efforts would be necessary to fill the depleted armies of the Union a system of bounties was hit upon in the towns, whereby a sum of money was raised to pay for volunteers, as an inducement to enlist. Those who were fit for military service were liable to the draft, and many enlisted and took the local bounties, and a bounty the general government offered in addition.

Many also, being of sound body, patriotically furnished a substitute so as to be free from annoyance from the draft, and to be represented at the front by a good soldier, in lieu of personal service. The first bounty generally paid by towns was \$300 for three years' men. The supervisors of the towns were active in securing substitutes, and tried hard to fill their quotas without a draft. Canadians came over quite freely, and men were ready to get them a chance to go as a substitute. Some amusing cases of disappointments took place among those seeking a substitute. One instance was well known—that of Elmer Everett, a prominent citizen of Watertown, who, though a staunch Democrat, was not averse to having a colored man fill his place in the army. Through a broker—one who made it a business to bring principal and substitute together—Mr. Everett sent to Montreal and had a colored applicant come to Watertown to go in as his substitute. The man reached the city on a Saturday after the office had closed, and Everett secured an order from the provost-marshal to have his man kept in the guard-house until Monday morning, at his own expense. Bright and early on Monday Everett brought his man up for medical examination, when, lo, and behold! it was found that he was suffering from compound hernia. The surprise and disgust of Everett can well be imagined in view of the expenses he had already borne in getting the man to Watertown. The colored brother seemed to enjoy the situation immensely, "for," said he, "you knows I's ready to go, boss." It was not pleasant afterwards for any one to inquire of Everett how his colored substitute was getting along. Among the volunteers from Canada were quite a number of deserters from the British force stationed at Kingston. A well-known Canadian became somewhat famous for his prophetic



forecast of coming visitors to the provost-marshal's office, who wore the scarlet uniform of British soldiers. His horoscope of the stars was so faultless that he frequently foretold to an hour when a squad of deserters would make their appearance. There was one thing, at least, to be said in favor of this man, and that was his perfect fairness in dealing with the Canadian deserters, who relied upon him for advice. Captain Emerson always made it a rule before enlisting a man to explain to him the amount of bounty he was entitled to receive, and insisted that the money due him should be paid to the recruit in his presence. These deserters made fine soldiers, and as they had no sentiment behind their first enlistment in the British army they gladly availed themselves of a chance to enlist in our army for better pay. Few or none of this class ever deserted from our army and went back to Canada. The writer knew one of these men well. His name was Charles Flemming, and he was a member of Co. A, 35th N. Y. Vols. At the battle of Fredericksburg he lost both legs by a cannon shot, and died the next day in hospital. He had served in India and in the Crimea, and often declared that he never had seen hotter fighting than he experienced in our regiment. He lies in an unmarked grave within sight of the bloody field on which he received his death wound. How many thousands—foreigners to our soil—died like Flemming, on the battlefields of our struggle, in helping tread out the heresy of secession amid the horrid havoc of contending armies!

Some of the incidents attending the escape of British deserters from the 47th Regiment of the line at Kingston are worthy of record. The distance between the American shore and Kingston is only some 12 miles, but to most of the soldiers it was an unknown route. Long Island intervened, and guards were thickly stationed on its southern shore to intercept any deserters who might be caught making their way to the American side. For many months during 1863-64 the 9 o'clock evening gun at Kingston was eagerly listened for, as one gun each was fired at that hour for all deserters, in order that the guards might keep a keen watch for them. A party of six deserters from this regiment seized a boat at Kingston late one evening and rowed away around the head of Long Island, intending to land at the light-house on Tibbitt's Point, in Cape Vincent. By some mistake, being strangers to the route, they kept too far to the westward, and after an exhausting tug at the oars, an exercise few of the soldiers were used to, they made land on Grenadier Island, near its eastern point. Seeing a light in the early morning one of their number cautiously approached it, and this proved to be in the house of Abram Cooper, a wealthy farmer, and owner of most of the island. The deserter nervously inquired, "What place is this; is it in Canada or the United States?" "The United States, and you are all right," was Cooper's cordial greeting, as he took in the situation at a glance. Turning to his comrades, who were anxiously awaiting his report, he shouted, "Come on, boys, we are all safe!" Their delight was unbounded, and happier men never sat down to an ample breakfast than were these weary and hand-blis-



tered deserters. The next day Mr. Cooper accompanied them to Cape Vincent, where quite an excitement was created by their appearance in bright scarlet uniforms. They were splendid fellows, and several officers of their regiment came over in the afternoon to try and induce them to return to their regiment. The citizens made it somewhat uncomfortable for these officers, and the soldiers would not go into any private room for consultation, making the interview very public, with any amount of advice freely interspersed by the excited by-standers. The change in the relations between these soldiers and the young martinets, who a few hours before were formal and indifferent to them, was striking. The deserters appreciated it keenly, and curtly refused all the persuasive appeals made to them on the part of the officers. They all at once enlisted in our army. Another party of 10 deserters crossed over on the ice, following the line of the Long Island Canal. Big Bay somehow bewildered them, and two of the party became exhausted through the heavy walking in the deep snow, and had to be left behind. The others pressed forward, and seeing a light on Carleton Island made for this point. The walk was a long and tiresome one, and they soon found that they had several miles to tramp before they would reach Cape Vincent. Few can realize how bitter cold a walk in the night on the ice in the River St. Lawrence really is, who have had no experience, and when the night is cold, and the distance long, the situation is far from being an agreeable one. On finally reaching the Cape they struck the shore near the engine house, at the railway, and seeing a light, just at the dawn of day, one of them peeped in, much to the surprise of the night watchman. "Is this in the United States?" was his pathetic query. On being assured that he was on Uncle Sam's free soil he called to his half-frozen companions to "Come on," and a grateful coal fire never seemed friendlier to these deserters than on this occasion. The following day they enlisted at Watertown.

The case of a Lowville applicant to have his name struck off the enrollment on account of short sightedness was most amusing. He protested stoutly that he could not see 50 yards to distinguish a man from a cow. After a severe examination Dr. Walker became satisfied that his eyes were good, and that the man was shamming. When told that he must stand his chance in the draft he said, "I can't see to fight." "Oh," said the Doctor, "we have had so much running lately in our army that it will be a good thing for one like you to be there so as not to see the enemy and hold your ground."

The tricks tried upon the officers to enable men to get "exempt," or to secure bounties as substitutes when unfit for military duty, covered a wide range of cunning, and it often required the utmost vigilance to detect these brazen-faced frauds. A drafted man in our district was exempt on account of the total loss of his upper teeth. Months afterwards he presented himself as a substitute when the bounties were largest, and, not being recognized in the rush of recruits, he was accepted and sent down to Quartermaster Sim-



mons, on Court street, to be furnished with a suit of Uncle Sam's clothing. By some mischance he took out his new set of teeth while being clothed, and the quick eye of Special Agent Kirby detected him in the act. After he had put on his uniform he was taken before Captain Emerson—who had been made aware of the facts—for a short drill. "Take off your cap," ordered the captain in a quick, sharp voice. It was promptly done. "Front face!" and he faced to the front looking every inch a soldier. "Take out your teeth," came next, and so unexpectedly that, amid a shout of laughter from those present, he instantly took them out. The Captain sent him before Dr. Walker, with his teeth in his hand, with the request that he be informed how a soldier was to eat hard-tack without his upper teeth! The Doctor, who had been shrewdly deceived by the man, was in a furious rage, and made it lively for the would-be deceiver. Dr. Walker did not hear the last of this ludicrous incident during his service in Watertown.

Deserters and "bounty jumpers."—There were two classes of deserters who became well known along the northern frontier, bordering on Canada, during the war days of 1862-65. First, there was the "bounty jumper," who enlisted with the sole intention of securing a large bounty and then making his escape to Canada, only to reappear at some distant point in the states to repeat the operation. "Jumping the bounty" and "bounty jumpers" described this precious class of rascals in the popular speech of the time. Second, there came the much smaller class who deserted from the front, or while home on furlough, and made their way to Canada, or, as was frequently the case, hired out to farmers on the American side near the border, so as to easily cross into the Dominion in case of danger. The first class named were, as a rule, a bad lot, without patriotism or character, and mere robbers of the bounty paid for the purpose of securing recruits for our army, while many of the second class, returning to their homes along the northern border on furlough, in a moment of weakness, and weary of the dangers and hardships of active service, and not unfrequently suffering from wounds and ill-health, were tempted to make their way across the St. Lawrence into the Queen's dominions. The records of deserters from various New York regiments were sent to the provost-marshal-general at Washington, and through his office transmitted to the provost-marshal of the section in which the original enlistments were made out. It was found that the usual course of a deserter finally led him back to his old home haunts, and there traces of him were most likely to be found.

The record of some of the arrests made in this county will be of interest, as a part of the stirring events of this exciting period, and a few will be given. It may be said in this connection that Jefferson County and the provost-marshal's office in Watertown were regarded as poor places for bounty jumpers and deserters to conceal themselves or ply their game of fraud, owing to the excellent organization of Captain Emerson's office, and the zeal displayed in bringing all delinquents to justice.



Information having reached the provost-marshal that several deserters were lurking about in a not distant town, Special Agent Shaw was ordered to take a couple of guards and carriages and seek their arrest. It was a beautiful October morning in 1864, and the drive was delightful. By 1 o'clock P. M. two deserters had been arrested, and a third was known to be in the vicinity. The utmost secrecy was necessary, for these men were always on the alert, and took to their heels at the first suspicion of any danger. Most deserters changed their names, and this deepened the difficulties of finding out through inquiries where they were located. In this instance, while a full description of a deserter known to be in the immediate vicinity was in the officer's possession, no trace of him could be found. At last, well along in the afternoon, Officer Shaw sent the guards on to Watertown with the two deserters already secured, and set out in a single carriage to make still further efforts to find the person wanted. By diligent inquiries he got trace of his man, but failed for some time to find out where he was working. While passing a school-house, just as the scholars had been dismissed for the day, a bright lad of seven or eight years of age, with ruddy cheeks and neatly dressed, was asked by the officer if he would not like to ride. He nimbly climbed into the carriage, and was soon on terms of intimacy with the driver. The small boy is always one of the detective's best friends, for what he does not know about a neighborhood and its current gossip is not worth knowing, as a general rule. Under careful questioning the boy was asked if he knew a man by the name of ———, the assumed name of the deserter. "Oh, yes," was the prompt reply, "he works for my pa." The officer's horse was given a free rein, and the boy was told that he would be driven home. The house where he lived was situated off the main road on which he was driving about half a mile, and they were soon at the place. Hitching the horse the boy led the way, and luckily the farmer was at home. The officer took the farmer one side and told him the facts. He knew Captain Emerson well, and when assured that his favorite hired man was a deserter his astonishment was great. "A deserter!" he repeated, "it cannot be, for he is one of the best men I ever have had on my farm. His young wife works for us also, and they have been here for some weeks. They are very loving and religious people, and there must surely be some mistake about this." He was given to understand that there was no doubt about his identity. "Well," said he, "——— is just putting the horses into the stable down under the barn there, and you can soon see whether you are right or not." Walking quietly down to the stable, under the guidance of the alert small boy, the officer had just reached the stable door when ——— stepped out. "How are you?" said the official. The deserter stood bewildered for a moment on being called by his real name, but quickly shaking off his embarrassment replied, "That's not my name." He was told it was *one* of his names, as he edged away in the direction of some straw stacks near at hand. The careless display of a large Colt's revolver by the officer had a magical effect upon



him, and he retraced his steps saying, "There is some mistake about all this; but what can be done?" He was informed that he must accompany the officer to Watertown, and at this point his face was a picture for an artist. The agony of the situation was really painful to witness. "Great Heavens!" he said, "what a mistake you have made. My name is ——, and I know nothing about the army. My wife and I work here, and we have been here for weeks. What can I do?" It was soon made clear to him that he must get ready to go to Watertown, and at once, and placing him in front he was marched to the house from the barn. Here a strangely pathetic scene took place. The farmer, his wife, and the small boy, with the deserter and his wife, met in the dining-room. "What does this mean?" asked the farmer. "Mean!" bravely answered ——, "I don't know. This man declares I am a deserter, and I am now under arrest and must go with him to Watertown. It's all a big mistake." At this point his really very pretty young wife threw her arms about his neck and sobbed as though her heart would break. The farmer's family were all in tears, and the officer looked on not unmoved by the picture of pain before him. For nearly a minute not a word was spoken, and the almost frantic wife clung to her husband as though it was to be her last interview with him before he was shot. Finally he was ordered to hastily make ready to go to Watertown, when he asked to have an opportunity to change his clothes before going away. This request brought its embarrassments, for the officer well knew how great the temptation to bolt out of a window would be, and frankly told him so. It was arranged that the wife should bring his clothing into a closet, with no window, and here, under the range of the officer's revolver, a fitting change in dress was made. This proceeding called forth angry remonstrances from the deserter, who loudly declared that he would "make the officer smart" for such indignities practiced upon an innocent man!

The farmer and his wife were completely overcome and presented a woe-begone appearance. "Why," said the farmer, "—— has always joined in our family prayers, and so has his wife, and nicer Christian people I have never known, to all appearances." He was told that the man was no doubt a deserter, and arrangements were made for the prisoner's wife and their effects to come to Watertown the following day, when "all was to be made clear," to use the deserter's words. "Dear me," replied the farmer, "how unfortunate I am! This is the second deserter who has worked for me this fall." After a leave-taking, mingled with tears and prayers, the officer and the deserter drove off. As soon as the carriage was out of hearing the officer said to the deserter, "What cheek you have got! You would make a good actor. How could you lie so, looking that good man and his wife square in the face?" "I'll tell you," was the quick and frank answer; "the truth is that I could not do otherwise after making them believe I was a Christian man, and kneeling down every day with them at family prayers. I really had not the courage to tell them the truth when you so suddenly



brought me before them face to face. No, sir, I could n't do it. I am the man you want, and I'm glad you have got me, for I have lived in a hell within myself for months past. Every man I've seen coming across the lots, or down towards the house, has seemed to me to be an officer coming to arrest me. Twice when plowing recently I have dropped the lines, ready to run for the woods, before I found out there was no cause for alarm. I'm glad it is over, for I've grown poor under the ever present fear, and now I'll go back to my regiment and manfully serve out my time. I was a great fool to desert; but I got married when I came home on furlough, and when they refused to grant me a longer furlough I very foolishly took one. It was kind of hard to leave her and go back, and so I told her I had been discharged, for I had been wounded in battle. I went to ——'s to work, half resolving I would give myself up and go back to my regiment again. I'm glad I am going back now, and if I don't redeem myself, as a good soldier, when I take my old place, then I don't know myself." The next morning the wife and trunk were brought in, and the farmer—a loyal Republican and a good citizen—found out that his "hired man" had a previous engagement to keep with Uncle Sam. No amount of persuasion, however, would induce —— to see the farmer. He said he "could not bear to have him see what a sneak he had been." This deserter, who was at heart a really good fellow, was sent back to his regiment along with some new recruits, and proved as good as his word in his soldier record.

A second adventure of the same officer took place about the same time on the St. Lawrence, a few miles below Millen's Bay, at Grennell's Island. On the Canadian shore opposite this point quite a little colony of deserters had found work at small pay on farms about the section, and several were in the habit of crossing over the river to pay visits to relatives and friends who met them at the shore. Word having been sent to the provost-marshal Private Payne and Special Agent Shaw were sent to the river to break up the practice, and secure the arrest of some of the deserters if possible. Taking up quarters with a family named Carter, living just across from Grennell's Island, the detectives had not long to wait before the wife of a deserter came down and waved a signal to her husband to come across. The detectives were concealed in the chamber, and soon saw a small boat put out from the other side. It came over, and just as it struck the beach the officer, pistol in hand, stepped forward and ordered the deserter to surrender. He was sitting in his skiff, talking to his wife, so as to be ready for any surprise, as was his custom, and the moment he was confronted by the officer he sprang up, and with an oar quickly pushed his boat out beyond reach. Pointing his pistol at the deserter Shaw commanded him to come ashore or he would fire. His wife jumped up and down and shouted "Don't you do it; don't you do it; let him shoot you first." She was no coward, and her ringing words had a strange effect upon the now pale-faced deserter—giving him courage, the blind courage of despair, and his wife's stirring words,



struck into his ears, spurred him on in his desperate effort for freedom. Shaw shoved off his boat, and, being a good oarsman, soon gained upon the retreating deserter. The wife kept up her encouraging appeals, while the lady residents of the house on the shore were eager spectators of the comical race taking place before them. The deserter had a small sail to his skiff, and this began to aid him as he pulled out from under the shore. Shaw found that the race was an uneven one under the conditions of oars and sail, and in hastily looking over his shoulder to see how the thing was working, an oar slipped up on the thole-pin, and it bent down, and over went the officer on his back, in the bottom of the boat, with his heels in the air. A shout from the jubilant wife on shore did not add to the officer's feelings, and regaining his feet, in the tottling boat, he shouted that he would shoot if the deserter did not instantly surrender. No heed was paid to the summons, and fire was opened upon him in brisk fashion, at less than 100 yards distance. Bullet after bullet, from a heavy Colt's revolver, was sent point-blank at the desperate man, who was rowing for dear life to get across the river. Each shot went close to the mark, as could be seen as they splashed into the river just beyond him. Six shots were fired, when the chase had to be abandoned, and Shaw returned to the shore, a disgusted and beaten man.

The deserter's wife was on the shore and greeted him with jeers, but a threat that her own arrest might follow silenced her abuse—which was, perhaps, not unnatural under the circumstances. Later in the day a drum and fife was heard across the river, and by the aid of a good glass a gathering of men could be seen there. Early in the evening a neighbor, who had been on the other side, came and told us that an attack was contemplated from the deserters, who had sworn vengeance on us for our attempt to arrest one of their number. The officer and guard prepared to give them a warm reception in case they should come. Bullets were cut up into slugs so as to make a scattering charge, doors and windows were barricaded, and all was made ready for a stubborn defence. The ladies volunteered to go out on picket, but this was not permitted. The drum and fife could be heard plainly for more than an hour, and when darkness came on a sharp outlook was kept for the threatened attack. But none came. The night passed with no alarm; and the next day the forces of the United States withdrew.

The deserter, after the war, said that one bullet passed through his hair, and several of them whistled so near to him that he feared he had been hit. He declared that he was "too scared to surrender," and that he mechanically took to the oars, rowing away in vigorous fashion, in sheer desperation from the first impulse that came over him. This adventure had a marked effect, however, upon the actions of the deserters living across the river. They made a great deal of noise and threatened great things because of this attempt to arrest one of their clan, but they took good care to keep themselves safely on the Canadian side of the river. The officer, on returning to Watertown, was unmercifully hectorred over this failure to arrest the deserter. Even



the good Captain Emerson laughed until his sides must have ached as he was told the interesting tale of the adventure. This was an instance where the force of the United States was baffled by the escape of the enemy. It was the only instance in the history of the office where a failure was met with in arresting a deserter; and in this case there was only reason for gratitude on the part of the officer afterwards that some of his shots did not hit the unfortunate deserter.

A third instance of the arrest of a deserter made a good deal of excitement. A man brought information to the provost-marshal that his youngest brother, who had come home from his regiment on furlough, was intending to desert, and that he was being harbored and encouraged in this intention by a "copperhead" uncle, and he wished him to be arrested before he had time to run away to Canada. A zealous Republican himself, in the days when patriotic excitement ran high, he was deeply pained at the course of his young brother, and so came to have him secured and sent back to duty. Special Agent Shaw was ordered to take the case in hand, and went to the elder brother's house early the next morning. Together they drove to the uncle's place, and the latter's rage on being charged with concealing the deserter knew no bounds. Finally the volley of abuse was cut short by the action of the officer in pulling out a pair of "handcuffs," and declaring that he would clap them on him unless he instantly ceased his tirade and point out where the deserter was in hiding. This had the desired effect, and with a crest-fallen look he led the way to the horse barn, in the loft of which young —— had a hiding-place. A more woe-begone young man was never seen than this one, with his hair and clothes covered with literal "hay seed," and half scared out of his wits. He was really a pitiable sight, and cried like a child. Taking him into the two-seated carriage he was driven to the elder brother's house, so that the prisoner might see his old mother, who lived with him, a sweet woman with white hair, and in feeble health. Arriving there the officer went in first to comfort the old mother by explaining that the erring son stood in no danger from being shot, but that on being returned to his regiment only a nominal punishment, such as loss of pay, was likely to be inflicted upon him. The prisoner had been left in the kitchen in charge of two of his brothers, and presently a great shout was heard there. Shaw rushed out to see the three brothers running for dear life across a field at the rear of the house. Taking in the situation at a glance he gave chase also, but found himself a bad fourth, with no hope of coming up with the deserter. Calling on him to stop, with no effect upon the lively retreating foe, Shaw fired at him. The bullet cut the wind close to his face, and he at once stopped, throwing up his hands. For an instant the officer feared that his shot had taken effect, but this soon proved not to be the case. The two brothers coming up seized him by the collar. "O dear! O dear!" he cried, gasping for breath, as he stood pale, trembling, and hatless; "I don't know what made me run away. I really couldn't help it. My legs started off with me before I knew



what I was doing. O dear! O dear! what shall I do, what shall I do!" The serious side of this scene having happily passed without injury to the deserter, a reaction took place, and the officer and the two brothers laughed until the tears ran down their cheeks. The prisoner was duly brought to Watertown without further incident, and honorably served out his term of enlistment as a good soldier. He lived to return after the close of the war, and married a worthy wife, thus wiping out by manly service the weakness induced by ill health and bad counsel.

Special Agent Kirby got upon the track of a deserter who was engaged in Watertown in the bounty broker business. Owing to a quarrel with his partner he was "given away" to the officer as being a deserter from the navy. Kirby found him out, but he said he had a discharge up in Rutland at his father's, and suggested that he hire a horse and buggy and accompany him up there for it. This was done; and on arriving at the house Kirby proceeded to follow him up to his wife's room, but finding the lady unprepared for their visit he remained outside in the hall. "Mary," said the deserter, "where is my discharge?" "In that lower bureau drawer over there," was the instant response of his wife. Kirby remained for a few minutes awaiting the advent of his prisoner, when, deeming the time sufficient, he opened the door only to see an open window and his prisoner exercising "leg bail" in a brilliant burst of speed for the woods not far off. A glance at the situation showed Kirby that the game was up, and he returned to Watertown somewhat crestfallen. However, he said nothing, but concluded that his deserter would return soon, and in this view he made no mistake. A week later he was caught in his boarding place in town, and sent back to his ship, serving faithfully, and came back to the county after the war, dying here only a couple of years ago.

On another occasion Special Agent Kirby and Chief Clerk Greenleaf went to Le Ray in a buggy to arrest a deserter. Having found him at work in a field some miles distant from his home, he said he was not a deserter, but had his permit to be absent on leave at his house. This seemed possible, and the man said he would harness his horse to the wagon and drive with them to show them the order. The horse was a poor looking animal, and as the man's brother was with him they were allowed to drive ahead and show the way. All went well until a turn in the road was reached, when the whip was applied by the deserter to his old horse, with such result as to completely outpace the officer's roadster. Amid a cloud of dust the disappearing fugitive reached his home, and bolted for the woods, escaping in the deepening darkness. This escape was comically described by an eye-witness, and "the race" was long afterwards remembered as a decidedly laughable scene.

This same excellent officer arrested seven deserters on one trip to Henderson, the largest capture made in the history of the office.

When the draft for the town of Salisbury took place Deputy Provost-Marshal Cook was present, this being his residence. He was requested to try



a turn at the wheel, and did so, remarking that "he knew how to shake his own name to the bottom." The blindfolded man drew out the card, and a shout went up when "James J. Cook" was the name read off. The frequency of such a coincidence was striking, for it occurred several times during the draft in Watertown.

One day a would-be recruit entered a barber shop in Watertown and had hair and whiskers neatly dyed. The watchful Kirby spied out his trick and advised Dr. Walker of the scheme. When he appeared for the surgeon's examination his attempt to appear younger than he was came to grief. He acknowledged that he was 55 instead of 45 years of age, but declared he was fit to be a soldier. His investment in hair dye was a dead loss on this occasion.

William Wright, of Watertown, a well known person at the time, was appointed janitor at headquarters. Wright was a happy, easy-going man, always ready to take it easy when he could. While the officials were all out at dinner one day a soldier called to see about securing transportation back to his regiment. Wright told him to wait a few minutes until some one who could attend to him appeared. A musket of the old pattern, left by one of the veterans not then on duty, was in the corner, and the soldier took it up, saying that he would show him how to handle a gun. Wright was sitting with his chair tilted back against the wall of the room, reading a newspaper, and the soldier went through the manual of arms with a great deal of vim. Finally he shouted, "take aim, fire!" Suiting the action to the word, and to his horror, the musket was discharged with a report in the small room like a cannon. It was loaded with the old-fashioned "ball and three-buck-shot" cartridge, and these crashed through the window, the bullet lodging in the casing of the window of the American Hotel opposite, while one of the buck-shot swept into the dining-room, where many guests were at dinner, causing no end of excitement. Wright, when the gun went off, sprang out of his chair and fell sprawling on the floor, half dead with fright, while the soldier ran out and down stairs, never appearing afterwards. This exploit was the talk of the town for days, and several persons claimed that the charge just missed them. It was the only shot fired at the provost-marshal's office during the war. Wright allowed no loaded guns about after this adventure.

The draft.—After long preparation, calling for severe and continuous hard work, the efforts of supervisors failed to furnish men fast enough to fill the quotas of the towns, and a draft was ordered, both in 1863 and in 1864, to make up the required number of recruits. Great excitement prevailed throughout the district. Bitter political opponents of the administration uttered dire threats against the provost-marshal and his subordinates, and many feared that a riot would take place if the order for a draft was carried out. The fact was that the dreaded draft was no joke. The revolving wheel knew no law save that of chance. Within its cheerless and capacious circle were received the cards copied from the carefully compared rolls containing the names of all the men liable in a town to do military duty, and the out-



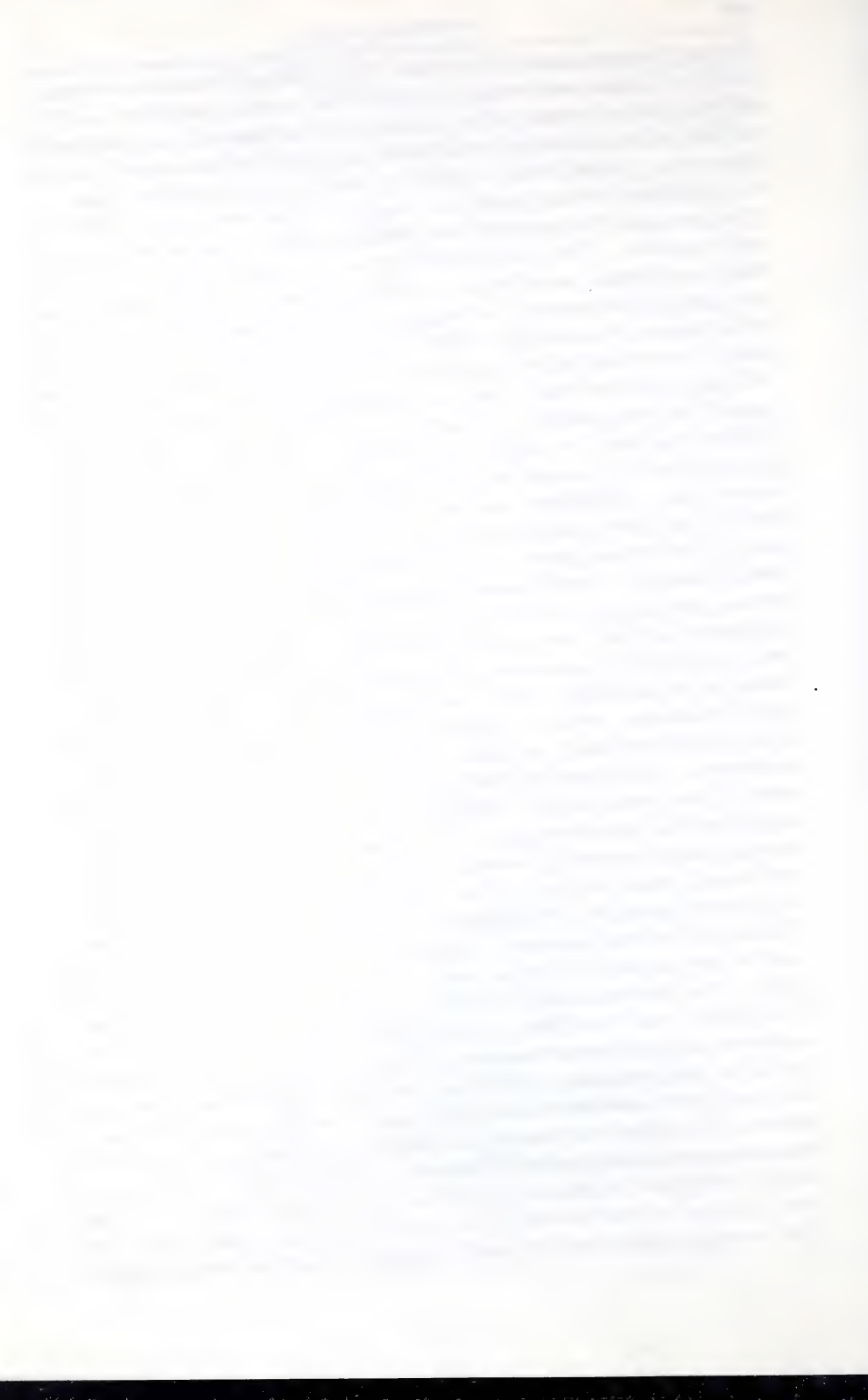
come was left to the chances of a blind draw. The revolving wheel—a circular box some three feet in diameter by one foot in width, and mounted much as a grindstone usually is—used for the draft was designed by E. B. Wynn, Esq., at his special request. He did his work very creditably, but the fates brought about a strange reward for his kindness, his being one of the earliest names drawn from the cylindrical wheel he had so skillfully constructed. This wheel is now in charge of the sheriff of the county, having been bought at the sale of the office effects by Captain Emerson, and by him loaned to the sheriff for safe keeping, and to be used in the drawing of jurors. Captain Emerson has presented it to the Jefferson County Historical Society, and it will be given over into their keeping as soon as a suitable building for keeping their records is secured. It is one of the most interesting relics of the draft in existence. The draft days were busy ones at the provost-marshal's headquarters, as well as painfully exciting to the residents of towns about to undergo its trying ordeal. A full record of the daily incidents of the draft would be of intense interest, for many characteristic scenes of the period would be recalled by the record, now lost forever. It being the object of the writer to place a fair and full picture of the work of the provost-marshal's office on record, details are given to this end.

The basis of a draft was determined at the provost-marshal-general's office in Washington, and based upon the population of the various states, as shown by the last census. The enrollment under this same data came under Captain Emerson's jurisdiction in the three counties embraced in the 20th Congressional district. When a town was to be "drafted," as the phrase went, the roll was brought out, the cards copied from it, carefully compared and checked off, and the number of men called for to complete the quota was announced. Owing to the nervous and suspicious state of public feeling Captain Emerson was anxious to have every one satisfied that strict impartiality was observed in all the stages leading up to the draft. He believed that patience and care in explaining all the details connected with the important event would do much to convince all interested that no favoritism whatever was permitted, and that all was open for inspection, everything being conducted on the fair and square principle.

At this distance of time, when a new generation has grown up in the interval, it is hard to form any adequate idea of the bitter and malignant prejudices which were aroused by the draft. Anti-war Democrats—as a class of grumblers connected with the Democratic party were then generally called—openly declared that there would be some sleight of hand used whereby Republicans would escape and Democrats would be drafted here in Watertown. Absurd and senseless rumors flew thick about, deeply stirring up strife and creating bad blood. It was a threatening time about the city, and grave fears were entertained by good men as to the result of a draft during this heated period. The object of the Democratic tactics was to make the enforcement of the law difficult, and with the masses of the people unpopular.



War had become serious by this time. The cruel and bloody record of many months of disease and carnage, and the burial-mounds multiplied amid the old home scenes, where gallant soldiers were laid away to rest, surrounded with the hallowed associations of peace and youth, had made war a terrible alternative. Besides, those who could go readily early volunteered; later on, others followed as duty made the way clear; but when a great additional "300,000 more" was needed the solemnity of the situation became deep and impressive. The Union rested on the bayonets of our soldiers, and if these were allowed to trail in the dust all would be lost. Every man at home who gave the government loyal support even in the humblest way was a hero, in full measure, for united patriotism at home and the boys in blue at the front struck down a false flag and wiped out the dark shadow that had cursed our civilization from the first. The pent-up eagerness of the people in the early days of June was painful. The public pulse was in a flutter. Many believed that the draft would be resisted by blind force. Men who never thought of going to the front to fight the rebels openly swore that they would fight *to stop the draft!* Somehow, and why it is hard to explain, the people had an idea that the government would not *dare* to enforce the proposed drafting of men. The morning before the first draft took place in Watertown a prominent Democrat stopped Captain Emerson on his way to his office early in the day, and calling him aside said, "Captain, you must *not* have the draft to-morrow, for if you do there will be bloodshed. You and I are old friends, and I tell you this in seriousness. It is a dangerous time. Why, even ——— swears he will shoulder a musket and help prevent it." "The draft will proceed to-morrow as ordered," replied the Captain coolly, "and if it is resisted I will see that my duty is performed as I understand it," and he walked on to his office. All through the day leading citizens of both parties called, and most of them came to decry allowing the draft to take place until public excitement had time to cool off. The Union League of Watertown held a meeting the same evening to consider the situation, and Captain Emerson was invited before them and earnestly advised to postpone the draft owing to the unrest about it. "Gentlemen," was the Captain's dignified answer, "I have been ordered by superior officers at Washington to commence the draft to-morrow, and it will take place. It is simply my duty as a military officer to obey orders, and this is what I propose to do." A leading Republican lawyer, John Clark, Esq., patriotic and honored as few of our citizens ever were, said to Captain Emerson on this occasion, "You don't seem to realize the danger we are in. You don't know what trouble there is brewing. You had better order the draft delayed so as to let this intense excitement die out. Why, blood will flow in our streets, most likely, if you persist in your determination to go on with this draft." "I cannot answer for what may occur," slowly and impressively responded the Captain, "beyond the fact that I shall go on with the draft in the morning at the appointed hour. My duty is to obey orders, and it is also the duty of all good citizens to respect



and obey the laws. If we are to have bloodshed I shall not commence it; and if riotous proceedings take place I shall do my best to enforce order, and I believe I shall be able to do so. At any rate I will do my part, and if any disturbance follows those who incite it must answer for the consequences." The situation *was* critical, and no one knew this better than did Captain Emerson. He had a list of the fault-finders and turbulent "anti-drafters," and knew what threats had been made and who made them. But, better than all, he had a goodly company of invalid soldiers ready at hand, armed and equipped, prepared to compel peace at the point of the bayonet. The cool and dignified bearing of the provost-marshal did much to quiet the anxious and awe the would-be disturbers. The facts were that he did not "scare," as one of the Democrats phrased it, "worth a cent." The draft took place as ordered, and a quieter town could not be found anywhere. It was even painfully still, as though a funeral was taking place. Captain Emerson had inspired both fear and confidence by his tact and courage, and the embers of what at one time threatened to burst into a blaze of party fury died out utterly.

For convenience sake the draft took place in the historic old county clerk's office on Court street. It was so small that only a few could be admitted, but enough of both parties were called in to examine the cards and rolls to insure full and unquestioned evidence of the perfect fairness of the operation. The manner of conducting the draft was briefly as follows: After a satisfactory comparison of the rolls and cards the latter were placed in the "wheel" through a little trap door, and then this was closed. The supervisor of the town being drafted was generally invited to turn the wheel, thus shaking up the cards thoroughly. A blindfolded boy was then allowed to open the slot, reach in his hand, and take out one card. This was handed to the official in charge, and the name and number on it was read out aloud at the door, for the benefit of the deeply anxious crowd outside. This name was put down, the card checked and filed, and thus the operation was repeated until a sufficient number of names had been drafted to fill the quota.

There never was the slightest ground for any complaint, so far as the drafting process was concerned, in our district. Some curious results, however, came out of the "wheel," as the circular box used for drafting was called. At Evans Mills a club of young men was formed for mutual protection in case one of their number was drafted. When it took place *nearly every one of them was drafted!* In one town in our county, having a Democratic supervisor, six veterans, who had re-enlisted in the field, sent home to have their bounty of \$300 paid to them from this town. As they had been credited already to the town this supervisor thought he had them sure and fast, and refused to pay over their bounty. This caused a row, of course, and the outcome of it all was that Captain Emerson got an order to credit these six men to a town that stood ready to pay the bounty due, and this was done quickly and gladly by the supervisor of Watertown. Word was sent to ——— that a draft for six men would take place the next week. A clap of



thunder from a clear sky could not have made more commotion than did this order. The town was up in arms against their foolish supervisor. Curses long and loud fell upon him. The day of the draft nearly every man liable to its claims was on hand. These crowded one of our offices in the Safford block, and after the examination of the rolls, etc., had been satisfactorily made the draft commenced. The supervisor was invited inside the railing, as were several prominent citizens of the town, to see that all was properly done. After three men had been drafted Captain Emerson, noticing the pale face of the supervisor, invited him to turn the wheel. He did so, reversing it twice or three times, and giving it a good shaking up. "Put in your hand and take out a card," said the Captain. The supervisor did so, handing it to the officer conducting the operations. When the name was read out it was the supervisor's. *He had drafted himself!* A great, angry shout of approval went up from his disgusted neighbors and townspeople, as the poor man sank back in his chair, pale as though mortally wounded by a shot from the enemy in battle. The comments made by those present were far from comforting, and he sat half dazed until the draft was over and many had gone out of the room. It cost him \$1,500 to get a substitute, the unwilling price of pig-headed meanness and folly.

The "draft" was an efficient way to fill quotas, but in our Congressional district only a small percentage were drafted. The able supervisors of the several towns—each being selected for useful service—succeeded in largely making up their quotas through substitutes and volunteers. The bounties raised by the various towns amounted to large sums, but these were paid cheerfully. The town of Ellisburgh, in Jefferson County, wiped off its indebtedness in one year, the tax rate *being seven per cent.*

It can be truthfully and deservedly claimed for the officials in the provost-marshal's office in Watertown that they very efficiently did their whole duty as honest and patriotic men. They were all intensely in earnest in the work committed to their hands. In no district was the discipline better or the reputation superior, in all that contributed to the public confidence in the provost-marshal's office. Many of the subordinates had been tried in battle; several were suffering from serious wounds. Lieut. McOmber, Brayton C. Bailey, S. Harvey Simmons, Lieut. I. P. Woddell, Louis C. Greenleaf, James P. Kirby, and Albert D. Shaw were all veterans, each having volunteered at the commencement of the war, and either served two years, the term of enlistment, or had been discharged on account of wounds or disability. Bailey carried a bullet in his head, having received a severe wound at the second battle of Bull Run.

An honorable and highly valuable public service was rendered by Captain Emerson and his subordinates in a very trying period of the nation's history, and in a manner reflecting the greatest credit upon them all. They filled the measure of a patriotic duty without fear and without favor, and brought no reproach upon the fair name and fame of the 20th Congressional district. It



is fitting and altogether proper, therefore, that a brief record of this perilous era in the history of Jefferson County should have a place in this *Gazetteer*, for the work performed was in every way well done.

The following communication from the War Department will show that an effort to secure a complete list of the enrolling officers from the files of that office was unavailing. The records of the provost-marshal's office in Watertown were all turned over to the proper authorities at Washington, and no duplicates were retained. This will explain the regretted omission in this instance :—

“WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, November 21, 1880.

“*Sir*:—In reply to your communication of the 19th instant, requesting to be furnished the names of the enrolling officers of the 20th Congressional District of New York, I am directed by the Secretary of War to state that the Board of Enrollment for the 20th Congressional District of New York was organized under the enrollment act of March 3, 1863, on the 19th day of May, 1863, headquarters at Watertown, N. Y., with the following members:—

“Frederick Emerson, captain and provost-marshal; Arthur Pond, commissioner; Dr. Edward S. Walker, surgeon.

“The district embraced the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Herkimer, and was subdivided for enrollment and draft purposes into fifty-eight (58) sub-districts, with an enrolling officer for each. R. H. Huntington was enrolling officer for Adams, first sub-district (Jefferson County), and C. Ackerman for Winfield, 58th sub-district (Herkimer County.)

“The following subordinate officers also appear during April, 1865 (latest returns):—

“James J. Cook, deputy provost-marshal; James B. Phillips, deputy provost-marshal; James P. Kirby, special agent; Albert D. Shaw, special agent; Dr. Charles Goodale, assistant surgeon.

“Enrolling officers were but *per diem* employees, and constantly being changed during the period of the war, making it impossible to furnish a complete list from the official records at this time.

Very respectfully,

“F. E. AINSWORTH,

“Captain and Asst.-Surgeon U. S. Army.”

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A history of the medical profession, with a personal sketch of the physicians who belonged to it, and who are now members of the Jefferson County Medical Society, or are in sympathy with its Code of Ethics, in so far as can be ascertained.

BY DR. J. MORTIMER CRAWE.

In February, 1806, the legislature of this state passed a law to incorporate state and county medical societies, and repealing all former acts relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in this state. Three months after its passage, and pursuant to its provisions, some 20 societies were organized, and within two years scarcely a county in the state was without a regularly incorporated medical society. Under this act a meeting of the physicians of the county was held at Watertown, December 17, 1806, and the Jefferson County Medical Society was organized. At this meeting there were present, and united with the society, the following physicians:—



Roster of the founders of the original Jefferson County Medical Society, 1806: Daniel Barney, John Durkee, Eli Eastman, Benjamin Farlie, Hugh Henderson, Jabez Kingsbury, Isaiah Massey, Isaac Magoon, David B. Ripley, Ozias H. Rawson, James D. Seisco, Elias Skinner, H. Wilcox. The following officers were elected: John Durkee, president; Daniel Barney, vice-president; Hugh Henderson, secretary; Isaiah Massey, treasurer; Benjamin Farlie, Eli Eastman, and Hugh Henderson, censors; Hugh Henderson, delegate to State Society.

In February, 1807, a State Society was formed at Albany, consisting of delegates from the various county societies.

Hugh Henderson, the first representative of the Jefferson County Medical Society to the State Society at Albany, is believed to have been a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Western District of New York, situated at Fairfield, Herkimer County. He located at an early day in Rutland Center. His death, within a very few years, cut short a life full of promise for the future. He was one of the founders of the old Jefferson County Medical Society in 1806, its first secretary, one of the board of censors, and the first delegate to the State Society, and must have been one of the founders of that society, as its first meeting was in 1807, and it was composed of delegates from the various county societies. He probably died soon afterwards, as the records show that, at the meeting of the County Society, in 1808, Dr. Henry H. Sherwood was appointed to fill the vacancy of delegate to the State Society, caused by his death. He was the first person buried in the Rutland cemetery (on the hill opposite the lake), and years afterwards his remains were removed to Brookside Cemetery, of Watertown. Dr. Henderson was supervisor of Rutland in 1808.

John Durkee, another of the founders and the first president of the Jefferson County Medical Society, lived near Champion village, on the road to Great Bend, across the gulf, next lot to the cemetery, and nearly opposite the old Baptist Church. Judge Hubbard credits him with coming to this town in 1800. Here he resided for a number of years, having a large and extensive practice, and was the physician of that country; "and in his day was the oldest and best known in the community." That he was much respected by, and stood well in the opinion of, his fellow citizens, and had their full confidence, is evident from the fact that, in 1811, he was appointed, by the governor, judge under the first constitution, and was sent to the Assembly in 1812. In November, 1804, he was chosen one of three delegates to discuss the site for a county seat, and represented Champion as the possible place. That he had also the confidence of his fellow practitioners is apparent from their conferring upon him, at their first meeting as a body politic, the honor of being president of the County Medical Society at its inauguration. Shortly after the War of 1812-15 he was a partner of Dr. G. P. Spencer, who succeeded him. Becoming imbued with the western fever he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he died.

Daniel Barney, another founder of the County Society, and its first vice-president, was born in Swansea, Bristol County, Mass., July 2, 1768. He married Abigail Backlin, of Kent County, R. I., and with his wife and son Lowrey came to Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1794. He removed to Rutland, this county, in 1802, and from thence moved to Adams village in March, 1803, and finally settled in Henderson, April 7, 1807, where he died May 19, 1828. He was a prominent man in his day, well remembered and spoken of by the old inhabitants, and had a large practice.

Isaiah Massey was a brother of Hart Massey, who was one of the pioneers that settled Watertown in 1800. He was uncle of Solon Massey, the author of *A Link in the Chain*, which gives a description of the early settlement of Jefferson County; also granduncle of Drs. William Penn and Isaiah Massey. He came here from Vermont some time in the fall of 1801. Soon after arriving his services were required to dress the wounds of a man who had been accidentally shot: "the first case of surgery and gun-shot wound in his pioneer practice; and he was often heard to say that it was the greatest trial his nerves had ever endured"—on horse-back and alone, in the night threading his way through the dark and gloomy woods, to see a man, whom, from the description given by the messenger, he expected to find dead, but on his



arrival, to his great relief and joy, he found alive and able to unbolt the door for him, he, like many others of the profession, learning that in many cases the anticipation was worse than the reality. In 1802 he opened an inn, the first one in Watertown. In 1805 he was one of nine persons who deeded to the village land now occupied as a public square. In 1806 he was secretary of Eastern Light Lodge, No. 136. He was one of the founders of the County Society, and its first treasurer. He was born June 2, 1778, and died at Jerseyville, Ill., August 20, 1820.

Benjamin Farlie is reported to have come to this county from Lee, Oneida County, and is credited by Judge Noadiah Hubbard with being in Champion in the year 1800. We learn, also, from Mrs. John A. Sherman, that he came into Rutland about 1803, and was cotemporary with Dr. Abel Sherman. He lived in a house then standing near the present site of the cheese factory, between it and the residence of George Waffel. He is also reported to have practiced in Sackets Harbor previous to the War of 1812-15; afterwards as practicing in Watertown. He joined the County Society in 1806, was censor that year, and was its secretary in 1813. Dr. Farlie was a widower, and had a son, Ichabod, who practiced with him in Watertown; and although his name does not appear on the County Society rolls it is presumed he was a member during the period he remained in this county. There was also a daughter, Arthesa, who married Dr. John M. Barton. After his death she married Mr. Mattison, father of Governor Mattison, of Illinois. Dr. Farlie and his son were handsome, noble looking men in stature, respectively six feet two inches and six feet. They were always neatly and tastily dressed, kept fine horses, had a large practice, and were highly respected. When they left Watertown, or where they located, is not known.

Eli Eastman, one of the first board of censors, was born in Guilford, Conn., October 3, 1777. That he received an academic education was very evident, but where, at this late day, it is impossible to determine, nor when or where he graduated, or with whom he read medicine. Mrs. A. P. Sigourney, his daughter, who resides near Watertown, remembers distinctly having seen his diploma. He was married at Wetmore, Oneida County, N. Y., September 16, 1809, and came directly to Adams, where he practiced until his death, September 16, 1844. It is thought he was the first physician permanently settled in that town. There is a tradition about a Dr. Green, previous to his time, but how long he stayed, where he came from, or went to, is not known. Dr. Eastman was highly esteemed, had an extensive practice, and so much were his professional services sought after that for the two or three years previous to his death, after he was unable to drive himself, people from the surrounding country having severe cases of sickness in their families came in their carriages and took him to their homes, where they kept him until the result was known. He was at the battle of Sackets Harbor in the capacity of a surgeon. He was again elected censor of the society in 1826.

Of the seven remaining members, founders of the County Society in 1806, no record can be obtained.

In 1807 there is no record of officers of the society, but that there was a meeting is evident from the following, copied from the remnants of the journal and roster of members, preserved from the fire of 1849, and in the possession of the late Dr. William R. Trowbridge, the last secretary of the old society: "Committee appointed to ascertain whether unauthorized persons were practicing medicine, and if so to prosecute them." Six persons were admitted to membership. A notice of each will be found as follows:—

William Baker, the first physician who settled in Sackets, went there in 1803. He joined the County Society in 1807.

Joshua Beals, Jr., settled in Adams about 1806, and became a member of the County Society in 1807.

Daniel Bradburn, father of O. V. Bradburn, came to Watertown from Whitesown, Oneida County, about 1805, and married Mrs. Lorraine Hungerford, sister of Hon. Orville Hungerford, in 1806. He practiced medicine in Watertown, joined the society in 1807, and died the 27th day of January, 1810.



Joel Dresser practiced in Ellis village about 1805, and was made a member of the society in 1807.

Joseph Green joined the society in 1807; has no other record.

Isaac Weston was the first physician to permanently locate in Lorraine, about the year 1806. He joined the County Society in 1807, and was its vice-president in 1825.

Abel Sherman, born in Brimfield, Mass., came to Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., where he remained a few years, when he moved to Rutland, Jefferson County, in 1803. He was the grandfather of John A. Sherman. Mrs. J. A. Sherman has in her possession a dictionary with his name and a date—1782—and a Bible. An entry, on the page for family record, reads as follows: "Abel Sherman and Orinda Bicknal was married June 14, 1781, by Rev. John Willard, of Stafford, Connecticut." He settled in Rutland on the north side of the South road, next farm to where John A. Sherman lived, about three-fourths of a mile above Burrville. He built a frame house, which was considered a grand affair at that time, and it still stands there. He bought and cleared 220 acres of timbered land, and was the first sheriff of Jefferson County. An active, energetic man, the duties devolving upon him in his official capacity, combined with the fatigue and hardships of his professional life, broke down a naturally strong constitution, compelling him, for many years previous to his death, to relinquish active practice. He was admitted to membership in the County Society in 1807, and died in the summer of 1835, aged 72 years.

Eli West, born in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., July 26, 1792, came into Carthage, May 15, 1816, and was successful in building up a large practice. He was a man greatly respected and had a large influence in the community. A volunteer in the War of 1812-15, he did good service, and was present at the battle of Plattsburgh. He was member of Assembly in 1834 and 1844, and supervisor in 1823-27, 1830-32, and 1840-41. He held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, being appointed to the first term of office by Governor De Witt Clinton. He was school commissioner and town superintendent of common schools; was also brigade surgeon in the militia, was a member of the board of village trustees eight years, six of these being its president, and was made chairman of the first meeting held to promote the construction of the Black River Canal, and was one of its incorporators, April 17, 1832. In 1822 and '24 he was master of Masonic Lodge, No. 146. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was made president of the first war meeting held in Carthage, May 4, 1861, and took a very decided stand for the government, giving of his own means and successfully urging others to subscribe money to aid in the prosecution of the war, by supporting the families of volunteers. He greatly rejoiced that he lived to see the close of the war and the government's authority sustained. He died June 28, 1866, after a period of compulsory retirement from his labors, made necessary through age and infirmities. His funeral was among the largest ever occurring in Carthage, and bore evidence of the high regard in which he was held in the community. Rev. Mr. Stewart preached the funeral sermon, and the Masonic fraternity performed the last service. He joined the society in 1807.

Horatio Orvis was the first practicing physician who located in Le Ray, about 1807. In 1816 he was one of the two composing the first graduating class of Fairfield Medical College. From 1819 to 1825 he was supervisor of his town, member of Assembly in 1818, and was elected delegate to the State Society in 1823, and was president of the society in 1829.

1808.—There are no records for this year of the proceedings of the society, except the following: "New members admitted, Henry H. Sherwood and Elisha Matthews. Henry H. Sherwood was elected delegate to State Society, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Hugh Henderson."

Henry H. Sherwood lived in Rutland, and was, as I am informed by Mrs. Isaac Munson, in partnership in mercantile business with her father, Amos Stebbins, and his family physician. He was appointed loan commissioner in 1810 and served to 1820; was associate justice in 1818; and was appointed, by the governor, county clerk March 5, 1821. He had, no doubt, practiced in Rutland previous to 1808, as the first mention of him is in the records of the County Society as being elected delegate to the State Medical Society to fill vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Henderson. It is believed that he moved to Watertown about the date of his appointment as county clerk, as he served two terms, or six years, in that office. He built



the brick house, on Washington street, now occupied by Frank Munson. He is reported to have been the original inventor of the electric battery now in use by physicians. Moving to New York he made a specialty of it. He died in that city. He was president of the society in 1825, and censor in 1826, '27, and '28. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in 1829 by the Regents of the University.

Elisha Matthews.—There has been no history of Dr. Matthews obtained.

1809.—“Committee of six appointed to report the number of quacks and unlicensed physicians in the county; admitted Paul Hutchinson.”

Dr. Hutchinson lived on Court street, Watertown, on the site now occupied by the Kirby House. In 1813 he represented, as delegate, the County Society at the State Society. In 1815 he is mentioned in connection with the Whittlesy affair.

Amasa Trowbridge was born in Pomfret, Windham County, Conn., May 17, 1779. He worked on his father's farm in the summer, attending the common schools in the winter season, until 14 years old. After that he acquired an academic education. At the age of 17 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Avery Downer, of Preston City, New London County, Conn. When 20 years old he was admitted to practice, receiving a diploma from the State Medical Society of Connecticut. He then spent a year with Dr. Thomas Hubbard; then moved to Lanesboro, Mass., and practiced in company with Dr. Jarvis. He came into this state and settled in Trenton, Oneida County, in 1805, entering into company with Dr. Luther Guiteau. In 1809 he came to Watertown and was a partner of Dr. Paul Hutchinson. War breaking out in 1812 he was commissioned surgeon in the militia of Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence counties. Under orders from Gen. Brown he organized hospitals at Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent, and Ogdensburg, and was stationed at Sackets Harbor during the winters of 1812 and '13. On returning to civil life he was appointed assistant justice, under the first constitution, serving from 1815 to 1818, in which last year he was appointed judge. In 1819 he was made sheriff. In 1834 he was appointed professor of surgery and medical jurisprudence in the Willoughby University, Ohio, where he gave annual lectures of eight weeks. In 1838, giving up his practice to his son Amasa, he moved to Painesville, Ohio. In 1841 he returned to and again settled in Watertown, where he remained until his death, April 11, 1859. He had a large and extensive practice, and was known as a bold and skillful surgeon.

1810.—“Committee reported 19 names of unlicensed physicians; admitted as members Isaac S. Wood, Nathan Cheever, Russell Steele, Joshua Barrett, Jr., and John M. Henderson.”

Dr. Wood was born in Wilbraham, Mass., January 15, 1779. He is supposed to have graduated from Williams College, Mass. He came to Rodman in 1805, where he remained until his death in the summer of 1849. No record can be found of the others who joined in this year.

1811.—“New members admitted, Noah Tubbs, Joseph Clary, John Spafford, and John Cowen.”

Noah Tubbs practiced in the town of Henderson, residing in the village of Henderson. He was a genial man, successful in his practice, and very popular with the community. Many stories are related as having their origin with him, both humorous and pithy.

John Spafford was born at Weathersfield, Vt., February 22, 1786, married February 7, 1813, at Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., read medicine at Woodstock, Vt., and is thought to have attended lectures there. He came to Adams and commenced practice about 1810. He joined the society in 1811, was its president in 1812, and was elected delegate to the State Society in 1819 and censor in 1820. He died June 20, 1828.

John Cowen lived, practiced, and died at Rice's Corners, N. Y.

Of Joseph Clary we have no record.

1812.—Isaac Olney, of Brownville, joined the society.

William Robinson, born at Bennington, Vt., within one and one-half miles of the battle-field, October 23, 1785, studied with Dr. Swift, of Bennington. Of his early education little is known. He came to Brownville in 1810, and practiced there until his death, December 1,



1826, aged 41 years. He was a surgeon in the War of 1812-15, was associate judge, and justice of the peace. He joined the society in 1812, was its president in 1820, and censor in 1826, and was the first physician who permanently settled in Brownville. Gen. Jacob Brown gave him a deed of three acres of land, on the corner above the Episcopal Church, as an inducement for him to settle there. Dr. Robinson built a house, at present standing on the lot, in which he lived at the date of his death. He had one older brother and three nephews who were physicians.

1813.—"John Spafford, president; Benjamin Farlie, secretary; and Paul Hutchinson, delegate; admitted, Reuben Goodale."

Reuben Goodale was born in the town of Temple, N. H., April 9, 1783. He attended Appleton's School, in his native place, and Oneida Academy, Clinton, N. Y., and commenced the study of medicine in 1807 with Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. He practiced over 50 years in Watertown. In 1819 he was treasurer of the society, secretary and censor in 1820, and was elected delegate to the State Society to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Spafford. In 1825 and '26, and from 1840 to 1844, he served again as treasurer, in 1831, '36, '37, '39, and '40 he was elected again censor, and in 1840 he was again elected delegate. One of his sons, Charles, was a physician. In connection with his practice he, for a time, carried on a farm situated on the State road, and was in partnership with Dr. Henry H. Sherwood in the drug business. He published the *Constellation* from December 13, 1830, about nine months. This paper, before coming into his possession, was known as the *Anti-Masonic Sun*. In physique Dr. Goodale was tall and spare, active and energetic, pronounced in his opinions, and always ready to defend them. He was public spirited, and a friend of education, the standard of which he aimed to advance. He died in Watertown, January 26, 1871, 73 years of age. He was made a permanent member of the State Society in 1845.

1814.—Frederick P. Markham (no record) and Crafts P. Kimball admitted.

Crafts P. Kimball, born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., February 14, 1788, attended school at the Fairfield Academy, and began the study of medicine in 1802 with Dr. Joseph White. He attended lectures at Fairfield. He held a license from the Otsego County Medical Society, signed by Joseph White, M. D., president, and bearing date January 9, 1810. He came to Rutland in 1808, and settled on a farm situated on the South road, half a mile above Burr's Mills. He built the stone house now occupied by his son, Henry Kimball, where he lived until his death, November 7, 1872, aged 84. He was surgeon in Col. Tuttle's regiment and participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor. He was president of the society in 1819 and again in 1838. Dr. Kimball was of medium height, broad shouldered and portly, high, broad forehead, and determination marked his features. He was a good physician, having a sound judgment as evinced by his success as a farmer and physician. He was held in high respect and looked up to by the community, and had a large and extensive practice until within about 10 years of his death, when, by reason of taking a severe cold, resulting in chronic bronchitis, he retired from active practice.

1815.—"Admitted E. Dunton."

Dr. Dunton lived at Plessis, where he practiced for a number of years. He went from there to Oswego. He was a very smart and well posted physician and surgeon, and joined the society in 1815, and was censor in 1819.

1816.—"Admitted J. Marsh and Sydney Houghton; Dr. Amasa Trowbridge elected delegate." There can be found no record of J. Marsh.

Sydney Houghton moved into Belleville from Marlborough, Vt., in 1812. He practiced in that locality until his death, which occurred in 1840, being about 74 years old. He had a large practice, and was greatly respected by those who knew him.

1817.—"Admitted Samuel Randall and Alpheus S. Green."

Samuel Randall, the first physician in the town and village of Antwerp, came there in 1808. In 1809 he received the appointment as the first postmaster, which position he held for a number of years.



Alpheus S. Green was a native of Rhode Island, and moved into Perch River in 1812, where he practiced 18 years. During this time, in 1826 and '28, he was a member of the Assembly, and in 1823 he was county judge. In 1829 he was appointed postmaster of Watertown, and held that office 11 years. He was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1846. Dr. Green was elected censor in 1820, '27, and '29, in 1835, '36, '38, and '39, and in 1840, and was a delegate to the State Society in 1827 and '36, treasurer in 1829 and '30, and president in 1839. He died at Utica in 1851, aged 64. In 1832 the Regents of the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D.

1818.—There were admitted John M. Burton, Alpheus Morse, W. H. Buchanan, Alfred Ely, Jonathan Sherwood, and Benjamin Cushman. Alpheus Morse and Alfred Ely have no record.

W. H. Buchanan was surgeon in the U. S. navy during the War of 1812-15, and was stationed during this period at the naval station at Sackets Harbor. He remained there after the close of the war, practicing his profession, and was largely identified in the improvements being made in that village.

J. B. Burton practiced in Watertown at an early day. There is no data as to when he came here, or where he received his education. He married the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Earlie. He built and lived in, until his death, the stone house No. 134 Main street. Dr. Burton was considered a bright man, a good practitioner, was full of fun, and an inveterate practical joker. He was vice-president of the society in 1819, and treasurer in 1829.

Benjamin Cushman practiced at Rodman, and moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Jonathan Sherwood was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1780. He studied his profession under Dr. Willoughby, of Newport, and became the partner of his preceptor, continuing with him 11 years at Fairfield. He moved to Champion, where he practiced several years. He then went to Turin, where he died April 15, 1829. The following extract is made from his obituary by Dr. Willoughby, president of Fairfield Medical College:—

"For nearly 30 years Dr. Sherwood pursued the objects of his important calling; privations, ordinary ill health or fatigue never kept him from visiting the sick when necessity required. Benevolence formed one of the distinguishing traits of his character. His liberality was as extensive as his means; his friendships warm and abiding; his piety to God, his usefulness as a citizen and physician, his resignation to the Divine will, his perfect disinterestedness, and his ardent love of truth have been rarely equalled."

1819.—"C. P. Kimball, president; J. B. Burton, vice-president; L. M. Davis, secretary; R. Goodale, treasurer; and H. H. Sherwood, J. B. Burton, L. M. Davis, E. Dunton, J. N. Clark, censors, were elected at this meeting. Drs. Burton and Davis were directed to address the annual meeting, or be fined two dollars. A tax of one dollar was imposed on each member. All periodicals, property of the society, directed sold. Semi-annual meeting ordered. Admitted Joseph N. Clark, Dr. Nelson, L. M. Davis, and Ambrose B. Page." Of Joseph H. Clark and L. M. Davis there is no record, except their being elected censors this year. Of Ambrose B. Page we have obtained no record, but think he practiced a number of years at the Great Bend.

David Nelson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and was a surgeon's mate in the U. S. navy in the War of 1812-15. He came into Brownville about 1814, and was married to Sophia Patrick, December 16, 1816. He lived there until his death in 1830. In his day he was considered the leading physician in that section.

1820.—"Dr. Spafford resigned as delegate; Ira A. Smith, Rufus S. Waite, Ralph Rogers, and Oliver Brewster admitted as members. Dr. J. Spafford to give dissertation at a future meeting, or pay two dollars fine; this meeting to be held at the house of Isaac Lee, Watertown, the last Tuesday in February. The following officers were elected: William Robinson, president;



H. H. Sherwood, vice-president; Reuben Goodale, secretary; J. B. Burton, treasurer; J. B. Burton, Reuben Goodale, H. H. Sherwood, John Spafford, and A. S. Green, censors; Reuben Goodale, delegate." Rufus S. Waite has no record.

Ralph Rogers, born at Acworth, N. H., December 25, 1792, attended lectures at Fairfield, and graduated from that college. He practiced 12 years in Antwerp and 38 years in Watertown, and died February 21, 1872, aged 79 years. He was a genial, pleasant man, kind and benevolent to the poor, and exhibited the spirit of his Master more by deeds than words; a good friend and kind neighbor. He was censor from 1839 to 1841, and supervisor of Antwerp in 1828.

Oliver Brewster came into Theresa from Fowler, St. Lawrence County, about 1841, and practiced in that village until prostrated with illness, which terminated his life about 1853.

Ira A. Smith studied medicine with his brother, Calvin L. Smith, at Little Falls, N. Y., attended lectures at Fairfield, and graduated from Fairfield College. For a time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in connection with his profession. He died at Evans Mills in 1863. He was treasurer of the County Society in 1828, and supervisor of Le Ray in 1836, and was one of the trustees of the First Associate Congregational Society, organized March 2, 1823. He had a son, Sidney A., who studied medicine with him, who was also a merchant and physician, and who died January 1, 1864. Dr. Smith was a very cordial, pleasant man, fond of telling stories, and full of jokes; never refused a sick call, and was a poor collector, but a man of wonderful tact and discrimination. He died of cancer of the stomach. The whole community attended his funeral, the greater part of whom were in tears.

1821.—Fifteen members answered to their names. "Admitted James A. Wells," no record. "Joseph H. Baggs" lived at Rodman, and was one of the censors in 1828 and '30.

1822.—Admitted James Brooks, "the first physician in Theresa, who came there in 1822, practiced about one year, and died in 1823."

Ithamer B. Crowe, a native of Connecticut, was born at Enfield, Hartford County, in that state, June 11, 1792. In 1802, when he was nine years old, the family moved to Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y. He worked on his father's farm summers and went to the district school winters until he was 19. In August, 1811, he injured himself by overwork in the wheat-field. From this time until 1813 he was under medical treatment. Being able to walk and ride about he turned his attention to botanical pursuits, and so great an enthusiast did he become that he has been known to ride long distances in pursuit of some particular plant. From his youth he was noted for the interest he took in anything belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdom. During this time he made a large collection, arranging and classifying them, laying the foundation for that acknowledged proficiency in botanical research he afterwards attained. His physicians advising him to visit the seashore he went to Block Island, in Rhode Island, and returning taught school four months in Earlville, Madison County, N. Y. In April, 1815, he went to Augusta, Oneida County, where he taught a district school three terms, in all 17 months, and from November, 1816, to April, 1817, he had charge of a school at Clinton, in the same county. His health again failing he went to New Bedford, Mass., and sailed from there, about the first of May, for the Grand Banks of New Foundland, on a fishing voyage. After making two voyages, his health being restored, in October he started for home, and on his way stopped at Albany, where he engaged to teach a select school. Here he stayed two terms of 12 weeks each, and returning home in March, 1818, he entered the office of Dr. Hastings, where he remained, pursuing his medical studies, about two years. Through the kindness of his preceptor he was enabled to indulge in his favorite pursuit, having the use of a plot of ground, where he raised many rare plants, among them being a bed of poppies, from which he obtained a quantity of opium. He next studied and worked in the laboratory with Dr. Noyes, professor of chemistry in Hamilton College. Connected with the college was a large cabinet of minerals, to which he had free access, and here, no doubt, his love of research in this branch of the natural sciences received additional stimulus, which never abated; for at his death his cabinet of minerals attained such size that it weighed eight tons. During the



session of 1821 and '22 he continued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. Coming home in the spring of 1822 he entered into partnership with Dr. Bissel, of Clinton, with whom he remained some six months, when he moved to Watertown, N. Y., where he married Charlotte F. Mortimer. After practicing here a number of years he was invited by some of the prominent citizens of Ogdensburg to locate there. Accordingly he went there, remaining about three years, and left to take charge of some lead mining operations at Lubec, Maine. This proved a failure, and he returned home and moved to Pontiac, Mich., where he resided some three years.

Sickness of himself and family obliged him to return to Watertown, where he continued to reside until his death. He discovered and described a number of new plants, one of which bears his name, *Carex Craei*, or *Crawe's Sedge*. His friend Prof. Grey, of Cambridge, Mass., requested him to procure for him some rare plants which are found on the marsh at Perch Lake, and are in their greatest perfection about the first of June. Having patients on the opposite side of the lake he went there to see them June 3, 1847. After visiting them he crossed the lake in a leaky boat, the only one obtainable at that time, taking a small pan to bail with, and accompanied by Enoch Eddy, a large fleshy man, and William C. Gould, a young man, the son of one of his patients. They crossed the lake safely, and he made a large collection of the desired specimens, which he arranged in a large book, with heavy, strapped covers. About 5 p. m. they started to return. The wind having freshened since morning the waves were rolling, causing the boat to strain and leak badly. When about 20 rods from shore it became evident that the boat must sink. The Doctor, rising in the boat, threw his book as far towards the shore as possible, and, taking out his watch, said, "It is just 6 o'clock; this boat will sink in a few minutes. Mr. Eddy, you stick to the boat; Gould and I can swim." When the boat sunk he caught and held up Mr. Eddy, turned over the boat, and helped him onto it, and he soon floated near the shore. With Mr. Gould he started for land. The former was ahead and reached the shore with difficulty, and turning to look back he saw the Doctor's feet sticking out of the water. He was an exceedingly fine, powerful swimmer, and must have had cramps in his shoulders caused by the extra exertion he was obliged to make, encumbered as he was with clothing and long, heavy boots made to wade through wet, marshy grounds. When the news reached his home some of his Masonic friends started out that night and began dragging the lake early the next morning. His body was found some six rods from shore, in about seven feet of water. Thus was he cut down in the vigor of his manhood.

Dr. Craze was widely known among men of science, both in this country and in Europe, as was evinced by his extensive correspondence and exchanges of specimens, by the notices of his death that appeared in scientific journals, and by the resolutions of respect and condolence offered and passed by the County and State Medical societies, and by the Masonic order. He enjoyed a large practice, was well and favorably known, and his loss at the time, and in the manner it happened, was a great shock to his family, and deeply felt by the community in which he lived. He was a prominent Mason, which fraternity attended his funeral in a body, and with the rest of his friends and neighbors testified their respect for his memory, sympathizing with his family in their great affliction, and manifested their own sorrow and regret at his loss. He became a member of the County Society in 1822; was its secretary in 1825; censor in 1826, '28, '29, '30, '34, and '41; president in 1827 and 1842; and delegate to the State Society in 1834 and 1844. In 1846 the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Regents of the University on the recommendation of the State Society.

1823.—"Horatio Orvis, delegate; Walter Webb and E. Mayhew Adams admitted."

Walter Webb was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1785. The family moved to Lee Center, Oneida County, and thence to Perch River, near the old stone Baptist Church. He was educated in the common schools of Brownville, and taught school at Moselonge. While teaching he studied medicine with Dr. Alpheus S. Green, who then resided at Perch River, and whose sister Sabina he afterwards married. He later studied with Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, of Watertown. Dr. Webb then went to Fairfield and studied in the office of Dr. Willoughby, who afterwards became his uncle by marriage. Dr. Willoughby's sister was Dr. Green's mother, and Dr. Webb married her daughter. He graduated at Fairfield Medical



College in 1823, and settled in Adams, where he spent nearly all his life. In 1868 he went to live with his son Edward S., and moved with him to Washington, N. J., where he died at the age of 93. He always refused all public trusts, saying his own business demanded all his attention. In connection with his practice he carried on an extensive drug business. He was naturally poetical and composed many pieces; and although fond of jokes and stories he was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, whose pulpit he often supplied. He was a fine temperance lecturer and a strong Abolitionist at an early period. Dr. Webb was president and censor in 1827.

E. Mayhew Adams is thought to have come from Massachusetts, and located in Smithville about 1825. He joined the County Society in 1828, was elected vice-president in 1831, censor in 1835 and '36, and moved to Cazenovia, and from there to Chicago, Ill., where he died. He was a man of fine address, and a religious, cultivated, and educated gentleman.

1824.—"Admitted William S. Bates."

William S. Bates was born May 22, 1793, a native of Massachusetts, and moved with his father's family to Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., about 1803. Besides the common schools he attended the Lowville Academy, studied medicine under the supervision of Drs. S. Miller and Perry at that place, and afterwards with Dr. Charles Squires, of Denmark. His license to practice was granted by the censors of the Lewis County Medical Society, September 12, 1821. After practicing a year or two at Denmark he moved, in 1823, to Pamela Four Corners, and remained there until 1831, when he went to Lowville, where he practiced until April, 1836, when he went to Copenhagen, remaining at that place until September 22, 1845, at which time he came to South Iceland (Tylerville), Jefferson County, where he remained until he died, June 19, 1859. He has a son, N. W. Bates, M. D., practicing in Central Square, Oswego County.

1825.—"There were elected H. H. Sherwood, president; I. Weston, vice-president; I. B. Crowe, secretary; R. Goodale, treasurer. Seven members answered to their names; tax ordered to be collected from each practicing physician, not members, in six months; committee appointed to draft new by-laws, consisting of Drs. A. Trowbridge, E. Adams, and I. B. Crowe."

1826.—"There were elected Alfred Ely, president; A. B. Page, vice-president; A. Trowbridge, secretary; R. Goodale, treasurer; A. Trowbridge, H. H. Sherwood, William Robinson, Eli Eastman, and I. B. Crowe, censors. Fifteen members answered to their names; collected from members and non-members 25 dollars and 75 cents; William I. Fisk, Charles Orvis, and Caleb Woodard admitted." There is no record given of Drs. Orvis and Woodard, except that Dr. Orvis was in the Assembly in 1830. Dr. Fisk was treasurer in 1835-36. "Hiram Mills and Lowry Barney were also admitted. Dr. Trowbridge gave a dissertation on remittent fever. A prize of \$10 for best essay on hemorrhage in all its forms, medically and surgically, with the treatment."

Lowry Barney was born in Rhode Island in 1793. His preceptor was his father, Dr. Daniel Barney, with whom he practiced in Henderson, and resided in that village. He was graduated in 1820 or '22 from Fairfield Medical College. He was a member of the State Medical Society, and was president of Fairfield Medical College. Dr. Barney was a member of the legislature and served as justice of the peace in the town of Henderson. He was vice-president of the County Society in 1812.

Hiram Mills, born at Ransom, N. Y., July 25, 1797, married September 6, 1825. He was educated at the common and select schools, and is supposed to have graduated at Fairfield. He first settled at Pressis, in the town of Alexandria, about 1826, where he remained two years, when he moved to Beaverville, where he stayed some four years, a portion of the time being in partnership with Dr. A. W. Gray. From here he went to Granville, Ohio, and practiced there a number of years, when he went to St. Louis, Mo. He died May 3, 1881, at Montreal, Canada.



1827.—“Elected Walter Webb, president; I. B. Crowe, vice-president; H. Mills, secretary; Ira A. Smith, treasurer; A. S. Green, A. Trowbridge, I. B. Crowe, H. H. Sherwood, and Walter Webb, censors; Alpheus S. Green, delegate. Dr. I. B. Crowe, A. Trowbridge, and R. Goodale to investigate state of finances; no essay offered on hemorrhage; same prize offered. Committee of award: Drs. Sherwood, Crowe, Trowbridge, R. Goodale, and A. S. Green.”

1828.—“There were elected A. Trowbridge, president; Samuel Tucker, vice-president; Hiram Mills, secretary; Ira A. Smith, treasurer; I. B. Crowe, P. Maxwell, J. H. Baggs, H. H. Sherwood, A. W. Gray, censors. Admitted G. S. Sackett, Peletiah Dwight, H. W. Bushnell, Philip Maxwell, John D. Davison, Almon Pitcher, E. M. Adams, A. W. Gray, William J. Sikes, Isaac Jenks, Samuel Wetmore, Foster Dexter, John P. Johnson, Converse J. Johnson, Caleb Preston, O. W. Cushman, H. H. Hills, Elkanna French, Abner Benton, D. S. Kimball, Ira Wright, Samuel Tucker, David Dickison, Caleb Corp, Gordon P. Spencer, and Azariah Jones. Total present, 37. The old committee on by-laws was discharged, and Drs. Goodale, Trowbridge, and Crowe appointed.” No records are found of Drs. Corp, Sackett, Maxwell, Almon Pitcher, E. M. Adams, Preston, French, and Jenks.

Samuel Wetmore graduated at Fairfield in 1826, joined the County Society in 1828, practiced at Adams, and moved West in 1875.

A. W. Gray lived at Brownville, and was a partner of Dr. Hiram Mills in 1828. He was censor in 1829 and 1830.

Orlando W. Cushman, who was born in Rutland County, Vt., September 7, 1791, graduated at Castleton, Vt., about 1815, and came into this county in 1816. It is thought that he first settled in Rodman, where his brother Benjamin, a physician, resided. He moved to Log Mills, now La Fargeville, where he built the first log house. He practiced there until his death, February 5, 1860.

Gordon P. Spencer was born at Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn. He was educated under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Crossman, of his native town, and Armi L. Robbins, of Norfolk. He entered Williams College in 1807, graduating from that institution with honors, and began the study of medicine with Dr. North, of Goshen, concluding with the celebrated Dr. Lee, of New London, and obtaining his diploma from the Medical Society of New London in 1812. War with Great Britain having been declared, he sought and obtained a commission as surgeon from the Secretary of War, General Armstrong, and was ordered to report for duty to the colonel of the 11th Inf. Regt., and served with them until the close of the war. He was actively engaged in 1814, during the campaign in Canada, was present at and participated in the bloody battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and the blowing up of Fort Erie. Soon after this latter catastrophe the army retired to winter quarters and he was detailed to the hospital at Sackets Harbor. Peace having been declared, and his services being no longer required, Dr. Spencer, on his way home, passing through Champion, was called in by Dr. Durkee to assist in dressing the leg of a man which had been crushed. He arranged with the Doctor for a partnership, and began practice with him. He had an iron constitution, indefatigable in the pursuit of his professional duties, and rode on horseback by day and by night, fording streams, with his clothes strapped to his horse's head, as I have heard him relate it. In pursuing his extensive and extending practice, as long as his health would permit, he was called to visit patients and in council, in both medical and surgical cases, into Lewis, Oneida, Oswego, and St. Lawrence counties, and Canada, riding one horse over 26 years. In 1854 he was attacked by a malignant congestive fever, and it was about four months before he could resume his practice. Finding his health was so much impaired as to prevent his attending upon his numerous professional engagements, he concluded to change his residence, and moved into Watertown in the summer



of 1851, and here he continued to reside until his death, from heart disease, March 25, 1859. He was elected vice-president of the society in 1839. I knew him well, and can testify to his urbanity, kindness of heart, skill, honesty of purpose, and devotion to his professional duties; never halting or faltering until all who suffered and called upon him for aid had received his ministering care.

Converse J. Johnson, born in Ellington, Conn., January 26, 1764, moved from that state to Enfield, N. H., where he practiced medicine several years. He then went to Charlestown, N. Y., remaining there about one year, when he moved to Champion in 1807. In 1808, having purchased 244 acres of land near Champion Peak, he built a log house and moved his family into it. Part of this tract is still owned by his son, Orin O. Johnson. Dr. Johnson had a large and extensive practice, which he maintained for about 30 years. He was prominent in town and county affairs.

John P. Johnson, son of Dr. Converse J. Johnson, was born at Enfield, N. H., March 27, 1794. He studied medicine with his father, and practiced with him a few years, when he moved to Champion village, where he resided until his death, March 14, 1837.

Henry H. Hills formerly practiced at Chaumont. His health failing he went to live in Champion with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. P. Johnson, where he died of consumption about July, 1841 or '55.

Pekelish Dwight was born in Somers, Conn., January 14, 1785. His education was acquired in the common schools of Vermont, and in 1814 he began reading medicine with Dr. Converse Johnson, of Champion. He received a diploma from the Madison County Medical Society, dated at Eaton, March 11, 1821, which is now in the possession of his son, D. A. Dwight, of Adams. For 60 years he practiced medicine in Henderson, and died of old age, at Adams, December 12, 1882, after an illness of only 17 hours. Well and faithfully had he performed his allotted task, almost to the last being called on in important cases, at the age of over 90. He united with the County Medical Society in 1828, and was commissioner and inspector of common schools over 14 years.

D. S. Kimball practiced at Sackets Harbor for a number of years, after the war, and was for a time examining surgeon for pensions. He embraced homeopathy in his latter days, and died at Sackets Harbor some few years ago.

Azariah Jones came from the Eastern states about 1830, and settled in Ellisburgh, where he practiced until about 1860, when he moved to Rochester, where he died.

Abner Benton, born May 16, 1788, began the study of medicine under Dr. Anable, of Cayuga County, N. Y. He first located at Fabius, Onondaga County, where he practiced 10 years, when he moved to the Ox Bow, and in 1819 was the first postmaster in that place. Some years afterwards he is said to have attended lectures in Philadelphia, Pa. He joined the Jefferson County Medical Society in 1828, and was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William J. Sikas was born December 30, 1799, it is thought at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y. He attended Fairfield Academy, studied with Dr. Reuben Goodale, and joined the County Society in 1828. He was secretary in 1834, censor in 1836, and again secretary in 1837, '39, and '40. He died September 27, 1872, on Franklin street, Watertown, aged 72 years and nine months. He was much respected as an honest, upright man, a good physician, and kind and attentive to his patients.

Foster Dexter, about 1825, was one of the teachers in the old academy which stood back of, and a little to the north of, the First Presbyterian Church. He also gave lectures on chemistry in the hall of the Mansion House, also known as Gilson's tavern. Here, among other experiments, he administered nitrus oxide, commonly called laughing gas, to the boys, much to the edification of the audience. He was one of the first vestrymen of Trinity Church, of Watertown, being elected May 31, 1828, at its legal organization. While here he studied medicine with Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, and probably settled at Adams, as he was one of the incorporators of the Adams Library, May 31, 1831.

John D. Davison, born in one of the central counties of this state in June, 1793, read medicine with Dr. Holmes, at Little Falls, N. Y., and was licensed by the Herkimer County Society, May 23, 1822. He first practiced in Pandemia, coming to Theresa in 1823, where he continued to practice until his death, September 22, 1865, aged 72 years. His death was the result of apoplexy, with which he was stricken while returning from visiting a patient. He was supervisor of Theresa in 1829 and in 1836, and belonged to the Masonic order.



David B. Dickerson, father of Hannibal S. Dickerson, practiced for some years at Sackets Harbor, and moved to Adams Center, where he was doing a large business at the time of his death, in 1848, aged 60 years.

Samuel Tucker practiced medicine and kept the hotel at Rutland Center. He was a good and successful physician.

H. W. Bushnell, born at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1799, began the study of medicine in 1818, and graduated from Fairfield Medical College about 1821. He practiced in his native place for some years, and at La Fargeville until 1850, then at Cape Vincent for 15 years, and died there in 1856. He joined the County Medical Society in 1828, and turned homeopathist in 1854.

Ira Wright, it is thought, came from Waterford, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and settled in Watertown about 1834. He lived on Stone street, in the stone house now occupied as an office by Dr. Rexford.

1829.—“At this meeting there were elected Horatio Orvis, president; R. Kinney, vice-president; Richard Clark, secretary; Alpheus S. Green, treasurer; A. Trowbridge, I. B. Crowe, A. S. Green, C. Burge, and A. W. Gray, censors. The Code of Medical Ethics and by-laws reported and adopted. Admitted as members Drs. La Mont Bagg, Caleb Burge, Jesse Ayers, James K. Bates, Richard Clark, Henry J. Munson, and Alva Murdock.” Of La Mont Bagg nothing can be learned.

R. Kinney, elected vice-president this year, appears for the first time in the records of the society. He lived and practiced at Mannsville, and died about 1870, some 75 years old.

Caleb Burge, a physician and clergyman, lived for some years in Rutland, and died at Warsaw, N. Y., in 1838.

Jesse Ayers, born in Bridgewater, Vt., November 19, 1801, attended the common schools at Watertown, N. Y., and began the study of medicine about 1825 or '27 with Drs. Mills and Gray, of Brownville. He attended lectures at Fairfield in 1828 and '29, graduating in the latter year. Locating in Brownville he practiced there over 29 years, and was supervisor of that town when he died, October 24, 1858. He was elected one of the censors in 1837 and '38, and trustee of the village in 1838, '48, and '53.

James K. Bates.—The following is taken from a sketch of Dr. Bates, written by his brother-in-law, Dr. Massey, of Brownville:—

“The late Dr. James K. Bates was born in Killingly, Conn., on the 24th day of June, 1806, and died in Watertown, N. Y., June 30, 1872, in the 66th year of his age. His mother was a sister of Jason Fairbanks, Esq., of this city. His early life was spent on a rough, stony Connecticut farm till he was nearly 18 years old. He had the advantage of a good common school, in the district in which his father resided, and made the most of his opportunities. He developed such proficiency in his studies that his father decided to give him a collegiate education; with this in view he was sent to a preparatory academy at Monson, Mass. During his first year at Monson his father died. This made it necessary for him to go home. Not long after the death of his father his uncle, Jason Fairbanks, of this city, went to Connecticut to look after the affairs of his family, and while there had some intimations that James would like to be a physician. Just as his Uncle Fairbanks was about to start for home again he said to James: ‘So you want to be a doctor, do you?’ ‘I have sometimes thought I would,’ he replied. ‘Well, go home with me,’ his uncle said, ‘and I will see what I can do for you.’ Accordingly he came to Watertown, and entered his name as a student of medicine in the office of the late Amasa Trowbridge.

“The next winter he taught school at the center of the town. He soon went to Fairfield, Herkimer County, and continued his studies in the office of Dr. Sherwood, paying his way by taking charge of the postoffice. In 1830 he attended medical lectures at the Fairfield Medical College. He, with three others, took a room, boarding themselves, doing their own cooking, etc., at an expense of six shillings a week each, all told. One of this number was Jesse Ayers, of Brownville; another Dr. K. Baumbach, of Watertown. His economical mode of living gave him obstinate dyspepsia, and before the close of his second course he felt sick, poor, and discouraged, and came back to Watertown. Regarding his health somewhat he took the village school at Brownville, and began practice with Dr. Gray. He was soon after licensed to practice medicine by the County Medical Society, and practiced under this license until 1840, when he received an honorary degree of M. D. from the Medical College of Castleton, Vt. In February, 1841, he married Miss Sarah L. Massey, of Watertown, and for 20 years practiced in Brownville. Early in his business life he took great pains to help young men who wished to study medicine. Among his students were William A. Wood, now of Wisconsin; David Hunter, of



Sackets Harbor; Levi Jerome, of Wisconsin; George Brown, Jr., of New Jersey; I. B. Massey, of Sandusky, Ohio; Oscar Earl; E. Sill, of Watertown; Dr. Sloat; Dr. Bingham, of Rome; A. M. Shew, of the Insane Asylum of Middleton, Mass.; and many others. His house was my home from the time I was nine years old until I commenced business for myself, as his junior partner. He boarded many of his students, doing them many kindnesses. He never took, to my knowledge, a dollar for board or tuition, except that while in Brownville he was postmaster, and his students would assist in taking charge of the office. He assisted several of his students through their lectures, and helped them to horse and equipage after graduating, taking his pay in small sums as they could earn it.

"Dr. Bates was a man of no ordinary mind and faculties, and wherever he sought to make his influence felt he was a recognized leader. He was a man of fine presence and good address, quiet and reserved in his manners, but dignified and always the gentleman; scrupulously neat in his person and dress, and as pure in his mind and manners. In 1848 he moved to Watertown, where he took a good position, very soon working into a large and lucrative practice. To this his best energies were given for 10 or 12 years. He was an active politician, and in 1861 was elected inspector of state prisons, which position he held for six years. On retiring from this office he accepted an appointment as medical director of the Empire State Life Insurance Co., and continued in it until his death. He was also for many years a director and vice-president of the National Union Bank. Dr. Bates was a good financier and business man, without being hard or exacting to the poor. He was a good collector and accumulated a handsome property. He was an active, earnest Christian, and a liberal supporter of every enterprise looking to the good of others; was president of the Medical Society in 1837, vice-president in 1836, and censor in 1842-44."

Henry J. Munson, a brother of Dr. Isaac Munson, practiced some years at Evans Mills, when he sold out to his brother and moved to Texas, and died there.

Richard Clark, born at Maubheim, Herkimer County, N. Y., December 3, 1805, was educated at the common schools at Watertown and at Lowville Academy. He graduated at Fairfield, February 3, 1829, and settled in Watertown, where he practiced about four years, and was a partner of Dr. Amasa Trowbridge. April 1, 1833, he received a commission as assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. He died at Tallahassee, Florida, January 29, 1839.

Alva Murdock, born at Townshend, Vt., May 21, 1803, began the study of medicine about 1825, and attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., between 1825 and '30, in which latter year he graduated. He practiced in Philadelphia, N. Y., for 40 years, at Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., five years, and died at the latter place October 7, 1875.

1830.—"P. Maxwell, president; G. P. Spencer, vice-president; Richard Clark, secretary; Alpheus S. Green, treasurer; censors: I. B. Crowe, C. Burge, A. W. Gray, and Ira Wright. New members admitted: George Green and Stephen Seymour. A central committee of five, and one from each town in the county, was appointed to take a topographical survey of the county. Appropriated \$5 to the State Society, and \$26 for 400 copies of the by-laws, etc. The central committee above mentioned to consist of Drs. Trowbridge, Crowe, Goodale, Wright, and Green; committee at large: Drs. Maxwell, Bushnell, Gray, Bates, Orvis, Burge, West, Bagg, Kimball, Carrier, Davison, Rogers, Adams, Dexter, Kinney, and Murdock."

Of James Green there is no record.

Stephen Seymour was a brother-in-law of Dr. E. M. Adams, and his successor at Smithville, where he practiced a few years, when he moved to Rome, N. Y., and thence to Chicago, Ill., where he died.

1831.—There is no list of officers this year, except Richard Clark, delegate; Soranus W. Hunt, Aaron Sumner, Samuel J. Gaines, and Jonathan Ellis, admitted.

Of Drs. Hunt and Sumner we have no record.

Samuel J. Gaines came to Jefferson County from Connecticut, and first settled at Theresa about 1823, where he remained a short time, and some time about 1825 or '26 he moved to Sackets Harbor. He practiced there until 1848, and after that date in the towns of Henderson and Ellisburgh.

Jonathan Ellis, born in Rhode Island in 1806, studied medicine with Dr. Alpheus S. Green at Perch River, and practiced some years in Clayton, when he went West.



1832.—There is no record of a meeting this year.

1833.—Record of officers wanting. Admitted as member, W. H. Wiser, of whom we have no record. "A prize of \$10 was offered for an essay on ophthalmia and gastro enteritis following confinement."

1834.—"A. Trowbridge, president ; E. M. Adams, vice-president ; William J. Sikes, secretary ; Ira Wright, treasurer ; censors : Ira Wright, A. Trowbridge, R. Goodale, I. B. Crawe, and Eli West ; Ithemer B. Crawe, delegate to State Medical Society. Admitted, Isaac Munson. A committee consisting of Dr. Crawe, chairman, and Drs. Goodale and Dexter, to memorialize the legislature on the subject of conferring degree of M. D. by medical colleges."

"Isaac Munson was born in the town of Salisbury, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 4, 1812. His youth was spent working on his father's farm vacations, and in attending the district school when in session, until he was 19, when he left home to become a student at Fairfield Academy. After completing his academic course he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at that place, graduating therefrom in January, 1834. Soon after graduating, having purchased the interest of his brother, Henry J. Munson, he located at Evans Mills as the partner of Dr. Ira Smith, where he remained three years. May 24, 1836, he was married to Miss Cornelia Stebbins, of Rutland, and in the following year he located in that town. In the winter of 1839 he attended another course of lectures at Geneva Medical College, N. Y. He continued active practice until November, 1849, when, as the Democratic candidate, he was elected county clerk. This making a change of residence necessary he moved to Watertown, January 1, 1850. In March, 1853, the organization of the Agricultural Insurance Co. was perfected, and he was chosen one of its directors and its vice-president. It was then located at Evans Mills, but was soon moved to Watertown, and Dr. Munson was made its secretary and manager. For a number of years he continued the practice of his profession in connection with his duties to the company, but in course of time it became evident that his whole energies must be engrossed in looking after the interests of the company, and he reluctantly gave up his practice. It may be truly said of Dr. Munson that by his genial and courteous manners, his sound common sense, and his intelligent and ready reasoning powers, he commanded the respect and esteem of his cotemporaries. Broad and Catholic in spirit, generous and confiding in his friendships, he will long be remembered by a large circle of companions and friends."

1835.—"S. Houghton, president ; J. P. Johnson, vice-president ; Azariah Jones, secretary ; William J. Fisk, treasurer ; censors : A. S. Green, A. B. Page, Azariah Jones, E. M. Adams, and Samuel Gaines. Twenty-six members answered to their names. Admitted to membership Charles W. Eastman, William A. Wood, and Abraham Hawn."

Charles W. Eastman, a son of Eli Eastman, was born in Adams, April 21, 1811, and received his education at the common schools of that town and at Belleville Academy. He studied with his father and graduated at Fairfield in 1835. He then settled at Medina, Ohio, and married there. His wife dying in 1837 he came to Belleville and was a partner of Dr. Houghton. Here he remained a few years, and in 1843 married Dr. Fisk's daughter, of Ellis village. He moved there and practiced in that place a number of years, when he went West, and ultimately joined the army. After the war he came to Watertown, where he died January 9, 1879, aged 68 years.

William A. Wood, born in Vermont in 1805, was a student of Dr. Bates, at Brownville, about 1830. In 1835 he settled at Chaumont, where he stayed about one year, and moved to Dexter, where he practiced until 1844. He then moved to Emerald Grove, Rock County, Wis., and thence to Sauk County, where he now resides.

Abraham Hawn practiced in Rodman from 1834 to 1840, and moved to Syracuse. He was a man much respected.

1836.—"Foster Dexter, president ; J. K. Bates, vice-president ; Azariah Jones, secretary ; William J. Fisk, treasurer ; Ira Wright, William J. Sikes, E. M. Adams, R. Goodale, and H. S. Dickerson, censors. Twelve members answered to their names. Admitted as member Hannibal S. Dickerson."



Hannibal S., son of David S. Dickerson, and father of DeEting, was born in January, 1808. He was granted a diploma by the Medical Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, December 25, 1826, and July 26, 1823, he received a license to practice medicine and surgery from the Herkimer County Medical Society. He located at Rice's Corners, and died there August 19, 1845. His death was the result of an operation performed upon himself for the cure of stricture of the urethra, caused by an injury received in the saddle. By his early death the community was deprived of a bright, conscientious, and energetic citizen and physician. The profession lost from its ranks one to whose example and career they could point with honest pride.

1837.—James K. Bates, president; Azariah Jones, vice-president; William J. Sikes, secretary; Kilborn Hannahs, treasurer; Amasa Trowbridge, Jesse Ayers, A. S. Green, Reuben Goodale, and H. S. Dickerson, censors. Admitted Kilborn Hannahs. Dissertation by the president; subject, Puerperal Aphth.

Kilborn Hannahs was born in Richfield, Otsego County, N. Y., in 1808. When a child his father moved his family to the town of Columbia, Herkimer County. From his 15th to his 19th year he was a clerk in a dry goods store. He then began the study of medicine with his father, Abel Hannahs, and graduated from Fairfield in 1832. In May, 1832, he married Elizabeth Fuller, and moved to Watertown in December, 1833. He bought out Joseph Goodale, who was in the drug business, and in this he continued until 1840, when he sold out to T. H. Camp. He then engaged in the practice of his profession until his health failed, when he retired from active practice in 1876. He joined the County Medical Society in 1837, and was elected its treasurer, which office he held in 1838 and '39; censor from 1838 to 1843; and president in 1840, and in 1875 he joined the reorganized society. He died October 30, 1884, aged 76 years, three months, and 15 days. He was village trustee in 1842, '51, and '52. He had been health officer a number of years, and was at his death one of the vestry of Trinity Church, which latter office he had acceptably filled for a number of years. He was a man of firm convictions, a vigorous, terse writer, and fond of appearing in the public press.

1838.—C. P. Kimball, president; H. S. Dickerson, vice-president; William J. Sikes, secretary; Kilborn Hannahs, treasurer; censors: K. Hannahs, A. Trowbridge, A. S. Green, F. Dexter, and J. Ayers. Admitted Walter Dewey.

Walter Dewey, born in Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1812, received his preliminary education at Lowville Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Dwight Dewey, of Turin, and graduated at Fairfield. He located at Antwerp in 1824, where he practiced until his death, December 4, 1845. He was held in high esteem by the people of Antwerp.

1839.—A. S. Green, president; Foster Dexter, vice-president; William J. Sikes, secretary; K. Hannahs, treasurer; Ralph Rogers, A. S. Green, K. Hannahs, Foster Dexter, and R. Goodale, censors. Admitted to membership Drs. Amasa Trowbridge, Jr., and Amos Ellis.

Amasa Trowbridge, Jr., born August 21, 1813, studied with his father, Amasa Trowbridge, of Watertown, and was a graduate of Fairfield Medical College. The following sketch is taken from his obituary:—

"Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, Jr., was accidentally killed in the following manner: He was returning on horseback from a professional visit to the upper part of the village, and when directly opposite the Catholic Church, on Factory street, was overtaken by a pair of horses, attached to a lumber wagon, on the full run. The pole of the wagon was driven into the Doctor's horse, throwing both horse and rider to the ground, crushing the skull of the latter in a most frightful manner. On raising the Doctor to a sitting posture the blood gushed from his eyes, ears, mouth, and nose. He died in about 45 minutes from the time of the accident, and, as may be supposed, was insensible during the whole time. Dr. Crawe and several other physicians were called, but he was beyond earthly help. He was a bold, skillful, and successful operator, and at the time of his death was 28 years and some months old. He had attained a high professional reputation. Cut off in the morning of his usefulness, his death is regarded as a public calamity, and has diffused a general gloom over our village and vicinity."



Amos Ellis, born at Brownville in 1810, studied medicine with Dr. Walter Webb, of Adams. He located at Clifton in 1835, where he practiced all his life, and died May 22, 1879, aged 69 years. About 1859 he connected the drug business with his practice. He was postmaster in 1845, justice of the peace about 1872, and joined the old County Society in 1839, and the new or reorganized society in 1871.

1840.—Kilborn Hannahs, president; A. Seymour, vice-president; William J. Sikes, secretary; R. Goodale, treasurer; J. K. Bates, A. Trowbridge, Jr., R. Rogers, A. Seymour, and R. Goodale, censors; R. Goodale, delegate to the State Society. The thanks of the society were extended to the president for his address.

1841.—“H. S. Dickerson, president; I. B. Crowe, vice-president; Charles Goodale, secretary; R. Goodale, treasurer; William H. H. Davis, K. Hannahs, R. Rogers, I. B. Crowe, and A. Trowbridge, censors. Admitted as members Drs. Charles Goodale, William H. H. Davis, and S. N. Soule. Passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Dr. A. Trowbridge, Jr.; thanks of society extended to Drs. Hannahs, Bates, and Kimball for dissertations.”

Charles Goodale, born in Watertown, May 18, 1817, studied medicine with his father, Dr. R. Goodale, and graduated at Fairfield. He afterwards went to Paris, attended lectures, and visited the various hospitals in that city. Returning to Watertown he was for some time with Dr. Trowbridge, and was elected secretary of the County Society in 1843, which office he held until 1847. During the war of the Rebellion he was surgeon of the 94th N. Y. Vol. Inf. He died January 26, 1876.

William H. H. Davis was born in Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., April 28, 1813. He graduated at Geneva in 1838, and first settled at Cassville, in his native county, whence he removed to Camp's Mills, thence to Sackets Harbor, where he practiced a number of years. He then moved to Smithville, where he had a large practice. He died at Smithville, July 26, 1846. Dr. Davis was one of the best educated physicians in the county, and at the time of his death possessed one of the, if not the, best medical libraries in this section.

1842.—“Ithamer B. Crowe, president; L. Barney, vice-president; Charles Goodale, secretary; R. Goodale, treasurer; Amasa Trowbridge, A. S. Green, K. Hannahs, William H. H. Davis, and J. K. Bates, censors. Received as a member Benjamin Tractor. By invitation Dr. A. Trowbridge addressed the society; subject, ‘Fevers of this county.’” Of Benjamin Tractor we have no record.

1843.—“Eli West, president; William H. H. Davis, vice-president; Charles Goodale, secretary; R. Goodale, treasurer; Amasa Trowbridge, Benjamin Tractor, James K. Bates, K. Hannahs, and William H. H. Davis, censors; William V. V. Rosa, A. M. Van Ostrand, Leonard Powers, William E. Tyler, and William G. Comstock admitted as members. Address by the retiring president, Dr. I. B. Crowe; subject, ‘Dysentery.’ Thanks of the society extended to the Doctor for his very able address; also to Dr. H. H. Davis for his essay on ‘Iodide of arsenic.’”

W. V. V. Rosa was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., October 24, 1819. His father moved to Adams, October 26, 1821. “He received his preliminary education in the schools of Adams village, and was then sent to Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated at an early age with high honors.” Having embraced the medical profession as his future calling, after graduating from a medical college at Philadelphia, Penn., (believed to be the University of Penn-



sylvania,) he spent two years in Paris, adding to and perfecting his knowledge of medicine and surgery. Returning to Adams he practiced there some time, and moved to Watertown. Here he practiced a number of years, when he retired from active practice. His father, a man of large means, enfeebled from age and debility, unable to attend to his affairs, required his assistance, necessitating the Doctor's reluctantly taking this step, though he still evinced his love for, and interest in, all new developments and discoveries in medicine, and its collateral sciences. Modest and retiring, averse to show or display, he was not understood by the masses, but by his friends he was fully appreciated. His private charities were large, and some young men are indebted to him for the means which enabled them to educate themselves for future usefulness. With a mind well stored, to which he was daily adding by constant reading, and a deep thinker, he was a pleasant and instructive companion; one who freely and willingly imparted it to the young men who took an interest in and were anxious of adding to their store of knowledge in the arts and sciences.

Alonzo M. Van Ostrand, born in Watertown, April 4, 1818, studied medicine with Drs. Smith and Comstock, of Evans Mills, N. Y., and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1842. He first settled in Philadelphia, where he remained two years, when he moved to Evans Mills, where he practiced about 20 years. He joined the County Medical Society in 1843, and was supervisor of the town of Le Ray in 1842 and '43. He is highly spoken of as a physician.

Leonard Powers, born in Denmark, Lewis County, N. Y., in October, 1816, was educated at Brown's Academy, in that village, studied medicine with Dr. French, of Denmark, and Dr. Eli West, of Carthage, and attended lectures at Fairfield, where he graduated about 1840. He located at Depauville, and practiced with Dr. William Frame about two years, and moved to Stone Mills, where he died May 8, 1844.

William E. Tyler was born in the town of Hounsfield. His early education was acquired at the common schools, and at Belleville Academy and the Black River Literary and Religious Institute at Watertown. He attended two courses of lectures at Geneva, and graduated therefrom in 1843. He settled at Sackets Harbor, where he has continued to reside. Dr. Tyler has served as supervisor of the town of Hounsfield from 1873 to 1875. He became a member of the County Society in 1843, and joined the reorganized society April 3, 1877. He has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community in which he resided, as a physician, as a man of business, and as a good citizen.

"William G. Comstock was born at Norway, Herkimer County, N. Y., in October, 1809. His parents moved to the town of Salisbury, in the same county, where nearly all his early life was spent. After leaving the district school he took a course at Fairfield Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Brown, of Salisbury, and Dr. Calvin Smith, of Little Falls, and entered the Fairfield Medical College, graduating from there in 1830. He spent a short time at Ox Bow, Jefferson County, but located at Auriesville, Montgomery County. He was married the same year to Miss Jane Munson, of Salisbury, cousin of Dr. Isaac Munson, of Watertown. Dr. Comstock remained at Auriesville about five years, but becoming impressed with the idea that there was a good opening in the South he spent a few months there during the winter of 1837 and '38. His expectations, however, were not realized. At this time a desirable opportunity presented itself of forming a partnership with Dr. Ira A. Smith, of Evans Mills, Jefferson County. He went to Evans Mills in the spring of 1838, and the partnership formed remained in force a number of years, but was finally dissolved by mutual consent. He was faithful and conscientious, both as a physician and as a man, and these qualities soon won for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was very successful, but it was a success won by hard work and loss of health. He died at Evans Mills on the 3d of June, 1851, from consumption, superinduced by overwork and exposure. His colleagues at Evans Mills were Drs. Ira A. Smith and Alonzo M. Van Ostrand."

1844.—"Isaac Munson, president; J. Ellis, vice-president; Charles Goodale, secretary; R. Goodale, treasurer; A. S. Green, A. Trowbridge, I. B. Crowe, J. K. Bates, and H. S. Dickerson, censors; I. B. Crowe, delegate to State Medical Society. Dissertation by the vice-president; subject, 'Too frequent use of mercurials in supposed biliary diseases.'"



1845.—There is no record of the officers of the society for this year. President Munson delivered an address; subject, 'Scarlet fever.' Thanks of the society extended for the same. A fine for non-attendance of members imposed. Dr. I. B. Crowe made a verbal report as delegate of the transactions of the State Society, and offered a series of resolutions defining the probable result to the people of the action of the legislature removing the restrictions of the law licensing practitioners of medicine and surgery."

1846.—The following is the only record of officers: Charles Goodale, secretary; admitted as a member, E. S. Maxon.

E. S. Maxon, born in Petersburg, Rensselaer County, N. Y., received the benefits of the schools and academies where he resided. Subsequently he took a college course, and had the degrees of A. M. and J. D. conferred on him in Philadelphia, Pa. He began the study of medicine in 1841 with Drs. Walter Webb and W. V. V. Rosa, of Adams, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845. He practiced at Adams one year, Adams Center 10 years, Geneva 10 years, Philadelphia, Pa., three, and Syracuse 17. Dr. Maxon is the author of Maxon's *Practice of Medicine*, published in Philadelphia in 1861, and *Hospitals: British, French, and American*, in 1867. He was a delegate to the International Congress at Paris in 1867.

1847.—There is no record for this year.

1848.—The record shows that William R. Trowbridge was secretary, and that Simon Goodle and M. J. Hutchins were admitted as members. The admission of Dr. Hutchins does not appear on the original record obtained by me, but I have added his name to the list. He personally stated that he was made a member this year, which statement proves there was a meeting. Of Simon Goodle we have no record.

Martin J. Hutchins was born November 7, 1825, at Schuyler, Herkimer County, N. Y. He was educated at the common and select schools of the town, and studied medicine and surgery with Drs. Davison and Brewster, of Theresa, with whom he continued three years. He attended lectures for six months at Castleton Medical College, of Vermont. In 1845 he commenced the practice of his profession at Plessis, in Alexandria, and remained there until June, 1853. In May, 1846, he was granted a license to practice from the Jefferson Medical Society, and in 1852 he received an honorary diploma from the Burlington (Vt.) Medical College. Being a pronounced Democrat, and one of the party leaders, he received the appointment of custom-house inspector in June, 1853, and moved to Alexandria Bay, where he assumed the responsibilities of that position, the duties of which he continued to exercise with satisfaction to the powers that be, as he held the office under both the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, until June, 1861, in all eight years. He then settled at Redwood, and resumed the active practice of his profession, where he has continued up to the present time, having practiced 44 years in the town of Alexandria. He is still hale and hearty, and we trust he may be spared for many years to come; that he may continue his long, active, and successful career, an example to the younger members of the profession; of one who has lived and toiled to elevate the standard of his profession, and on any and every occasion, at all times and in all places, opposing quackery and empiricism in all their various forms. He has always been considered as one of the active members of the society, and has contributed some eight papers to its archives on various medical subjects. He was elected county superintendent of the poor and served three years, was twice elected town superintendent of common schools, and was the treasurer of the board of pension examiners from November, 1885, to August, 1889. Dr. Hutchins joined the reorganized society June 7, 1870, was its president in 1873, and was one of the board of censors in 1877 and 79.

That this was the last *regular* meeting of the society there can be no doubt. One or two of the older members of the profession, Drs. Will-

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the main findings and provides a final statement on the importance of the research.

iani R. Trowbridge and Isaac Munson, think a call was issued for a meeting at North Adams in 1849, and one in 1850 at Sackets Harbor; but there was not the necessary quorum present to transact business. The question naturally arises as to the causes which operated to suspend the meetings. Members from distant parts of the county, who had to travel long distances by stage or in their own conveyances, found it difficult and inconvenient, and were offended because the meetings were not held in different parts of the county. Many became disheartened and disgusted when the restrictions and protection thrown around the practice of medicine were rescinded by the legislature, and, as they thought, placed quacks and charlatans on an equal footing with the regular practitioner. Not considering that, as they were thrown upon their own resources, it became their duty, and would have been more praiseworthy in them, as members of an ancient, learned, and honorable profession, to have girded up their loins anew, determining that by united, harmonious action, looking towards mutual improvement and greater professional attainments, they would gain the confidence of the public and out-distance their opponents. Twenty years elapsed without the operations of a medical society in this county.

During this time the following physicians have resided in this county, and though some of them practiced medicine during the existence of the old society there is no record of their having joined it:—

Ainsworth, Avery, Cape Vincent, deceased.

Breed, ———, Smithville, unknown.

Buckley, William J., Clayton, (now in Prescott, Canada).

Carlisle, William, Three Mile Bay, deceased.

Christie, William, Rodman, died March 29, 1881.

Conkey, Jonas S., Antwerp, died May 16, 1883.

Cushman, Darwin, La Fargeville, died in December, 1888.

Dickerson, De Esting, Rice's Corners, (now in Kansas City).

Fairburn, ———, Cape Vincent, (now in Canada).

Frame, William, Depauville, died in September, 1848.

Goodwin, William W., Brownville, deceased.

Guthrie, Samuel, Sackets Harbor, died October 19, 1848.

Hannahs, Lucian, Theresa, died May 8, 1876.

King, or König, H. W. F., Stone Mills, died August 14, 1855.

L'Mare, E., Watertown, died November 17, 1875.

Massey, I. B., Rutland, (now in Sandusky, Ohio).

Oliver, Vietus, Woodville, died in 1870.

Parsons, Albert, Black River, died March 24, 1887.

Robinson, William H., Antwerp, died at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Sacket, ———, Cape Vincent, deceased.

Sherman, R. R., Antwerp, died May 2, 1880.

Sloat, ———, Clayton, went West.



Wheeler, T. B., Watertown, (now in Montreal).

Winslow, M. A., Clayton, went West.

Woodman, Joseph, Whitesville.

The following named gentleman, though his name does not appear on the rolls of the society, is eminently worthy to be selected from the above list, and some notice taken of him, as one who, by his inventions and discoveries, has shed a lustre on the town and county in which he lived:—

Samuel Guthrie was born in Brimfield, Hampden County, Mass. Here he studied medicine with his father, Samuel Guthrie, Sr., practiced medicine a few years at Smyrna, Chenango County, N. Y., and moved to Sackets Harbor. He is known as a chemist, whose reputation is world wide, as being one of the three discoverers of chloroform. Soubeiran in France and Liebig in Germany were the others, and they appear to have made the discovery independently and simultaneously. He was the first inventor and manufacturer of percussion pills. He died at Sackets Harbor, October 9, 1848.

In 1868 Dr. F. B. A. Lewis called upon Dr. H. G. P. Spencer and introduced the subject of reorganizing the Medical Society. This interview resulted in a call dated August 15, 1868, for a meeting of the physicians of the county, to be held at the American Hotel in Watertown, September 1, 1868. This call was headed by Dr. Spencer, and signed by 15 other physicians, 10 of whom ultimately became members, and which call was duly published in the Watertown *Daily Reformer*. Pursuant to this call the following gentlemen assembled:—

Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, William R. Trowbridge, James K. Bates, J. Mortimer Craze, and F. B. A. Lewis, of Watertown; H. S. Hendee, James T. Peeden, and George N. Hubbard, of Carthage; Truman Tuttle, of Rodman; and E. G. Derby, of Antwerp. Dr. Peeden was called to the chair and F. B. A. Lewis appointed secretary *pro tem*. After some preliminary business the meeting proceeded to the election of permanent officers, as follows: H. G. P. Spencer, president; H. S. Hendee, vice-president; F. B. A. Lewis, secretary; William R. Trowbridge, treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, composed of the following gentlemen: Drs. William R. Trowbridge, James K. Bates, and J. Mortimer Craze, of Watertown. A committee was also appointed to prepare a *fee-bill*, composed of Drs. Truman Tuttle, of Rodman; E. G. Derby, of Antwerp; George N. Hubbard, of Carthage; James K. Bates, William R. Trowbridge, and J. Mortimer Craze, of Watertown; L. E. Frame, of Depauville; William P. Massey, of Brownville; W. E. Tyler, of Sackets Harbor, and Dr. Piersons, of Adams. After some other business of minor importance the society adjourned to meet in annual session at the American Hotel in Watertown, January 12, 1869. By this action the Jefferson County Medical Society was reorganized.

1869.—“Jefferson County Medical Society, first annual meeting, American Hotel, Watertown, January, 12, 1869. Meeting called to order by the president [Dr. H. G. P. Spencer], and the minutes of the last meeting read by the secretary and approved. The committee on constitution



and by-laws presented and read the same. The by-laws, as framed by the committee and amended by the members present, were then adopted. Drs. H. M. Stevens, of Watertown, Frederick Bott, of La Fargeville, H. W. Jewett, of Chaumont, E. A. Chapman, of Belleville; and Ira H. Abell, of Antwerp, were then duly elected members of the society. On motion of Dr. Chapman the time for the semi-annual meeting was fixed for the second Tuesday in June, 1869, to be held at Watertown." Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, of Watertown, and H. S. Hendee, of Carthage, were appointed delegates to the State Medical Society.

At the semi-annual meeting, June 8, 1869, the ordinary rules of proceeding were suspended in order to allow the admission of new members, as follows: Drs. Charles Parker, of Three Mile Bay; L. E. Frame, of Depauville; A. H. Gordinier and L. F. Mason, of Evans Mills; Charles M. Johnson, of Watertown; and Robert Clink, of Redwood.

Henry G. P. Spencer, M. D., son of Gordon P. Spencer, was born in Champion, Jefferson County, N. Y., August 23, 1821. His education was acquired at the Champion Academy and the Black River Literary and Religious Institute of Watertown. He studied medicine with his father and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., sessions of 1844, '45, and '46, receiving the diploma of this institution in March, 1846. Returning to Champion he entered into partnership with his father. His health failing him he came to Watertown in 1849, where he now resides. He was one of the main founders of the reorganized County Medical Society in 1868, was its first president, and was also delegate to the State Medical Society and censor in 1872, '73, and '83. He was also vice-president of the State Medical Society in 1884. Dr. Spencer is conspicuous for his kindness of heart and unwearied attention to his brother physicians and their families whenever it has been their misfortune to be afflicted with sickness. He has enjoyed a large and lucrative private and consultation practice, and devoting himself as he has to general practice he has made surgery a specialty. He is a bold and skillful operator, has performed many of the major operations, and it has been his aim and ambition to keep pace with the rapid strides and extensive improvements made in modern surgery.

Horatio S. Hendee was born in Greig, Lewis County, N. Y., November 11, 1827. His father died when he was six years old, and at the age of 10 years he was compelled to care for himself and earn his support. His mother, having only good common sense advice to give him, counseled him to get an education. He obtained a fair common school education at the Denmark and Lowville academies and Clinton Liberal Institute. In 1847 he commenced the study of medicine and surgery in the office of Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, at Watertown, and after a year and a half he attended his first course of lectures at Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College. On his return from Pittsfield he obtained a situation in the drug department at the State Asylum, Utica, which claimed his attention about one hour morning, noon, and night, the compensation being board and \$12 a month. The balance of his time he had for study and reading from a fine literary and medical library belonging to the asylum. From this institution he went to his last course of lectures at Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, where he graduated in June, 1851. Soon after he opened an office in Rome, N. Y., and in the spring of 1854 he removed to Deer River, N. Y. In 1860 he went abroad, spending some time in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and in the summer of 1862 he was assistant surgeon with Dr. William Trowbridge in examining the 2,500 men enlisted and mustered into the service at Sackets Harbor, N. Y. Soon after he went to the front with 1,500 of these men, and was commissioned surgeon of the 153d N. Y. V. August 25, 1862. He served with the regiment until February 18, 1864, when he resigned and resumed practice at Deer River. March 1, 1868, he removed to Carthage, and in 1872 was nominated for member of Assembly for the second district of Jefferson County, and was elected. In 1873 he went to Lowville, where he has since practiced his profession. He was another of the original founders of the County Medical Society, was its first vice-president, and was one of the delegates to the State Medical Society.



F. B. A. Lewis, M. D., was born in Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 12, 1839. His literary education was acquired at the Watertown High School, Lawrence Academy, and Groton (Mass.) Normal School. He began the study of medicine in 1856, and was afterwards in the office of Dr. H. G. P. Spencer, of Watertown. He attended lectures at McGill University, Montreal, Can., and Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and graduated from the latter institution in 1860. He first located at Adams, Jefferson County, where he was for a short time, when he entered the regular navy as assistant surgeon and served until the close of the war, when he settled in Watertown for the practice of his profession. Dr. Lewis was one of the founders of the reorganized Medical Society, was its first secretary, which office he held from 1868 to 1872, and was its delegate to the State Medical Society from 1872 to 1876. He was coroner of Jefferson County eight or nine years, and health officer of Watertown city for some years. He is also a Fellow of the Massachusetts State Medical Society. Dr. Lewis decided to enter the ministry, and has been an Episcopal clergyman for the past 13 years. He now resides at San Jose, Cal.

H. M. Stevens, M. D., was born at Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y., October 25, 1826, and was educated at the common schools. He began the study of medicine in 1849 with Dr. H. F. Noyes, of that village, and attended lectures at the Albany Medical College and the University of New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1852. He practiced at La Fargeville 18 years, and in 1870 moved to Watertown, where he was appointed assistant secretary of the Agricultural Insurance Co., and upon the death of Dr. Isaac Munson he was elected secretary, which office he fills at the present time. Dr. Stevens is a pleasant, genial man, much respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends, and when he relinquished his practice it was much to the regret of his numerous patrons. He became a member of the County Medical Society at its first annual meeting, and was elected a member of its first board of censors.

1870.—At the second annual meeting, January 11, 1870, the following officers were elected: Dr. Peeden, president; L. E. Frame, vice-president; F. B. A. Lewis, permanent secretary; Dr. Trowbridge, treasurer; Drs. Crawe, Abell, Hubbard, Massey, and Stevens, censors. Admitted new members: Drs. N. M. Davidson, Theresa; George G. Sabin, Carthage, now of Black River; Parley H. Johnson, Carthage, now of Adams; Anson S. Thompson, Ellis village; Ezra R. Pratt, Chaumont, afterwards of Brownville; Eben S. Carlisle, Plessis; Solomon Y. Frame, Clayton; Henry W. Streeter, Watertown, now of Rochester; William P. Massey, Brownville (deceased).

At the semi-annual meeting, June 7, 1870, Dr. Sabin offered a resolution, which was carried, changing the meeting from the second to the first Tuesday in January and June. New members: Drs. William C. Bailey, Adams Center; Martin J. Hutchins and Charles A. Catlin, Redwood; James D. Spencer, Watertown; and Emmerson Seymour, Natural Bridge. Members present, 23; absent, 13.

James T. Peeden was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1820. He graduated from the Albany Medical College, and settled at Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y., where he was located a number of years, and in 1860 he moved to Carthage, Jefferson County, where he practiced until his death in 1882. He was one of the founders of the reorganized Jefferson County Medical Society in 1868, was its president in 1870, and at the end of his official year he delivered a very able address—subject: "The example set before us by the members of the profession who preceded us." He was tendered a vote of thanks and the address was published by the society. Dr. Peeden was a man of more than ordinary ability, and would attract attention and command respect in any society.

1871.—The third annual meeting held January 3, 1871, at the court-house, was "called to order by the president, J. T. Peeden. Roll-call by the secre-

tary; members present, 17; absent, 19. Officers elected: Drs. Ira H. Abell, president; William C. Bailey, vice-president; F. B. A. Lewis, secretary; William R. Trowbridge, treasurer; Drs. Satin, Hutchins, Crawe, Clink, and Hubbard, censors."

The semi annual meeting, June 6, 1871, was called to order by the president, Ira H. Abell. Present at roll-call, 23; absent, 13. New members, Lewis C. Watson, of Alexandria Bay, and Amos Ellis, of Clayton.

Ira H. Abell was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt., January 1, 1823. He studied medicine with Dr. J. L. Chandler, of St. Albans, and attended lectures at Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, during the sessions of 1842, '43, and '44. He went to Buffalo, where he practiced about one year, when he moved to East Berkshire, Vt., and December 25, 1853, he located in Antwerp, N. Y., where he has continued practice to the present time. Dr. Abell joined the County Medical Society January 12, 1869, and was its president in 1871. In 1876 he was honored by the society as one of their delegates to the State Society, and served from 1876 to 1880. He was made a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society in 1881. Trouble and dissensions having arisen in the State Society, connected with alterations made in regard to its Code of Ethics and by-laws, Dr. Abell was one of those who felt it incumbent upon him, in connection with others, to withdraw and form a new society, which is now known as the New York Medical Association, of which he was one of the founders, and for five years a member of the executive committee. Dr. Abell has from the first been an active member of of the County Society, expressing his views candidly, openly, and forcibly, on all subjects brought before it for consideration, and on all occasions, when called upon to contribute a paper on any medical subject, he has responded promptly.

Robert Clink, a native of Scotland, practiced for a number of years at Redwood, Jefferson County, where he died March 5, 1889, aged 72 years. He joined the society June 8, 1869, and was elected censor in 1871.

1872.—The fourth annual meeting was held January 2, 1872, and was called to order by the president, Ira H. Abell; members present at roll-call, 18; absent, 20. The officers elected were: Drs. H. W. Jewett, president; G. N. Hubbard, vice-president; C. M. Johnson, secretary; J. D. Spencer, treasurer; Drs. Massey, Thompson, Hendee, H. G. P. Spencer, and Streeter, censors.

The semi-annual meeting, June 4, 1872, was held at Carthage, and was called to order by the president, H. W. Jewett; members present, 14, absent, 24; members admitted: A. A. Getman, Chaumont, and J. H. Miller, Carthage.

H. W. Jewett, M. D., was born at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., March 24, 1823, was educated at the district and private schools of that place, and began to study medicine when he was 17 years of age, with Drs. H. H. & G. W. Pope, of Rome. He attended lectures at Geneva in 1843, '44, and '45, graduating in the latter year. He located at Depanville, where he remained seven years, when he moved to Chaumont, where he is in practice at the present time. Dr. Jewett is well and favorably known in and about the locality where he practices as a physician, one who is pronounced in his opinions, and prompt and energetic in carrying out his diagnosis. He became a member of the County Society June 12, 1869, and was elected president in 1872.

Anson S. Thompson was born in Harrisburg, Lewis County, N. Y., March 21, 1828. His early education was acquired at the district schools of Denmark and at Homer Academy. He attended lectures in New York in 1855 and at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1856, graduating from the latter institution May 18, 1856. He located in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, the same year, where he has practiced to the present time. Dr. Thompson served as coroner for three years, and has been elected to the Assembly twice, from 1886 to 1888. He joined the County Society in 1870, and was elected censor in 1872, '73, '83, and '85.



1873.—The fifth annual meeting was held January 7, 1873, at the court-house; members present, 13; absent, 25; new member, E. G. Howland, of Watertown. The officers elected were Drs. M. J. Hutchins, president; Truman Tuttle, vice-president; C. M. Johnson, secretary; J. M. Crowe, treasurer; Drs. Howland, Catlin, Thompson, P. H. Johnson, and Bailey, censors.

The semi-annual meeting was held June 3, 1873, at the court-house, "the president being absent, and the vice-presidency vacant, by the decease of Dr. Tuttle. The meeting was called to order by the secretary. Upon motion of Dr. Bailey Dr. H. G. P. Spencer was elected chairman *pro tem*." Members present, 13; absent, 25; new members, Drs. James Kelsey, Theresa; N. O. Bemis, Adams; and George G. Whitaker, Rodman.

M. J. Hutchins.—SEE SKETCH IN THE OLD SOCIETY, page 189.

Truman Tuttle, M. D., was born at Amboy, Onondaga County, N. Y., February 20, 1820. He studied medicine and surgery for three years with Dr. David V. Jones, of Baldwinsville, and attended lectures at Geneva Medical College in 1841, '42, and '43. He practiced in Lorraine one year, and moved to Rodman in 1845. June 9, 1847, he married Marcia Wood, granddaughter of Dr. Isaac S. Wood, of Rodman. He was one of the original founders of the re-organized County Medical Society in 1868, and was elected vice-president in 1873. Dr. Tuttle died April 19, 1873, aged 53 years. He was a quiet, gentlemanly, and well informed man, an honor to his family and the community in which he lived.

Charles A. Catlin, born in Litchfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., February 29, 1836, was educated at the common schools and the academy of that village. He began the study of medicine at Rossie, St. Lawrence County, with Drs. D. McFalls and Seth French, and attended lectures at Albany in 1858, '59, and '61, graduating December 23, 1861. Dr. Catlin settled at Redwood, Jefferson County, where he has resided to the present time, practicing his profession and conducting a drug store, except the time he was in the army. He was assistant surgeon of the 10th N. Y. Cav., and was appointed one of the board of pension examiners January 15, 1889. June 7, 1870, he joined the County Medical Society, and was elected censor in 1873.

1874.—The sixth annual meeting was held January 6, 1874, at the court-house. The president being temporarily absent, on motion of Dr. H. G. P. Spencer Dr. W. C. Bailey was elected chairman *pro tem*. Members present, 20; absent, 22; new members, J. R. Sturtevant, Theresa; D. E. Pierce, St. Lawrence; John Grafton, Watertown; and L. Sill, Dexter, now of Watertown. Election of officers: William C. Bailey, president; J. M. Crowe, vice-president; C. M. Johnson, secretary; E. B. Pratt, treasurer; Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, E. Sill, F. Bott, N. O. Bemis, and J. H. Miller, censors.

At the semi-annual meeting, held June 2, 1874, at the court-house, the society was called to order by the president, W. C. Bailey. Members present, 21; absent, 21; new members, Drs. J. Aldrich Wood, Plessis; D. A. Gleason, Henderson; George Seymour, Mannsville; A. B. Stevens, Black River; M. L. Overton, Lorraine; and J. T. Millard, Pamela, late of Albion.

William C. Bailey, son of Dr. Eli S. Bailey, of Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., was born January 3, 1826. His education was obtained in the common schools and at De Ruyter Institute, in Madison County. He studied medicine with his father, and in 1845, '46, and '47 attended lectures at the University of New York and the Geneva Medical College, and in 1848 graduated from the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass. He first located in Genesee, Allegany County, N. Y., in 1849, and moved to Adams Center in 1855, where he is now located. In 1863 he was assistant surgeon of the 179th Regt., N. Y. Vol. Inf., and in 1864



received the appointment of surgeon of the 186th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf. He was elected a member of the County Medical Society June 7, 1870, and was its vice-president in 1871, president in 1874, censor in 1873 and '77, and delegate to the State Medical Society from 1880 to 1881. In 1880 he received the appointment as one of the board of pension surgeons for Jefferson County, which position he now holds.

Frederick Bott, M. D., was born in Bruchsal, Baden, Germany, May 11, 1824, and was educated at Bruchsal, Heidelberg, and Zurich. He began to study medicine in 1848, and attended lectures at the universities of Heidelberg and Zurich, graduating from the latter institution in 1855. He settled in Zurich, where he practiced about two and one-half years, when he came to the United States and located at Stone Mills, Jefferson County, N. Y., where he remained until 1861, when he moved to La Fargeville, where he continued to reside until he died, June 27, 1878, aged 66 years. He joined the Medical Society January 12, 1869, and was elected censor in 1874 and '75. In September, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 54th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1864.

1875.—The seventh annual meeting was held January 5, 1875, at the court-house in Watertown. "The meeting was called to order by the president, W. C. Bailey." Members present, 27; absent, 23; new members, Drs. C. W. Burdick, Watertown; Z. R. Babcock, Lorraine; L. E. Jones, Evans Mills; and H. S. Lane, Philadelphia. "By Dr. Lewis,

"*Resolved*, That the Society meet quarterly in the future, on the first Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October; the said meetings to be held at Watertown. But upon a two-thirds vote the April and October meetings may be held at other places."

This motion was carried. Officers elected: Drs. J. M. Crowe, president; George Seymour, vice-president; C. M. Johnson, secretary; E. B. Pratt, treasurer; Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, E. Sill, F. Bott, J. H. Miller, and H. O. Bemis, censors.

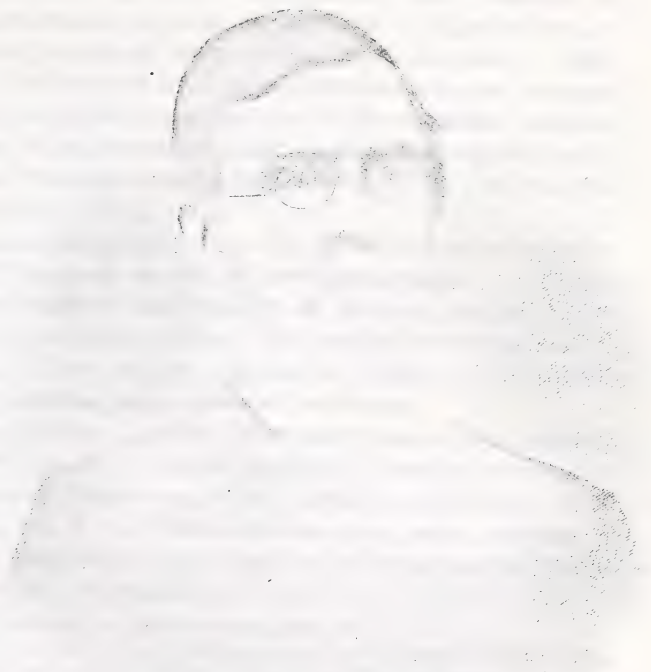
Quarterly session, April 6, 1875: "The society convened at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. J. M. Crowe"; members present, 24; absent, 30. "Drs. Williams, Lémire, Hannahs, and Black were invited to sit with the society." New members, Drs. William T. Burdick and K. Hannahs, of Watertown.

At the semi-annual meeting, held July 6, 1875, the society met at the court-house. "The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. J. M. Crowe"; present, 24; absent, 31; new member, Dr. A. K. Hale, Adams. "Semi-annual address by the vice-president, Dr. George Seymour, of Mannsville."

Quarterly meeting, October 5, 1875, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms: "Meeting called to order by the president, Dr. J. M. Crowe. Dr. F. B. A. Lewis was appointed secretary *pro tem*. Members admitted, Charles Douglass, of Dexter, and A. R. Rudd, of Watertown; members present, 28."

1876.—"Eighth annual meeting, January 6, 1876: Society met in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. J. M. Crowe." Members present, 31; members admitted, S. L. Merrill, Carthage, and John Pearce, Adams. "The president read his annual address; subject, 'History of Jefferson Medical Society, its Objects and its Aims.' Upon motion the thanks of the society were tendered the president for his very able and interesting address,





J. Martin Crane A.D.



and a copy of the same was requested for publication. Committee on publication, Drs. Johnson, Streeter, and Lewis. Thanks of the society and donation of \$5 were tendered to the Y. M. C. A. for the use of their rooms. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Drs. K. Hannahs, president; William P. Massey, vice-president; H. W. Streeter, secretary; E. B. Pratt, treasurer; Drs. Lewis, Peeden, Hale, Parker, and Clink, censors; delegates to the New York State Medical Society, Drs. Crawe and Abell."

Quarterly meeting, April 4, 1876: "The society met pursuant to adjournment in Watertown at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., at 10:30 A. M. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. K. Hannahs." Members present, 25. "The name of Dr. Goodwin, of Brownville, was proposed for membership, and the application placed on file, the candidate not being present." The name of Dr. Masson, of Cape Vincent, was proposed by Dr. Streeter, was reported favorably upon by the censors, and the candidate was admitted to membership.

At the "semi-annual meeting held July 4, 1876, the society met at the courthouse, in the city of Watertown, at 10 A. M."; members present, 7. "The society was called to order by the president, Dr. K. Hannahs, and Dr. C. W. Burdick was appointed secretary *pro tem*. The society then adjourned to meet at the Woodruff House the first Tuesday in October. The appointments for the present meeting were continued for the next."

Quarterly meeting, October 3, 1876: "The society met at the Woodruff House. The president, Dr. K. Hannahs, presided"; members present, 27. "Drs. S. L. Parmelee, of Watertown, N. D. Fergusson, of Carthage, S. W. Frame, of Belleville, and N. G. Terry, of Henderson, were admitted to membership." Mrs. Mansfield was proposed and admitted, subject to the action of the State Society, as regards her diploma.

Kilborn Hannahs.—SEE SKETCH IN THE OLD SOCIETY, page 197.

Henry W. Streeter, M. D., was born in Watertown, May 31, 1845, attended school at the Jefferson County Institute, and began the study of medicine in 1865, his preceptor being Dr. F. F. Maury, of Philadelphia, Pa. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated therefrom in 1868. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native city, where he resided 15½ years, when he moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he has been located for the last six years. Dr. Streeter joined the County Medical Society January 11, 1870, of which he was secretary in 1876, and censor in 1872. He is also a member of the Monroe County Medical Society and Rochester Pathological Society.

Charles Parker, M. D., born in the town of Watertown, on the south side of the river, two miles from the city, on the road to Brownville, received his early education in the common and select schools of Watertown, and began the study of his profession with Dr. Jesse Ayers, of Brownville. He attended lectures at Castleton, Vt., from 1844 to 1847, graduating from there June 16, 1847. He practiced at Little York during the intervals of lectures, and after obtaining his diploma he located at Three Mile Bay, where he now resides. Dr. Parker was school commissioner about six years, and justice of the peace eight or nine years. He joined the County Society June 8, 1869, and was elected censor in 1876.

A. Kent Hale, M. D., was born at Adams Center, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 23, 1850, and was educated at Falley Seminary, Fairfield Seminary, Union School of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Hagerford Collegiate Institute of Adams, N. Y. He began the study of medicine with his father, A. P. Hale, of Adams, and attended lectures at the University of Michigan, gradu-



ating therefrom March 25, 1874. He then returned to Adams, where he has practiced for the past 16 years. Dr. Hale was elected a member of the County Medical Society July 6, 1875, and was one of the board of censors in 1876.

1877.—At the ninth annual meeting held January 2, 1877, the "society met at the Woodruff House at 11 A. M. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. K. Hannahs"; present, 21. "President reported withdrawal from the society of Drs. Streeter and Lewis." New member, Dr. G. A. Wood, of Ox Bow. "Mrs. Mansfield was admitted to full membership. Dr. Binsse was cordially invited to meet with the society at all times. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. P. Massey; vice president, C. M. Johnson; secretary, W. T. Burdick; treasurer, E. B. Pratt; Drs. Hutchins, Sill, Bailey, C. M. Burdick, and S. L. Parmelee, censors."

Quarterly meeting, Watertown, April 3, 1877: "Meeting called to order by the president, William P. Massey, Brownville"; number present, 33; new members, Drs. William E. Tyler, Sackets Harbor; J. H. Tamblin, Tyler-ville, now of Copenhagen, Lewis County; H. H. Deane, Watertown; and H. M. McIlmoyl, Clayton.

Semi-annual meeting July 3, 1877: "Meeting called to order by Dr. William P. Massey, of Brownville, president"; present, 34. "The following physicians were admitted to membership in the society: Drs. C. D. Potter, of Adams Center; A. J. Benedict, of Sackets Harbor; and Dr. Barney was made an honorary member."

The quarterly meeting of October 2, 1877, was held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. The "society was called to order at 11 A. M. by Dr. C. M. Johnson, vice-president, who said he had received a line from President Massey, saying that continued ill-health would prevent his meeting with the society." Members present, 24. Dr. Bemis wished to withdraw, which request was granted. New members, Drs. Jacob Daab, La Fargeville, and Charles Wright, Adams. "Dr. Parmelee offered the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

"WHEREAS, This society, having learned of the serious illness and feeble health of their present worthy President, William P. Massey, would present the following resolution to be sent to the Doctor by the Secretary, and also to be placed upon the minutes of the meeting:—

"Resolved, That in the illness of Dr. William P. Massey, present president of this society, his fellows desire to tender their warmest sympathies and earnest desires for his speedy recovery, and his return to the active duties of his profession."

1878.—The tenth annual meeting was held January 1, 1878, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms in Watertown. "Society called to order at 11 A. M. by President William P. Massey"; members present, 31; absent, 38. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. E. Frame, Depauville; vice-president, E. G. Derby, Antwerp; secretary, W. T. Burdick, Pamela Four Corners; treasurer, E. B. Pratt, Brownville; censors, Drs. William R. Trowbridge, J. M. Crowe, E. Sill, S. L. Parmelee, of Watertown, and E. B. Pratt, of Brownville.

The quarterly meeting of April 2, 1878, was held at the rooms of the Jefferson County Medical Society, Paddock arcade, Watertown. "Meeting called



to order by the president, L. E. Frame"; members present, 27; absent, 40; new member, Dr. George M. McCombs, Clayton. The resignation of Dr. Charles Wright, of Adams, was accepted. The committee appointed to designate the day and place for a medical excursion named the 20th of June; headquarters, Crossmon House, Alexandria Bay.

The semi-annual meeting was held in the rooms of the Jefferson County Medical Society, Paddock arcade, Watertown, July 2, 1878. "Society called to order by Dr. E. L. Frame, president"; members present, 20. "Dr. Hutchins, one of the committee of arrangements on excursion, said although there were but few excursionists a very pleasant time was experienced." The secretary, Dr. W. T. Burdick, tendered his resignation. On motion of Dr. Hutchins it was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered, and he said the best wishes of the society would follow him to his new home. Dr. H. H. Deane was made secretary to fill vacancy. The president then announced the death of Dr. Frederick Bott, of La Fargeville, and appropriate resolutions of respect were passed. Dr. Abell announced the death of Mrs. Dr. Derby, and resolutions of condolence were passed.

Quarterly meeting, October 1, 1878: "In absence of the president and vice-president the society was called to order by the secretary, and on motion of Dr. Grafton Dr. J. M. Crowe was elected chairman *pro tem.*"; members present, 23.

Luke E. Frame, M. D., son of Dr. William Frame, was born in Russia, Herkimer County, N. Y., and began the study of medicine in 1840 with his father. He attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, and graduated from there in 1844. He located at Depauville, N. Y., where he died March 20, 1883, aged 71 years. Dr. Frame practiced there 37 years. He was supervisor of the town, postmaster at Depauville, and during the Patriot war in 1838 was adjutant of the 225th Regt. state militia. He became a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society June 8, 1860, was its vice-president in 1870, and its president in 1878. He has two sons, Silas Wright Frame, of Belleville, and Solomon V. Frame, of Clayton, both of whom are physicians.

E. G. Derby formerly practiced at Brownville about six months, and later at Pamela Four Corners, whence he removed to Antwerp, N. Y., and is now in Denver, Col.

Henry H. Deane, M. D., is a native of Swanton, Vt., and was born in 1850. He was educated in Burlington, Vt., and studied medicine with the late Dr. Samuel W. Thayer, professor of surgery and anatomy in the University of Vermont. From this institution he graduated in 1876, and was immediately elected demonstrator of anatomy for the university. In 1877 he came to Watertown, N. Y., and began practice, and here we find him in 1890. Dr. Deane has served as secretary of the County Medical Society eight years, and in 1878 was elected delegate to the State Medical Society. He held the office of reporter of the national board of health of Washington previous to the organization of the state board. Dr. Deane is an enthusiast upon sanitary laws, and has served as city health officer for many years, which office he still continues to administer. He has also served as city physician three years, and was secretary of the board of pension examiners from 1885 to 1889. Dr. Deane is an advanced Mason, and will soon hold all of the degrees in that fraternity.

1879.—The eleventh annual meeting was held at Watertown, January 7, 1879. "The roll being called 19 members answered to their names. The death of Dr. Binsse being announced resolutions of respect and condolence were passed; ordered to be entered on the minutes of the society, and a copy ordered sent to the family." Officers elected: President, William R.



Trowbridge ; vice-president, E. B. Pratt ; secretary, H. H. Deane ; treasurer, E. Sill ; censors, Drs. Grafton, Massey, Hutchins, Parmelee, and C. M. Johnson.

At the quarterly meeting, held April 1, 1879, the society was called to order by the president, Dr. William R. Trowbridge ; members present, 30 ; admitted S. E. Ballard, Natural Bridge, now of Oswego Falls, Oswego County, and Edward W. Trowbridge, of Watertown.

At the semi-annual meeting, held July 1, 1879, the society met at their rooms in Paddock arcade, in Watertown. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. William R. Trowbridge ; members present, 26 ; admitted Dr Russell Finney, Rodman. Dr. H. S. Lane was brought before the society for manufacturing patent medicines. A committee, consisting of Drs. Grafton, Massey, and L. E. Frame, were appointed to investigate the matter, and they reported that in their opinion he should be expelled from the society. The death of Dr. Amos Ellis being announced resolutions of respect were passed, ordered placed on the records of the society, and a copy transmitted to the family.

At the quarterly meeting, held October 7, 1879, the society met at their rooms, and was called to order by the president, Dr. William R. Trowbridge. Members present, 28 ; new members admitted, Drs. J. B. Ammon, Pamela Four Corners ; De Witt C. Rodenhurst, Philadelphia ; William H. Forsyth, Watertown ; and Mills K. Church, Pierrepont Manor.

1880.—The twelfth annual meeting was held at its rooms, in Paddock arcade, January 6, 1880. The society was called to order by the president, Dr. William R. Trowbridge. At roll-call there were present 31 members. "The retiring president, Dr. William R. Trowbridge, read a very interesting address on the Adirondacks as a resort for consumptives, for which he was tendered a vote of thanks. Election of officers being next in order the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. E. Jones, Evans Mills ; vice-president, P. H. Johnson, Adams ; secretary, H. H. Deane, Watertown ; treasurer, J. H. Tamblin, Tylerville ; censors : Drs. S. L. Parmelee and E. Sill, of Watertown ; E. B. Pratt, of Brownville ; J. R. Sturtevant, of Theresa ; and H. A. McIlmoyl, of Clayton."

At the quarterly meeting of April 6, 1880, the society met at its rooms in Paddock arcade, and was called to order by the president, L. E. Jones. Members present, 23. The following new members were admitted: B. C. Cheeseman, Depauville ; A. H. Allen, Heeneville ; and Allen S. Smith, Watertown. "Miscellaneous business being in order Dr. W. P. Massey offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

"WHEREAS, Death has entered our ranks since we last met, and has removed two of our number, viz.: Dr. C. W. Burdick and Dr. William H. Forsyth, we would place on record the testimony of our appreciation of these brethren when living, and of our loss in their death.

"Dr. Burdick has long lived within the bounds of the society, and had won the respect and confidence of all his brethren of the profession, as well as his acquaintances and friends. We tender our sympathy to his family in this their bereavement.



"Dr. Forsyth was cut off before he fully entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, but in every position to which he has been called he has given proof of a good mind, a kind heart, and the ability to succeed. We tender our sympathy to his family and friends.

"*Resolved*, That these expressions of our appreciation of these brethren be placed on the records of this society, and a copy be sent to the families of Dr. Burdick and Dr. Forsyth.

"Watertown, April 6, 1880."

At the semi-annual meeting, July 6, 1880, the society met at its rooms in the Paddock arcade, and was called to order by the president, Dr. L. E. Jones. Members present, 23. "The secretary read the new law requiring all persons practicing physic and surgery to register his authority for so practicing. Society then listened to the semi-annual address by the vice-president, Dr. P. H. Johnson."

At the quarterly meeting of October 5, 1880, the society was called to order by the president, Dr. L. E. Jones, at its rooms in the Paddock arcade. Members present, 30. "Dr. Sturtevant presented the following preamble and resolution:—

"WHEREAS, Since our last meeting the messenger of death having entered the family of Dr. J. B. Ammann and removed the beloved companion of his bosom, be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That the sympathy of the society be extended to our brother in his severe affliction."

"Special meeting, October 12, 1880: Meeting called for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Dr. John Grafton. Meeting called to order by the president, Dr. L. E. Jones. On roll-call the following members were present: Drs. William R. Trowbridge, J. Mortimer Crowe, George N. Hubbard, Ira H. Abell, E. A. Chapman, C. M. Johnson, E. Sill, A. R. Rudd, N. D. Furguson, H. H. Deane, J. E. Kelsey, L. E. Jones, S. L. Parmelee, and K. Hannahs. Reading of minutes dispensed with. On motion president appointed Drs. Abell, Furguson, and Parmelee a committee on resolutions, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

"WHEREAS, Death has entered the circle of physicians and surgeons of Jefferson County and snatched one who has been widely known for many years, not only in this but in adjoining counties and in all Northern New York, as a prominent physician and surgeon, whose skill has been acknowledged by hundreds to whom he has administered; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. John Grafton this society and the profession at large have lost one who stood in the front ranks for scholarly attainments and practical skill; one who was devotedly attached to its progress, both as a scientist and as a benefactor to his race; one who, by uniting energy never excelled, did all in his power for its promotion.

"*Resolved*, That our loss is deeply felt, and that we would unitedly in a body in this public manner express our sorrow and drop upon his bier our parting tears; also,

"*Resolved*, That we desire to express to the family of the deceased our entire sympathies in their great bereavement, and they may receive the comforts of Him who wept at the grave of the mourners in Galilee.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the city papers, also a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be placed upon the files of this society.

"IRA H. ABELL,
"S. L. PARMELEE, } Committee."
"N. D. FURGUSON, }

"On motion adjourned till 3 P. M. and proceed in a body to the residence of the deceased, where the funeral services are to be held, and also to Brownville by special train, where the remains are to be interred." At 3 P. M.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values.

The United States has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. The contributions of immigrants from various parts of the world have shaped the nation's identity. The American dream, the pursuit of happiness, and the principles of liberty and justice are central to the nation's ethos. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of its people.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and innovation. The nation has been at the forefront of many technological and scientific advancements. The American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Industrial Revolution were all periods of significant progress. The United States has played a leading role in the world, shaping global events and influencing the course of human history.

The history of the United States is a story of challenges and triumphs. The nation has faced many difficulties, but it has always emerged stronger and more united. The American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Great Depression were all periods of great hardship. The United States has shown a remarkable ability to overcome adversity and achieve its goals.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and optimism. The nation has always looked forward to a better future. The American dream, the pursuit of happiness, and the principles of liberty and justice are the guiding lights of the nation. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the potential of a free society.

the society reassembled and carried out the above program, and then adjourned to next regular meeting, first Tuesday in January, 1881.

1881.—Thirteenth annual meeting, January 4, 1881: Meeting called to order by the president, Dr. L. E. Jones, at their rooms in Paddock arcade. The number of members present were 20. The following officers were elected: President, E. B. Pratt; vice-president, E. G. Howland; secretary, H. H. Deane; treasurer, J. H. Tamblin; censors, S. L. Parmelee, J. Mortimer Crawe, J. R. Sturtevant, H. A. McIlmoyl, and E. Sill.

At the quarterly meeting, April 5, 1881, the society was called to order by the president, E. B. Pratt; present at roll-call, 25; new members, Drs. E. E. Ward, Pamela Four Corners, and Charles M. Rexford, Watertown, "On motion the society adjourned to meet at the court-house." "Meeting called to order by the secretary, who informed the society that it was necessary, in order that the society be legally constituted, to meet in the room where the last session of the County Court was held, and elect officers, and for that purpose the society has adjourned to this room. On motion Dr. J. Mortimer Crawe was made chairman, and H. H. Deane, secretary, and on roll call the following gentlemen were present: K. Hannahs, N. D. Furguson, J. Mortimer Crawe, E. B. Pratt, E. E. Ward, J. H. Tamblin, J. D. Spencer, J. B. Ammann, and H. H. Deane. N. D. Furguson and J. B. Ammann were appointed tellers, and upon ballot E. B. Pratt was elected president; E. G. Howland, vice-president; H. H. Deane, secretary; J. H. Tamblin, treasurer; J. D. Spencer and William C. Bailey, delegates to the State Medical Society. Drs. L. S. Parmelee, J. Mortimer Crawe, E. Sill, H. M. McIlmoyl, and J. R. Sturtevant were elected censors. A motion was made and carried that the by-laws now governing the society remain in force till revised by the committee. On motion adjourned to the rooms of the society at 2 P. M."

Afternoon session.—"Society met pursuant to adjournment at 2 P. M., President E. B. Pratt in the chair. The society listened to a very interesting report on surgery by Dr. N. D. Furguson, of Carthage, for which the Doctor was tendered a vote of thanks, and requested to continue the subject at the next meeting. Dr. Douglass read a very interesting essay on peritonitis, for which he was tendered a vote of thanks."

Special meeting, Tuesday, April 14, 1881: "Society met pursuant to call by the president, to take action in regard to the decease of the late Drs. Peeden and Parmelee. Meeting called to order by the president, Dr. E. B. Pratt." Members present, 16. "On motion Drs. Hannahs, C. M. Johnson, and C. M. Rexford were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions in the case of Dr. Parmelee, and report at once; and Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, William R. Trowbridge, and E. G. Howland in the case of Dr. Peeden, and report at the next meeting. On motion Drs. Hannahs, William R. Trowbridge, William P. Massey, Ira H. Abell, E. G. Howland, and C. M. Rexford, with the president and secretary, were appointed to accompany the remains of Dr. Parmelee to Gouverneur. On motion Dr. H. G. P. Spencer



was appointed to write a memoir of Dr. Peeden, deceased, and Dr. Abell to write a memoir of Dr. Parmelee, deceased. On motion the secretary was authorized to procure a floral tribute to the deceased Dr. Parmelee by the society. The committee in the case of Dr. Parmelee reported the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted :—

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine Wisdom, to again enter the ranks of the Jefferson County Medical Society and remove by sudden and unexpected death our beloved brother, Dr. S. L. Parmelee, and thus remind us anew of the uncertainty of this life, and of the certainty and solemnity of death; but that the solemnity is increased by the prominence of the individual, and the suddenness of its occurrence. It is seldom that a case occurs that elicits the sympathies of a community more than the death of Dr. Parmelee. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That, in the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. Parmelee, the Jefferson County Medical Society desires to express its sorrow at the decease of one of its most honorable and distinguished members; its regret at the loss of a Christian physician, of a brother of sterling integrity, and of urbane manners, whose scholarly attainments have enabled him to be of great usefulness in professional and social life; and to record our admiration of these qualities which, united in him, form the Christian gentleman and successful physician.

"*Resolved*, That the society feels that not only its members, but that the community at large, have lost in the death of Dr. Parmelee the fellowship of a Christian gentleman, and one of its most liberal members; and it is further

"*Resolved*, That the sympathies of the society are offered, not only to its individual members, but to the public in general, by whom he was so highly esteemed as a Christian and a gentleman, and that, above all, the heart-felt sympathies of this society are extended and especially expressed to his bereaved widow and family; and it is, lastly,

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the society, and a copy, signed by the president and secretary, be presented to the widow of the deceased, and that a copy be presented to the daily press for publication.

"On motion society adjourned to the house of the deceased in a body to escort the remains to the depot."

Semi-annual meeting, July 5, 1881: "Society met at its rooms in the Pad-dock arcade, and was called to order by the president, Dr. E. B. Pratt." Members present, 22; new member, Miss F. C. Willard, of Watertown.

At the quarterly meeting of October 4, 1881, the society met at its rooms in the Paddock arcade, and was called to order by the president, Dr. E. B. Pratt. Members present, 23; new member, Dr. M. L. Smith, of Watertown.

E. B. Pratt, M. D., was born in Durham, Greene County, N. Y., October 14, 1846. Educated at the district and select schools of that village, he began the study of medicine about 1863 with Dr. Elias Whittlesey, of that place. He attended one course of lectures at Geneva Medical College in 1863, and two at the University of New York, medical department, graduating from the latter in 1869. Locating in Chaumont, Jefferson County, he remained there four years, when he removed to Brownville, where he practiced about 10 years, and then moved to the western part of the State. He joined the County Medical Society January 11, 1870, was elected president in 1881, vice-president in 1879, treasurer from 1874 to '79, and censor in 1878 and 1880.

E. G. Howland, M. D., was born in the town of Rutland, in June, 1822. He was educated at the common schools, and was a teacher a number of years. He studied medicine with Dr. Orr Shaw, of Copenhagen, Lewis County, N. Y., and is said to have graduated from a medical college in Vermont. Dr. Howland settled at Martinsburg, Lewis County, and later removed to Florence, and thence to Knoxboro, Oneida County, where he practiced many years, and moved to Watertown in 1871, where he practiced and carried on a drug store to the time of his death, May 16, 1882, aged 59 years. He joined the County Medical Society January 7, 1874, and was elected censor the same year and vice-president in 1881.



1882—Fourteenth annual meeting, January 3, 1882: The society was called to order at 10:30 A. M. by the president, Dr. E. B. Pratt, at its rooms in the Paddock arcade. Members present, 27; new member, Dr. T. E. Maine, of Philadelphia. The officers elected were: President, Dr. J. R. Sturtevant; vice-president, Dr. A. B. Stevens; secretary, "Dr. H. H. Deane; treasurer, J. H. Tamblyn; censors, Drs. J. Mortimer Crawe, William R. Trowbridge, L. E. Jones, Robert Clink, and Jacob Daab.

At the quarterly meeting held April 11, 1882, the society met at the Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia, and was called to order by the president, Dr. J. R. Sturtevant. Members present, 20; new members admitted: Drs. S. Corbin Clark, Clayton; G. A. R. Blake, Watertown; J. C. Graham, Philadelphia; C. E. Jones, La Fargeville; and Frank G. Clink, Redwood. "On motion a committee was appointed to procure a place to hold the next meeting of the society, and to give up the rooms of the society in Watertown and dispose of the furniture."

The semi-annual meeting, July 11, 1882, was held at the Kirby House in Watertown. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. J. R. Sturtevant. Members present, 30; new members admitted, Drs. W. A. Vincent and A. S. Low. "On motion of Dr. K. Hannahs the action taken by the State Medical Society in reference to the code of ethics was repudiated, and the action of the National Medical Association approved, and the society reëffirm its allegiance to the code of ethics adopted in its by-laws. On motion Carthage was chosen as the next place of meeting of the society. Drs. Hubbard and Miller were appointed a committee of arrangement. Dr. H. G. P. Spencer announced the death of Dr. E. G. Howland since our last meeting, and on motion Drs. Spencer, Streeter, and Deane were appointed to write a proper memoir and resolutions."

Quarterly meeting, Carthage, October 10, 1882: The society met at the Levis House at 10:30 A. M., and was called to order by the president, Dr. J. R. Sturtevant. Members present, 17; new members admitted, Drs. C. S. Drury, of Natural Bridge, and H. D. Ringle, of Carthage. "Dr. H. G. P. Spencer announced the sudden death of Dr. A. R. Rudd, of Watertown, and on motion the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved, That in the sudden death of Dr. A. R. Rudd the Jefferson County Medical Society has lost one of its most genial and respected members, the profession an untiring and devoted student, and especially the poor a kind hearted and sympathizing friend; and be it further

"Resolved, That the sympathies of the society be extended, not only to his immediate neighbors, but to the public in general for the loss of so valuable a member; but especially to his bereaved wife in her great affliction are the heart-felt sympathies of the society tenderly entertained and respectfully expressed, for the great loss she has sustained in the death of her devoted husband.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and furnished the press for publication, and that the secretary be instructed to incorporate them in the minutes of the society."

J. R. Sturtevant, M. D., was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., May 1, 1847. He was educated at the common schools and at St. Lawrence Academy, and began the study of medicine at Can-



ten, N. Y., in 1868, with Dr. J. C. Preston. He afterwards studied with Prof. H. R. Haskins, of Albany, and attended lectures at the Albany Medical College in 1870 and 1872, graduating from there in December of the latter year. He settled at Theresa, N. Y., February 3, 1872, and has continued to practice there to the present time. Dr. Sturtevant has been health officer for many years. He was elected a member of the County Society January 6, 1874, was president in 1882, and censor in 1880.

Jacob Daab, a native of Germany, was born at Hopatone, September 19, 1854. He came to this country when he was 14, and landed in New York, where for some time he was a clerk in a drug store. He then studied medicine and graduated there. Dr. Daab settled at Rodman and remained there about one and half years, when he moved to La Fargeville, N. Y., where he died December 26, 1883, from scarlet fever contracted while in attendance on a case of this disease some miles from that village. Sick himself, he was called out in the night to visit his patient, who was taken worse. He caught cold, which developed into the disease. He never left the house to which he was called—another victim to overzeal in pursuit of his professional duties. Dr. Daab joined the County Society October 2, 1877, and was elected censor in 1882 and '83.

1883.—Fifteenth annual meeting, January 9, 1883: The society met at the Kirby House, and was called to order by the president, Dr. J. R. Sturtevant. Members present, 30; member admitted, Dr. F. M. Shepard. Drs. Pratt and McCombs each read an essay on the necessity of changing the old code of medical ethics, which was followed by a general discussion and the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we rescind the action taken at the semi-annual meeting of the society in regard to the code of ethics, and that Sec. 1, Article viii., be stricken from the by-laws."

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. C. M. Johnson; vice-president, George M. McCombs; secretary, Henry H. Deane; treasurer, J. M. Tanblin; censors, Drs. J. Mortimer Crawe, William R. Trowbridge, L. E. Jones, Jacob Daab, and A. S. Thompson.

At the quarterly meeting held April 10, 1883, the society met at the Kirby House, and was called to order by the vice-president, George M. McCombs. Members present, 14. Dr. Streeter announced the death of ex-President L. E. Frame. Drs. Streeter, Low, and J. D. Spencer were appointed to prepare a memoir of Dr. L. E. Frame.

At the semi-annual meeting, July 10, 1883, the society met at the Kirby House, and was called to order by the president, Dr. Charles M. Johnson. Members present, 35; new members, Dr. William N. Rand, Spragueville, and Dr. Caroline R. Conkey. "Dr. M. J. Hutchins, by request, read a memoir of the late ex-President L. E. Frame, which, upon motion, was referred to the secretary for filing amongst the records."

The quarterly meeting, October 9, 1883, was held at the Kirby House, Watertown, and was called to order by the secretary. In the absence of the president and vice-president Dr. H. W. Streeter was called to the chair. Members present, 23; new members admitted: Drs. Hiram A. Stearnes, Antwerp; E. H. Taft, Sackets Harbor; and R. J. F. Burton, La Fargeville.

Charles M. Johnson, M. D., was born in Deerpauville, Jefferson County, June 10, 1839. He was educated at the public and private schools, and at the academy at La Fargeville and the Jefferson County Institute of Watertown. He began the study of his profession in 1860 with Dr. J. W. McDonald, and afterwards with Dr. H. G. P. Spencer, of Watertown. He attended



lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., graduating therefrom March 10, 1863, and began practice at Cape Vincent, N. Y. He remained here five years, and moved to Watertown, where he practiced 18 years, and then settled at San Diego, Cal. Dr. Johnson was assistant surgeon of the 90th N. Y. Inf. Vols. during the war of the Rebellion, and was U. S. pension surgeon nine years, during which time he was secretary of the board of pension examiners. He joined the Jefferson County Medical Society June 8, 1869, was its secretary from 1872 to 1876, vice-president in 1877, president in 1883, delegate to the State Medical Society from 1884 to 1888, and was censor in 1879. He is also a member of the New York State Medical Association, the San Diego County Medical Society, and the California State Medical Society.

George M. McCombs, born in the town of Lyme, Jefferson County, in December, 1851, received his early education in Fulton and Falley seminaries, and in Ives Seminary, Antwerp, N. Y. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Pierce, of St. Lawrence, in 1873. In 1874 he entered Dr. H. G. P. Spencer's office, where he remained until 1877. He attended lectures at the Albany Medical College in 1875 and '76, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city, in 1876 and '77. Returning he located at St. Lawrence, town of Cape Vincent, where he remained until 1879, when he moved to the village of Clayton, and has resided there to the present time, except two years he practiced at Auburn, N. Y. He joined the County Medical Society April 2, 1878, and was its vice-president in 1883.

1884.—Sixteenth annual meeting, January 8, 1884: The society met at the Kirby House, and was called to order by the secretary at 10:30 A. M. Dr. L. E. Jones was elected chairman *pro tem*. Members present, 31; new member admitted, Dr. D. L. Hubbard. "Dr. Sabin announced the death of Dr. Jacob Daab, of La Fargeville, and the president appointed Dr. Hutchins, of Redwood, to write a memorial and present it at the next regular meeting."

Afternoon session.—"Meeting called to order by the president, Dr. Charles M. Johnson, at 1:30 P. M. He read a very interesting address on Lower California as a health resort, for which he received a vote of thanks by the society." Officers elected: President, Dr. A. B. Stevens; vice-president, George N. Hubbard; secretary, Dr. H. H. Deane; treasurer, J. H. Tamblin; censors, Drs. William P. Massey, George G. Sabin, A. S. Thompson, J. Mortimer Crowe, and William R. Trowbridge.

The quarterly meeting held April 8, 1884, was called to order by the president, Dr. A. B. Stevens, at the Kirby House. Members present, 21. Dr. M. J. Hutchins read a memoir of Dr. Jacob Daab.

The semi-annual meeting of July 8, 1884, was called to order by the president, Dr. A. B. Stevens. Members present, 20; new member admitted, Dr. F. W. H. Massey, of Brownville.

The quarterly meeting held October 14, 1884, was called to order by the president, Dr. A. B. Stevens, at the Kirby House. Members present, 22.

Andrew B. Stevens, M. D., was born in Canada, in May, 1841. His early education was acquired at the common schools. He commenced the study of medicine in Iowa in 1862, and in 1865 entered the office of Dr. A. H. Crosby, of Lowville, Lewis County. He attended lectures at the University of Buffalo, graduating from there in 1872, and commenced practice at Black River, where he continued until 1886, when he moved to Watertown, where he is now engaged in active practice. He joined the County Society June 2, 1874, was its president in 1884, and its vice-president in 1882.

1885.—Seventeenth annual meeting, June 13, 1885: The society met at the Kirby House, and was called to order by the vice-president, Dr. George N.



Hubbard. Members present, 13. "Dr. Craze announced the death of Dr. E. Hannahs, and the chair appointed Dr. William R. Trowbridge to write a memoir and present it at the next meeting."

The quarterly meeting of April 14, 1885, was called to order by the president, Dr. George N. Hubbard. Members present, 16.

At the semi-annual meeting, held July 14, 1885, the society met at the Kirby House, and was called to order by the vice president, Dr. George G. Sabin. Members present, 18. "The vice-president called the attention of the society to the death of Dr. William P. Massey, of Brownville, since the last meeting. On motion the vice-president appointed Drs. Craze, Johnson, and Hutchins to draft appropriate resolutions and present them to the meeting." They presented the following resolutions:—

"WHEREAS, On the 22d of May, 1885, Dr. William P. Massey, late of Brownville, and a former president of this society, in the midst of his professional duties, was suddenly called from this life.

"Resolved, That through this mysterious dispensation our association has lost one of its brightest and most useful members: society a genial and polished gentleman; and the church one of its most useful servants—one who, in his daily life, in all ways, followed closely in the foot-steps of Him whom he delighted to call master.

"Resolved, That we extend to his afflicted family our most hearty and sincere sympathy in their great bereavement and irreparable loss; can only point to Him for healing and comfort, 'Who doeth all things well and afflicteth none willingly.'

"J. MORTIMER CRAZE, }
 "M. J. HUTCHINS, } Committee."
 "CHAS. M. JOHNSON, }

The quarterly meeting of October 13, 1885, was called to order by the president, Dr. George N. Hubbard. Members present, 9.

George N. Hubbard, M. D., was born near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He studied medicine with Dr. Conkey, of Antwerp, and attended lectures at Burlington, Vt., and at Albany Medical College, where he graduated. He settled at Natural Bridge, where he remained 10 years, and then moved to Carthage, N. Y., where he practiced 25 years. He was coroner six years. Dr. Hubbard became a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society September 1, 1868, was one of its most earnest supporters, one of its originators, a member of the board of censors in 1870-71, vice-president in 1872, and president in 1885. He was a modest, retiring man, a well informed, careful, and conscientious physician, and an earnest Christian gentleman, one who was deeply mourned by the church to which he belonged and by the community at large. When he died, November 26, 1886, it could justly and truly be said, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Charles M. Rexford, M. D., A. B., was born in the town of Watertown, on the road to Burr's Mills, near Sawyer's Corners, April 23, 1855. He graduated from the Watertown High School, and entered Cornell University and graduated in the department of art, class of 1878. Previous to graduation he had commenced the study of his profession with Dr. B. G. Wilder, of Cornell University. After graduation he returned to Watertown, where he continued his studies with Dr. S. L. Parmelee, and attended lectures during 1880 and 1881 at the University Medical College of New York city, from which he received his diploma in 1881. He located in Watertown, where he has continued in practice to the present time. Dr. Rexford was elected and served as coroner from 1883 to 1889, most acceptably to the community at large and honorably to himself. He has been a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society since April 5, 1881, and has acted as treasurer of the society to the present time. At its last annual meeting, June 11, 1890, he was elected delegate to the State Medical Society.

1886.—The eighteenth annual meeting was held at the Kirby House, January 12, 1886. "Meeting called to order by the vice-president, Dr.



George G. Sabin. In the absence of Dr. H. H. Deane Dr. F. M. Shepard was made secretary *pro tem*." Members present, 16. Officers elected : President, Dr. George G. Sabin ; vice-president, Dr. H. A. McIlmoyl ; secretary, F. M. Shepard ; treasurer, Dr. C. M. Rexford ; censors, Drs. J. Mortimer Crawe, William R. Trowbridge, A. S. Thompson, J. H. Miller, and D. C. Rodenhurst. "A motion was made and carried that the thanks of the society be extended to Dr. Deane for his faithful services as secretary."

The quarterly meeting of April 13, 1886, was called to order by the president, Dr. George G. Sabin, at the Kirby House. Members present, 16 ; new member admitted, Dr. W. H. H. Sias.

Semi-annual meeting, July 13, 1886 : "Meeting called to order at 1:30 P. M. by the president, Dr. George G. Sabin." Members present, 20.

"Special meeting, August 23, 1886, at the secretary's office : In the absence of the president Dr. Abell was made chairman, who appointed, as a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Dr. William R. Trowbridge, Drs. M. J. Hutchins, L. E. Jones, and Charles Parker. The committee reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :—

"WHEREAS, It has pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from life and its cares and comforts our eminently social and fraternal friend, Dr. William R. Trowbridge, and

"WHEREAS, The said Dr. Trowbridge, during his more than 40 years of active practice of medicine and surgery in Jefferson County, has been an honor to the profession, and to our County Medical Society, of which he was a conservative, efficient, and active member; therefore,

"Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, and extend our heart-felt sympathies to his afflicted family.

"M. J. HUTCHINS,
"L. E. FRAME,
"CHARLES PARKER, } Committee."

The quarterly meeting of October 12, 1886, "was called to order by the president, Dr. George G. Sabin, about 1:30 P. M." Members present, 20.

George G. Sabin, M. D., born in Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y., November 28, 1838, obtained his early education at the common and Palmyra Union schools and Macedon Academy. He studied medicine with his uncle, S. C. Sabin, of Palmyra, N. Y., attended lectures at the University of Michigan, and graduated therefrom March 25, 1868. He located at Denmark, Lewis County, where he remained one year, when he went to Carthage, where he was two years. He spent about four years in Iowa, and returned and settled at Woodville, this county, where he continued two years, and went from there to Stone Mills, where he stayed five years. He then removed to Black River in April, 1885, where he has practiced to the present time. Dr. Sabin joined the Jefferson County Medical Society January 11, 1870, became its vice-president in 1885, president in 1886, and was its censor in 1870, '84, '88, and '90. He has been health officer for the town of Rutland three years, is a Mason, and belongs to the I. O. of O. F.

Frederick M. Shepard, M. D., born in the town of Denmark, Lewis County, N. Y., March 3, 1858, attended the district, private, and select schools at Tylerville, the Watertown High School, and for some time taught in the town of Adams. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. R. Rudd, of Watertown, in September, 1879, and entered the University Medical College of New York city in 1880, graduating in 1882. Since then he practiced in Watertown until failing health obliged him to relinquish his practice, and he is now at Denver, Col. He served two years as city physician, has been a member of the County Society since January 9, 1883, and has been its secretary from 1886 until he went West in 1888.

De Witt C. Rodenhurst, M. D., was born at Lowell, Oneida County, N. Y., January 26, 1885. He was educated at the district schools of Potsdam, the Normal School, and at Whitestown



Summary. His preceptors were Dr. J. R. Sturtevant and James E. Kelsey, of Theresa. He attended lectures at the University of New York in 1886, '87, and '88, and at the Long Island College of Brooklyn, N. Y., from the latter of which he graduated June 24, 1879. His first practice was at the Ox Bow, N. Y., where he remained two and one-half years, when he moved to Philadelphia, N. Y., where he now resides, engaged in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Rodenhurst became a member of the County Medical Society October 7, 1879, and was elected censor in 1886, '87, '88, and '90. He has been health officer, and is coroner at the present time.

1887.—“Nineteenth annual meeting, January 11, 1887, at the Kirby House: The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. George G. Sabin, at 1:30 P. M.” Members present, 14. Officers elected: President, Dr. H. A. McIlmoyl; vice-president, James D. Spencer; secretary, F. M. Shepard; treasurer, Charles M. Rexford; censors, Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, J. Mortimer Crowe, M. L. Smith, D. C. Rodenhurst, and George G. Sabin; delegate to the State Medical Society, A. S. Smith in place of Dr. Charles M. Johnson.

The quarterly meeting held at the Kirby House, April 12, 1887, “was called to order by the president, Dr. H. A. McIlmoyl, at 1:30 P. M.” Members present at roll-call, 14.

The semi-annual meeting was held at the Woodruff House, Watertown, July 12, 1887. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. H. A. McIlmoyl, at 11 o'clock A. M. Members present, 18; new members admitted: Drs. George H. Davis, Black River; J. Mortimer Crowe, Jr., and Gordon P. Spencer, Watertown; L. G. Gifford, Rodman; and Edward F. Johnson, Champion.

“Quarterly meeting at Woodruff House, October 11, 1887: The meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Dr. J. D. Spencer, at about 1:30 P. M.” Members present, 16. “A communication from Dr. George M. McCombs, requesting to be restored to membership in this society, was read by the secretary. A motion was made by Dr. Vincent, and seconded by Dr. Hutchins, that Dr. McCombs be received into the society as a new member upon his surrendering his old certificate of membership. Carried. A communication from the secretary of the State Medical Society, requesting this society to hold its annual meetings in May or June instead of January, was also read.”

Henry A. McIlmoyl, M. D., a native of Canada, was born April 5, 1853, at Cardinal, Province of Ontario. He received his early education at the Iroquois High School, and entered the office of Dr. L. E. Morden, of Brockville, January 1, 1873. He attended lectures at McGill Medical College, Montreal, from 1872 to 1876, and graduated in March, 1876. Dr. McIlmoyl removed to Clayton, Jefferson County, in 1876, where he still resides, engaged in the active practice of his profession. He became a member of Jefferson County Medical Society April 3, 1877, and was elected vice-president in 1886, president in 1887, and censor in 1880.

Mason Lee Smith, M. D., born at Munnsville, Madison County, N. Y., October 3, 1859, came with his parents to this county in 1866. His early education was obtained at the public schools of Watertown, and he graduated from the High School June 20, 1877. He began the study of medicine with Dr. A. R. Ruel, in January, 1877, attended lectures in 1877, '78, '80, and '81 at the University Medical College of New York city, and graduated therefrom March 8, 1881. Dr. Smith has always practiced in the city of Watertown. He joined the County



Medical Society October 4, 1881, and was one of its censors in 1888, '89, and '90. He was elected coroner of Jefferson County in November, 1888, '89, and '90, and holds a commission as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the 38th Separate Co. N. Y. Inf.

1888.—Annual meeting at Woodruff House, January 10, 1888: "The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. H. A. McIlmoyl, at 1:45 P. M." Members present, 22. "A communication from Dr. Jesse B. Low, making application for membership in the society, was read by the secretary. On motion the matter was referred to the board of censors to report at the next meeting." The following officers were duly elected: President, J. D. Spencer; vice-president, Charles Douglas; secretary, F. M. Shepard; treasurer, Charles M. Rexford; censors, Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, J. Mortimer Craze, M. L. Smith, D. C. Rodenhurst, and George G. Sabin; delegate to State Medical Society, Dr. H. H. Deane. "By request of the secretary of the State Medical Society, and upon motion of Dr. Jones, it was decided to hold the annual meetings of this society the second Tuesday in July, and the semi annual meetings the second Tuesday in January. A motion was made and carried that the question of medical ethics be laid on the table until the next annual meeting."

The quarterly meeting was held at the Woodruff House, April 10, 1888, and was called to order by the president, Dr. J. D. Spencer. Members present, 18; new member admitted, Dr. Jesse B. Low.

"Annual meeting at the Woodruff House, July 10, 1888: The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. J. D. Spencer, at 10:15 A. M." Members present, 41; new members admitted, Dr. Kate Parker and Dr. O. C. Eastman, of Watertown; Drs. W. O. Forrester, of Black River; Frank R. Porter, of Sackets Harbor; Fred C. Bailey, of Adams Center; and J. W. Thompson, of Fisher's Landing. "The president appointed Drs. Sabin and Gifford as tellers, and on motion the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the present officers for the year ending June, 1889. On invitation of Drs. McCombs and McIlmoyl, and on motion of Dr. Rodenhurst to accept the invitation, the society adjourned to meet at Clayton the second Tuesday in September."

"The quarterly meeting, held at the Walton House, Clayton, September 11, 1888, was called to order by the president, Dr. J. D. Spencer, at 11:30 A. M." Members present, 19; new member admitted, Dr. F. T. Dale, of La Fargeville. "A motion was made by Dr. Deane that Dr. A. S. Low be reëlected to membership in this society. A vote of thanks was given Drs. McCombs and McIlmoyl as committee on arrangements." The society then adjourned for an excursion on the river.

"Semi-annual meeting, held at the Woodruff House, Watertown, December 11, 1888, was called to order by the president, Dr. J. D. Spencer, at 10:40 A. M." Members present, 29; new member admitted, Dr. T. C. Baker, of Watertown.

"The quarterly meeting held at the Woodruff House, March 12, 1889, was



called to order by the president, Dr. J. D. Spencer, at 11 A. M." Members present, 31.

James D. Spencer, M. D., son of H. G. P. Spencer and grandson of Gordon P. Spencer, was born in Denmark, Lewis County, N. Y., April 14, 1849. He received his literary education at the Jefferson County Institute, Watertown, Regiopolis College, Kingston, Ont., and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. He studied with his father and attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, from which he graduated in February, 1870. Since then he has practiced in partnership with his father in Watertown. Dr. Spencer joined the County Medical Society July 7, 1870, was its president in 1888, vice-president in 1887, treasurer in 1872, and delegate to the State Medical Society from 1880 to 1884. He was also surgeon with the rank of major in the 35th Regt. N. Y. state militia.

1889.—The annual meeting held at the Woodruff House, June 11, 1889, "was called to order by the president, Dr. J. D. Spencer, at 10:45 A. M." Members present, 31; new members admitted: Drs. A. J. Boyd, of Watertown, now (1890) at Sackets Harbor; A. K. Hale, of Adams; and George E. Sylvester, of Black River. "A motion was made and carried that Dr. Hale be reinstated upon his signing the constitution. Dr. McCombs moved that the next quarterly meeting of this society be held at Clayton. Carried. Drs. McCombs and McIlmoyl were appointed a committee on arrangements." The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Charles Douglas; vice-president, Dr. C. G. Stevens; secretary, F. M. Shepard; treasurer, C. M. Rexford; censors, L. G. Gifford, J. Mortimer Craze, Sr., M. L. Smith, D. C. Rodenhurst, and George G. Sabin. "A motion was made and seconded that Dr. Low be reinstated and his dues remitted to date."

"The quarterly meeting held at Clayton, September 10, 1889, was called to order by the president, Dr. Charles Douglas, at 11:45 A. M., on board of the steamer *Jessie Bain*. Dr. M. L. Smith was made secretary *pro tem*." Members present, 17. "President appointed a committee, consisting of Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, I. H. Abell, and H. H. Deane, to draw up resolutions expressing the regrets of the society at the loss of our able secretary, Dr. F. M. Shepard, who has recently located in Denver, Col. A motion was made and carried that all further business be dispensed with, and that the society adjourn to meet at Watertown the second Tuesday in December."

"Semi-annual meeting held at the Woodruff House, Watertown, December 12, 1889, was called to order by the president, Dr. Charles Douglas." Members present, 24; new members admitted: Dr. H. H. Smith and Dr. Charles Rice, of Watertown. "The resignation of Dr. J. B. Low was received and accepted."

The quarterly meeting was held at the Woodruff House, Watertown, Tuesday, March 11, 1890, and was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by the vice-president, C. G. Stevens, the president being absent, and he appointed Dr. H. H. Smith to act as secretary *pro tem*. in the absence of the secretary. New member admitted, Dr. J. Monroe Smith.

Charles Douglas was born at Evans Mills, April 2, 1842. He was educated at the common and select schools of that village, studied medicine with Dr. L. E. Jones, of that place, and attended lectures at Ann Arbor (Mich.) University, the University of Buffalo, and Bellevue



Hospital Medical College of New York, from which latter institution he graduated in 1877. He began his practice at Rodman, Jefferson County, where he remained one and one-half years, when he moved to Dexter, where he has since been engaged in active practice. He became a member of the County Society October 5, 1875, was vice-president in 1888, and president in 1889.

La Dette G. Gifford was born in the town of Brownville, one mile north from the village. His father moved to Watertown in 1863, when he was about five years old. His early education was obtained in the graded schools and in the Watertown High School. From 1872 to 1881 he attended school winters and acted as clerk in the hotel kept by his uncle, Charles Fenton, at No. 4, in the Adirondack region, Lewis County. He began the study of medicine in 1881 with Dr. L. M. Smith, of Watertown, with whom he remained a year, and continued his studies with Dr. C. M. Johnson, of the same place. He attended lectures at the University Medical College during the sessions of 1882, '83, and '84, graduating in the latter year. Dr. Gifford began the practice of his profession at Rodman, where he was located one and a half years, and in October, 1889, moved to Watertown, where he now resides. He became a member of the County Society July 12, 1887.

1890.—The annual meeting held at the Woodruff House, Tuesday, June 11, 1890, was called to order by the vice-president, C. G. Stevens. Dr. Charles Rice was appointed secretary *pro tem*. New member admitted, Dr. G. H. Wood. The secretary was instructed to draw up resolutions respecting the illness of the president, Dr. Douglas. Officers elected: President, C. G. Stevens; vice-president, E. A. Chapman; secretary, Charles O. Rice; treasurer, C. M. Rexford; censors, L. G. Gifford, P. H. Johnson, M. L. Smith, D. C. Rodenhurst, and George G. Sabin. On motion of Dr. Hutchins the next session was to be held at the Crossmon House, Alexandria Bay, and the society adjourned to meet there the second Tuesday in September.

Calvin G. Stevens, M. D., is a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., and was born at Fairmount, March 31, 1862. He attended the Syracuse High School in 1879, and for two years was a student at the Syracuse Liberal Art College. In October, 1881, he began the study of his profession with Dr. O. D. Totman, and was also a student of Dr. U. H. Brown. From October, 1881, to 1884 he was studying and attending lectures at the Syracuse Medical College, where he graduated in 1884. He then visited England and attended the clinical lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Returning to Syracuse he was appointed house physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, and remained in practice in that city until December, 1886, when he moved to Watertown, where he has been located for the past four years, making diseases of the eye and ear a specialty. He became a member of the County Medical Society January 11, 1887. He is also an active member of the 37th Separate Co. N. Y. Inf.

Eugene A. Chapman, M. D., was born at Belleville, N. Y., December 9, 1839. While still a boy his parents moved to Henderson, where he received a common school education. From 1857 to 1859 he was a student at the Union Academy of Belleville, and began the study of medicine in 1859 with Dr. Daniel Nugent, of Henderson. He attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan, sessions of 1860-61, and the University of Buffalo, sessions of 1861-62, and graduated at the last named institution in February, 1862. Dr. Chapman commenced the practice of medicine at Clayton in March following, and in June entered the military service as a first lieutenant of artillery. He was mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862, and was first lieutenant and adjutant of the 10th N. Y. H. A. until July, 1863, when he was promoted to captain. In August, 1864, while stationed near Washington, D. C., he was examined before an army medical board, and on returning from the Shenandoah Valley campaign found, at Winchester, Va., a commission as assistant surgeon, with orders to report to General Butler, at Fortress Monroe. He was assigned to the 127th U. S. C. I. on November, 1864. From January 1 to April 2, 1865, he was on duty at Point of Rocks Hospital, Virginia, and was with his regiment from Petersburg to Appomattox. After 30 days leave of absence, in June, he rejoined his regiment at Brazos Santiago, Texas, of which port he was



quarantine officer during the summer, and was mustered out of service in November, 1865. He began the practice of medicine at Henderson in 1866, and remained there until the spring of 1874, when, his health being poor, from overwork, he moved to Salamanca, N. Y., and worked for the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western railroads for one year. His health improving he resumed the practice of medicine, at Salamanca, in the spring of 1874. In January, 1875, on account of the death of his wife, he returned to this county and began practicing at Belleville, where he has remained since, except for a short interval of three or four months in 1877, when he was at Little Falls, N. Y. He has been four times elected coroner of Jefferson County, for several years has been health officer of the town of Ellisburgh, and has, for the last four or five years, been president of the board of trustees of Union Academy of Belleville. He became a member of the County Society January 12, 1869, and was elected vice-president in 1890.

Charles Orrin Rice, M. D., was born in the town of Cape Vincent, January 8, 1833. He attended the district schools and Ives Seminary at Autwerp, Jefferson County, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James D. Spencer, of Watertown, February 6, 1856. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, during the sessions of 1887, '88, and '89, and graduated therefrom June 13, 1889. Dr. Rice has practiced in Watertown since the latter date. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

The author deems it necessary, in justice to himself, to append some explanatory remarks in regard to the plan of his work. It has been my aim, and one of the main inducements that prompted me to engage in this work, to rescue from the oblivion that was about to surround them the members of the medical profession practicing in this county at an early day, belonging to the regular school, and especially those who, by their action in joining the old County Medical Society, manifested their interest in their work, and their desire to elevate the standard of their profession. The reorganized society's members are nearly all alive, and, before the public, can, as individuals and collectively as a society, by their conduct and their work, speak for themselves. I have merely noted the time and place of their meeting, the number present, and enough of their transactions to show when and why the time of said meetings were changed; the names of the new members, and their places of residence at the time they were enrolled; resolutions of respect in cases of deceased members, and a short sketch of the officers of the society for each year. Thus I have shortened my task, and left a foundation on which others with more time and space can build. If any have been omitted it was not intentional, nor for want of zeal. This work, to be complete and accurate, should have years instead of months devoted to its preparation. I have been obliged from the limited space allowed me, for the large amount of work to be accomplished, to curtail my original plan as carried out in relation to the old society, and instead of giving a sketch of each member, to give sketches only of the officers of the society. By this plan, and much to my regret, I am obliged to leave out individual notices of many personal and highly esteemed friends, and many other very worthy members of the profession. By request of the publisher an appendix has been added containing sketches of the physicians of the city of Watertown, who, from not having been officers of the society, were left out of the main body of the work. The publisher thought that the book would require about 300 pages with about



10 devoted to the medical profession. Instead the work has grown until it requires about 1,250 pages to complete it and the medical department four or five times the original estimate. The number of physicians who have and are now practicing in the county were so much in excess of all our calculations that a longer time and more space were required than was at first thought necessary, in order that I might do myself and the profession justice.

All the members of the old society are dead with the exception of Drs. William E. Tyler, of Sackets Harbor, and M. J. Hutchins, of Redwood. Appended will be found a list of the deceased members of the reorganized society:—

N. O. Bemis, Adams.	E. G. Howland, Watertown.
J. K. Bates, Watertown.	G. N. Hubbard, Carthage.
Charles W. Burdick, Watertown.	William P. Massey, Brownville.
Frederick Bott, La Fargeville.	S. L. Parmelee, Watertown.
Jacob Daab, La Fargeville.	J. T. Peeden, Carthage.
N. M. Davidson, Theresa.	A. R. Rudd, Watertown.
Amos Ellis, Clayton.	D. E. Pierce, St. Lawrence.
William H. Forsyth, Watertown.	Truman Tuttle, Rodman.
L. E. Frame, Depauville.	William R. Trowbridge, Watertown.
John Grafton, Watertown.	Fanny G. Willard, Watertown.
K. Hannahs, Watertown.	

J. MORTIMER CRAWE, M. D.*

J. Mortimer Crowe, M. D., son of Ithemer B. Crowe, M. D., was born in Watertown, May 23, 1831. He was educated at private schools and the Jefferson County Literary and Religious Institute, studied medicine with Dr. H. G. P. Spencer, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, sessions of 1856, '57, '58, and '59. He first settled in Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., in September, 1859. His health failing it was thought a change would benefit him, and he moved to Champion, Jefferson County, the following May, and in July, 1861, he returned to Madison County on a visit. There were a number of cases of diphtheria in the village, and being solicited by some of his old patients, whose families were afflicted, he

NOTE.—I am under many obligations for valuable information to Mrs. Hiram Hubbard, of Champion; Mrs. William P. Massey and Mr. and Mrs. George Plumb, of Brownville; Mrs. I. Munson, Mrs. A. P. Sigourney, Mrs. E. A. Mattison, Miss Mary Zimmerman, Messrs. George Smith, C. William Clark, H. S. Munson, C. G. Comstock, and O. Hungerford, of Watertown; William H. Clark and W. B. Camp, of Sackets Harbor; and to Drs. Abell, Hutchins, Sabin, Sill, Ward, Willard, and Merrill.—J. MORTIMER CRAWE, M. D.

* This and the following sketches were received too late to be printed in the places assigned in the respective years in which the several subjects held office in the Jefferson County Medical Society.—EDITOR.

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consented to take charge of them, and finally concluded to remain permanently. In September, 1862, he went to the front as assistant surgeon of the 157th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., raised in Cortland and Madison counties. When the army advanced that fall on Thoroughfare Gap he was placed in charge of one of the reserve hospitals at Fairfax Court House. Here he remained until March, when, his health having failed, he was ordered to Washington, where he was ordered to report to Dr. Climer, in charge of sick and disabled officers, and by him was sent home on sick leave. He remained at home two months and rejoined his regiment at Aquia Creek, below Washington, on the eve of the march for Chancellorsville. Here with his wounded he was made a prisoner, remaining with them on the field for three weeks, when, an exchange being effected, he returned to his regiment. His health having been affected by the anxiety and exposure he had endured he was sent home on sick leave. After a short time, learning that the army was about to move, he rejoined his regiment, and with them participated in the march to and the battle at Gettysburg. Having, by order of the medical director, been detailed both at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg as an operating surgeon he was detained here in charge of the sick and as recording officer of the 11th Corps Hospital for about a month, when he was ordered to report to Gen. Hallack at Washington. He found his regiment had been ordered to Charleston, S. C. He served in this department until February, 1864, when he was promoted to the rank of surgeon and sent to the 128th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., in Gen. Sherman's command at Savannah. Dr. Crowe served with his regiment as medical inspector and brigade surgeon until August, 1865, when they were mustered out of the service at Albany, N. Y.

He was one of the founders of the reorganized Jefferson County Medical Society; was elected in 1868 and served as censor from its organization to 1872 and from 1880 to 1886; was treasurer in 1873, vice-president in 1874, president in 1885, and was delegate to the State Medical Society from 1886 to 1880. Dr. Crowe was made permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1879, and was one of its delegates to the American Medical Association in 1878, of which he was made a member. In 1884, becoming disgusted and dissatisfied with the action of the State Society in regard to its Code of Ethics, he, with Dr. C. M. Johnson, of Watertown, then delegate from Jefferson County, and Dr. Ira H. Abell, of Antwerp, ex-delegate, in connection with many others, withdrew from the State Society and founded the New York State Medical Association. Dr. Crowe was its first vice-president. He was appointed pension surgeon about 1869, served some years, and resigned. When boards for the examination of pensioners were formed, in 1881, he was solicited, and accepted an appointment on the board for Jefferson County, and was its president for four years. He still continues in active practice in partnership with his son, Dr. J. M. Crowe, Jr.

N. O. Bemis, M. D., a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Berkshire Medical College, Mass., practiced many years at Adams, Jefferson County, where he died August 21, 1883,

aged 63 years. His death was caused by his horse running away, throwing him out of his carriage. He lived only a few days after the accident. Dr. Dennis became a member of the County Medical Society June 3, 1873, and was elected censor in 1875.

J. H. Miller was born in the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., February 12, 1830 or '35. He was educated at the common and High schools of Theresa, and for some years was a teacher. He studied medicine with the elder Dr. Davison, attended lectures at Geneva, N. Y., and Castleton, Vt., and was a graduate of the latter institution. Dr. Miller practiced at Hermon, St. Lawrence County, and Chaumont, Champion, and Carthage in Jefferson County. He became a member of the County Medical Society June 4, 1872, and was censor in 1875. He now resides at Glendora, Cal.

William P. Massey was born near Watertown, September 23, 1824. His younger days were occupied with his studies and his duties as a clerk to his uncle, Dr. James K. Bates, who carried on a drug store and was postmaster at Brownville from 1840 to 1848, and he was his chief clerk most of that time. His character was the result of hard study and close application at the select schools of Brownville, and as a student of the Black River Literary and Religious Institute of Watertown. During the winter of 1843-44 he taught school near Cape Vincent. He then regularly commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Bates, attended lectures at the University of New York during the sessions 1846-47 and 1847-48, and graduated in 1848. Returning to Brownville he was taken into partnership by Dr. Bates. In a short time Dr. Bates decided to move to Watertown, and Dr. Massey bought his business and property. He succeeded beyond his expectations in building up a large practice, and in gaining to the uttermost the confidence, respect, and esteem of the community in which he lived. In August, 1855, while returning from Perch River, he was thrown from his carriage. When found he was lying in the road unconscious, his shoulder broken, his spine injured, and his limbs paralyzed. This so disabled him that he could not attend to his business until the next November, and then he had not fully recovered, as any overexertion or anxiety would prostrate him, and on three or four occasions these attacks were of so grave a nature that his life was considered in great danger. This accident, by prostrating his nervous system, greatly interfered with his usefulness by limiting his powers of endurance, and was the main factor in shortening his life. He was naturally an energetic, ambitious man, and in spite of the incubus of his bodily ills he led an active life. The winter of 1860-61, with a view of increasing his medical knowledge, and to acquaint himself with all the new discoveries and additions to medical science, he spent in New York attending the lectures and visiting the various hospitals of that city. Coming home he again entered actively the ranks of the profession. In 1881 he received the appointment of examining surgeon for pensions, and with Drs. C. M. Johnson and J. Mortimer Crowe constituted the board of pension surgeons for Jefferson County, of which he was the treasurer. Dr. Massey was ever conscientious, painstaking, and courteous. In him the government found a good, faithful servant, and the pensioner a kind, sympathizing friend. May 22, 1885, he died while dressing the foot of a patient who had just been injured. He gave a groan, fell over, and lived only a few moments. Thus peacefully passed away the good physician, the kind friend; for in him was combined all that goes to make up the character of the good citizen and a Christian gentleman.

William T. Burdick, M. D., son of Dr. Charles W. Burdick, is a graduate of Syracuse University, class of 1875. He came to Watertown and entered into partnership with his father, remaining two or three years, when he went to Pamela Four Corners, and practiced there a few years and moved to Fullerville, Lewis County, Ky., where he now resides. He became a member of the County Medical Society April 6, 1875, and was elected secretary and served from 1877 to 1888.

S. L. Parmelee, M. D., was born at Stockholm, N. Y., February 21, 1829. He was educated at the schools of Jericho, Vt., until he was 18, when he went to Coburg, Ontario, and taught school three years. He began the study of his profession in 1850 with Dr. Baxter, of Highgate, Vt., and also with Dr. Day, of St. Albans Bay, Vt. He attended lectures in the winter of 1851-52 at Castleton, Vt., and was two years at Woodstock, Vt., graduating from the latter place in 1853. Dr. Parmelee settled at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, where he practiced 23 years, and in 1876 moved to Watertown, where he practiced until his death, April 17, 1881, aged 52 years. His sudden death was a shock and surprise to the community, and he was mourned by a large number of friends and patients, to whom he had endeared himself by his

kindness and gentlemanly bearing. He joined the County Medical Society October 3, 1876, and was one of the founders of the City Medical Society.

William R. Trowbridge, M. D., was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 22, 1816. He received the advantages of the best schools in that village to enable him to obtain an education. At the age of 21 he went to Louisville, Ky., and engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store; afterwards he entered into business on his own account. Previous to going there he had been in Utica and New York. Upon the death of his brother Amasa, Jr., he came back to his native place and began the study of medicine with his father. He attended lectures at Willoughby University, Ohio, and received his diploma from that institution in 1846. Returning home he entered into partnership with his father, and since then he has ranked as one of the most active, conscientious, and skillful physicians and surgeons in this county. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Morgan surgeon of the 18th District Regt., afterwards the 10th Heavy Artillery. In the same year he resigned and returned to his practice. Dr. Trowbridge was made a member of the old Jefferson County Medical Society in 1846, was its last secretary, and was one of the founders of the reorganized County Medical Society in 1868, and was its first treasurer, in which capacity he faithfully served the society until 1872. In 1868 and 1878, and from 1881 to 1885, he was elected censor. He also was one of the founders of the City Medical Society, and was its first president, to which office he was elected April 2, 1878. He was appointed pension examiner in June, 1885, to fill a vacancy in the board of pension examiners for Jefferson County caused by the death of Dr. William P. Massey. Dr. Trowbridge died August 19, 1886, aged 70 years. He was a gentleman of the old school, cordial, genial, and polite, a skillful and easy operator, careful to a fault, never undertaking an operation until he was satisfied that he understood the case, and believed it could be carried to a successful termination.

Edward Sill, M. D., was born in the town of Rodman, November 8, 1824. His earlier education was acquired in the common and select schools. He began the study of his profession in June, 1847, with Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, Sr., and subsequently studied with Dr. James K. Bates, of Watertown. He attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, sessions of 1847-48 and 1850-51, graduating in the spring of 1851. Dr. Sill commenced practice at Redwood, where he remained a short time, when he moved to Dexter, where he was engaged in active practice until 1876, when he located at Watertown, where he now resides. He is one of the, if not the, oldest practicing physicians in the county. Dr. Sill was elected coroner and served one term, from 1877 to '80. He united with the County Medical Society in 1874, was elected treasurer in 1879 and served one year, was censor in 1874, '77, '78, '80, and '81, and was also one of the original members of the City Medical Society.

John Grafton, a native of England, came to Quebec, Canada, where he had the misfortune to lose nearly all he possessed by fire. He then went to Montreal, where he remained some time, and then moved to Brownville, N. Y., where he boarded with Daniel Chase. Here he practiced medicine some few years, and, after traveling through the West, settled at Jamesville, Wis., returning to Brownville after an absence of six years. Shortly after, deeming Watertown a more eligible location, he moved to that city and practiced there until his death, October 9, 1880, aged 65 years. He joined the County Medical Society January 1, 1874, and in 1879 was elected one of its board of censors. He also belonged to the City Medical Society and was elected president April 1, 1879. In this latter society he manifested great interest, attending nearly all its meetings and contributing much valuable information derived from his extensive reading, deep study, and great clinical experience. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes, manifesting them without fear or favor. As a physician he was quick to form his diagnosis, and firm, prompt, and energetic in carrying it out. He built up a large practice, and his name and reputation were well and favorably known in this and adjoining counties.

L. E. Jones, M. D., was born in the town of Westford, Otsego County, N. Y., July 29, 1821. He was educated at Cooperstown Seminary and Hartwick Seminary, and began to study medicine in 1842 with F. G. Thrall, of Hartwick. He attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, sessions of 1843-44 and 1844-45, graduating from there in the latter year. Dr. Jones began to practice in Burlington, Otsego County, and remained there three years, when he moved to Three Mile Bay, N. Y., where he practiced 16 years, and then moved to Evans Mills, where he has practiced for the last 26 years. He joined the County Medical Society

January 5, 1875, was elected president in 1880, and was delegate to the State Medical Society from 1884 to 1888.

F. H. Johnson, M. D., was born in the town of Henderson, April 13, 1839, and was educated at Union Academy, Belleville, N. Y. He began the study of medicine in 1861 with Dr. N. O. Bemis, and with Dr. E. R. Maxon, of Adams, attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and graduated from that institution March 9, 1865. He entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon and served two years. Coming home he settled at Belleville, where he remained two years, when he went to Carthage for one year, and finally located at Adams, where he has practiced for the past 20 years. He joined the County Medical Society January 11, 1870, and was elected vice-president in 1880.

J. H. Tamblin, M. D., was born in the town of Rutland. He was educated at the Watertown High School and began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Stevens, of Black River. He attended lectures at the University of Buffalo, graduating from there in February, 1877. Dr. Tamblin began the practice of his profession at Tylerville, where he remained about eight years, when he moved to Copenhagen, Lewis County, where he now resides. He joined the County Medical Society April 3, 1877, and was elected treasurer in 1880 and served until 1885.

W. A. Vincent, M. D., was born in Clayton, Jefferson County, July 6, 1857. He was educated at Union Academy, Belleville, and at Ives Seminary, Antwerp, and began to study medicine in 1878 with Drs. H. C. P. and J. D. Spencer, of Watertown. He attended lectures at Baltimore, Md., from 1879 to 1882, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city March 2, 1882. Dr. Vincent settled at Three Mile Bay, where he is at present engaged in active practice, and carries on a drug store. He was elected a member of the County Medical Society July 11, 1882, and delegate to the State Medical Society in 1886.



GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

ADAMS.

ADAMS is situated in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Hounsfield and Watertown, east by Rodman, south by Lorraine and Ellisburgh, and west by Henderson. It is watered by the north branch of Sandy Creek and many tributary brooks in the south, and by Stony Creek, with numerous small branches, in the northern part. Both streams are fed by springs and afford permanent water-power, which has been utilized. The surface of the town is generally level, except in the northwestern part, which is somewhat broken by the lake ridge which here traverses the town. The territory was originally timbered with maple, beech, birch, elm, and butternut, a considerable area of which yet remains. Cedar and pine also prevailed, and contributed largely to the early wealth of the town. The soil is generally fertile—a black mold, sandy loam, or a loam somewhat mixed with clay, underlaid by limestone, with outcroppings of this rock on high ground. There is very little waste land in the town, a portion of the most elevated being susceptible of cultivation. That which seems most sterile affords excellent grazing.

This town was formed from Mexico, April 1, 1802. It received its name in honor of President John Adams, and included No. 7, or *Aleppo*, and No. 8, or *Orpheus*, of the "Eleven Towns," or the "Black River Tract." This area was maintained until No. 8 became a separate town, with the name of Rodman, March 24, 1804.

Adams, or No. 7, fell to the lot of Nicholas Low, in the subdivision of the eleven towns, by ballot, and was surveyed by Benjamin Wright in 1796, into fifty-six lots, numbered from west to east and from north to south, commencing near Henderson Bay and extending on the line of Lorraine. Mr. Wright complained of local attractions, that rendered it impossible to run straight lines. The lots varied in contents from 240 acres to 676 acres, and the whole made an aggregate of 26,505 acres. The town is nearly square, its sides measuring about six miles from east to west, and not quite seven from

north to south. This tract of land had been mortgaged to William Constable, June 15, 1796, by Henderson, Low, Harrison, and Hoffman. It was assigned to the Bank of New York, but Low succeeded in getting a release, June 16, 1804.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Eliphalet Edmonds, March 1, 1803, when the following officers were chosen : Nicholas Salisbury, supervisor ; Phineas Keith, clerk ; D'Estaing Salisbury, John W. Smith, David Grommon, Jr., Thomas White, assessors ; Isaac Baker, collector ; Thomas White, David Comstock, overseers of the poor ; Paul Stickney, Jacob Kellogg, Simeon Hunt, commissioners of highways ; Isaac Baker and Anson Moody, constables ; Daniel Comstock, David Smith, George H. Thomas, George Cooper, fence viewers ; Jacob Kellogg, Benjamin Thomas, pound keepers ; Abraham Ripley, James Perry, Enan Salisbury, John Cowles, Consider Law, Solomon Robbins, Hezekiah Tiffany, Thomas White, Daniel Mansfield, Asa Davis, Squire Read, Abel Palmer, overseers of highways ; David Comstock, Simeon Hunt, deer reeves.

At a special town meeting, held November 10, 1803, a remonstrance was voted against taking three ranges of lots from the north side of the town to annex to the contemplated town of Newport ; also to agree to the division of the town on the line between towns Nos. 7 and 8. Wolf bounties of \$5 were offered in 1803 ; of \$10 from 1804 to 1815 ; and of \$15 in 1815.

In 1880 Adams had a population of 3,302. The town is located in the first school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 14 school districts, in which 19 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. The whole number of scholars attending school was 682, while the aggregate days attendance during the year was 68,234. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$13,690, and the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,870,305. The whole amount raised during the year for school purposes was \$6,817.30, \$4,352.94 of which was received by local tax. S. Whitford Maxson was school commissioner.

ADAMS is a large and thriving post village located on the north branch of Sandy Creek, and is a station on the R., W. & O. R. R. 13 miles from Watertown, 169 miles from Albany, and 311 miles from New York. It contains two national banks, is the seat of Adams Collegiate Institute, has four churches (Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Episcopal), two hotels, a weekly newspaper, express, telegraph, and telephone accommodations, and the requisite number of shops and stores necessary to supply its 1,500 inhabitants and the surrounding country. A daily stage runs to Belleville, Henderson, and Worth. The village was incorporated under the general act, by the Court of Sessions, November 11, 1851, and confirmed by a vote of 79 to 51 on the 19th of December of the same year. The village plat includes 812 acres. In 1823 an unsuccessful attempt had been made to obtain an act of incorporation, the notice of application being signed by Elihu Morton, David Smith, Benjamin Wright, and John Burch. The first trustees

of the village were John H. Whipple, Samuel Bond, Calvin Skinner, Calvin R. Totman, and Wells Benton. May 27, 1852, the village was divided into five wards, and a code of by-laws adopted. The Rural Cemetery Association was formed January 17, 1848, of 33 citizens, who laid out a neat and quiet lot for the purpose in the eastern part of the village. Maple Wood Cemetery, in the northwestern part of the village, is one of the finest rural cemeteries in the county. A fire company was formed in Adams about 1836, and a small crank engine purchased by voluntary subscriptions. Since its organization the village has made ample provision for protection against the destructive element. April 23, 1852, an appropriation of \$650 was voted to purchase a fire engine and its necessary apparatus. May 24, 1853, the "Tempest Fire Company" was formed with 44 men. The new water-works have added largely to the protection against fire.

SMITHVILLE is a post village on Stony Creek, on the west line of the town, lying partly in the town of Henderson. It is 12 miles from Watertown, five miles from Adams Center, five from Sackets Harbor, and six from Henderson Harbor. It has telegraph, telephone, and express accommodations, and a stage line to Sackets Harbor. It has one church (Baptist), two stores, two truss factories, a grist and saw-mill, two blacksmith shops, a cheese factory, and about 200 inhabitants. It was named in honor of Jesse Smith, one of the early settlers and a prominent business man. Settlement was begun here in 1804 by Daniel Hardy, who kept the first hotel here. Brooks Harrington was the first postmaster.

ADAMS CENTER is a very pleasant post village of about 500 inhabitants, located about three and a half miles north of Adams village. It contains three churches (Baptist, Seventh-Day Baptist, and Seventh-Day Advents), a grocery store, boot and shoe store, drug store, hardware store, four general stores, a clothing store, two hotels, three blacksmith shops, three millinery shops, a grist-mill, sash and blind factory, a manufacturer of handy package dyes, two livery stables, a dealer in sewing machines and musical instruments, a lawyer, two physicians, a printing office, and a furniture dealer and undertaker. Settlement in this locality was first made in 1816, by Luman and Hiram Arms, on a farm just north of the village site. The first house where the village stands was built by a man named Priest, who sold out to Luman Arms before it was entirely completed. Jonathan Davis built the first store about 1830.

Adams Collegiate Institute was incorporated by the Regents, April 22, 1855, but not fully organized when a proposition was received from General Solon D. Hungerford, of Adams, for a substantial endowment. The name was changed to "Hungerford Collegiate Institute," March 24, 1864. Under this name an academic school was opened in the S. J. Mendell building,—known as the "Bisswood Hotel," located near the sulphur springs and a few rods east of the present railroad depot,—with Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton as principal. About this time a very valuable mineralogical cabinet was pre-



sented to the institute by Mr. J. G. Webb, which was nearly destroyed by the burning of the school building some years later. During the second year Prof. David Holbrook, a former tutor of Hamilton College, became associated with Prof. Houghton as vice-principal. During the administration of Prof. Houghton the school was noted for its thorough scholarship and excellent discipline. Col. E. S. Salisbury and others maintained military drill, materially aiding in the discipline of the school. January 29, 1868, the building was consumed by fire, and about \$13,400 was paid by the insurance companies to the trustees. February 3, five days after the fire, a meeting of the trustees was held, when it was resolved to erect another building imme-



ADAMS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

diately. At this meeting the question of a change of site was introduced, and the site upon which the building now stands was selected. Gen. S. D. Hungerford donated the new site, and also made a very liberal cash donation. The trustees had at their disposal about \$16,000, and they were authorized to expend \$20,000 in the erection of a suitable building for an academy and boarding hall, that should accommodate at least as many students as the former building. About June 1 work on the new building was begun. The plans were by Prof. J. D. Houghton and Mr. White, of Syracuse. The mason work was under the direction of Asa Lyons, of Adams. The carpenter work was done by William H. Wheeler, with David Gaylord as architect in charge. Both these latter gentlemen were of Adams. The building is of brick, 97 by 129 feet, four stories high, and is heated by steam and thoroughly ventilated. The building was completed in August, 1870, and on the 28th of that month school was opened with the following corps of teachers :



Albert B. Watkins, A. M., principal ; Orlo B. Rhodes, A. M., vice-principal ; Mrs. H. N. Butterworth, preceptress ; Mrs. L. B. Woodward, teacher common English ; Miss L. Chatfield, oil painting and drawing ; Mr. W. H. H. Taylor, natural sciences and commercial ; Mr. Gustave Gunther, music ; Mrs. H. B. Watkins, Spanish and English. There are six courses of study : 1, classical ; 2, English ; 3, college preparatory ; 4, scientific or engineering ; 5, commercial ; 6, music. There are two literary societies connected with the school—*Calisophian* and *Nousas-Kean*. The library contains about 650 carefully selected volumes. The chemical and philosophical apparatus is full and complete, and there is also a first-class mineralogical cabinet, mainly the gift of William Rosa, M. D., of Watertown, and J. G. Webb.

The building will accommodate sixty boarders and 200 day pupils. The school had its home in this building from 1870 to 1882, when the same was sold for debt, and the school was removed to a block in the business part of the village. The name "Adams Collegiate Institute" was restored by the Regents, November 16, 1883. August 28, 1884, the block in which the school was held was burned. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dwight, of Adams, in co-operation with the trustees and citizens, purchased the Hungerford Collegiate building, \$6,500, the insurance from the building burned, being applied toward the payment of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight have conveyed this building by lease, subject to certain conditions, to the present board of trustees, one of the provisions of the present charter being that no person or persons shall have the power to encumber the institution with a debt of more than \$100. This makes it impossible to again put out its light with the snuffles of the law. Since 1882 the institute has been under the management of Principal Orlo B. Rhodes, A. M., an alumnus of Brown University, a fine scholar and a cultured gentleman. During the years 1884-85 119 students were in attendance. The grade of scholarship is high, and the faculty competent and faithful. The following corps of teachers constitute the faculty of the institution: Orlo B. Rhodes, A. M., principal, Latin, Greek, English literature ; Mrs. A. H. Coughlan, preceptress, French and mathematics ; Mrs. L. B. Woodward, English department ; Prof. Herm Haydn, music ; Lincoln B. Irvin, commercial, chemistry, and physics ; Mrs. W. D. Arms, painting and drawing ; Miss Clara M. Cooper, elocution ; Prof. R. S. Bosworth, lecturer on natural science.

Students who complete the college preparatory course are admitted on the certificate of the principal to Hamilton, Williams, Dartmouth, Hobart, and Vassar colleges, and the universities of Madison, Rochester, and Vermont. The institute has cost the community, of which Adams is the center, more than \$30,000. The situation of the building is commanding ; the prospect from its windows is wide and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight have in their generosity offered the building to the Presbyterian denomination of Adams, free from debt, upon the condition of their giving it a perpetual endowment, the same to be used for school purposes forever. The citizens again contrib-



uted to the repairs and the building was entirely refurnished at an expense of \$5 000. The ladies of the town assumed the debt of \$800 to put the chapel in repair.

The Farmers National Bank, of Adams village, successor to the Adams National Bank, was organized May 29, 1889, with a capital of \$65,000. The officers are: C. D. Potter, president; I. P. Wodell, vice-president; and G. W. Hannahs, cashier. The Adams National Bank was organized January 2, 1883, with a capital of \$50,000. W. A. Waite was president and G. W. Hannahs, cashier.

The Citizens National Bank of Adams was organized August 7, 1889, under the "National Bank Act," with a paid in capital of \$50,000, and with the following directors: George Mather, Abel Bickford, Joshua W. Overton, Newton M. Wardwell, Lafayette Caulkins, William Mather, Talcott H. Camp, Willis A. Waite, Lucy J. Bullock, Anson S. Thompson, Charles A. Eastman, De Alton Rich, William H. Hathway. The officers are: George Mather, president; Lafayette Caulkins, vice-president; William H. Hathway, cashier. The bank was opened for business September 9, 1889.

Elmwood Cemetery is governed by an association bearing its name, formed in 1867, with James M. Cleveland as president and superintendent, who has had entire charge and control until the present time. The association was reorganized April 26, 1876, with the following board of trustees: B. Randall, A. Maxon, W. M. Johnson, R. P. White, W. E. Overton, G. W. Williams, N. Vickery, S. D. Hungerford, J. M. Cleveland, W. A. Gilbert, H. Green, G. W. Bond. The cemetery contains about 20 acres of ground finely laid out and kept with conscientious care and taste. The title is perfect and the association is entirely free of debt. It contains two miles of beautiful drives, shaded by trees, through a little valley lying between two ridges of land. In natural and acquired beauty it is a gem, and by common consent is regarded as the finest rural cemetery in Northern New York. It is approached by Elmwood avenue, a third of a mile in length, shaded by rows of stately elms set by Mr. Cleveland personally. They now form a beautiful and complete arch over the entire avenue. The cemetery is entered through a handsome gateway. At the left as you enter is a fine Doric chapel and receiving vault, with excellent pieces of statuary presented by Mr. Cleveland. Passing along over a rustic bridge that spans a clear, winding brook you come to the family lot of Mr. Cleveland, in the center of the cemetery, where his ancestors as far back as 1722 are buried, representing five generations. Some of these remains were sought out at great expense from obscure places in New England. This lot is adorned by a very fine monument surmounted by a life size figure of Memory, beautifully wrought in the attitude of casting a wreath of flowers upon the graves below. From this point all the beauties of Elmwood may be seen at a glance. Lots carefully laid out and made beautiful with fine monuments in memory of the beloved dead fill the valley and cover the ridges. Space forbids special descriptions, but the eye is satisfied



with seeing, and the better sentiments of the heart are gratified with the good taste and spirit everywhere displayed in this charming little city of the dead. Here, if anywhere, one is reminded of the beauty of life and the blessedness of death. To have so fair a home to sleep in for ages steals away unawares the fears of dissolution, and makes one "half in love with easeful death." The charming drives, the green grass, the shrubbery, the fragrant flowers, the bursting buds on hundreds of trees, the gleaming monuments, the air vocal with the songs of birds and the babbling of the brook,—all combine to make one say, "How lovely is this place!" Elmwood is the just pride of Adams, and the pet child of Mr. Cleveland's heart. Everywhere its beauty is his handiwork, its charm the product of his skill and faultless taste. It has been his care by day and his dream by night to beautify and adorn it. It represents 20 years of almost constant labor and superintendence, and a personal expenditure of \$10,000. What has been the patient, unremitting care of his life is still the pride and pleasure of his old age, and the results are more than an adequate compensation in the assured prospect that Elmwood Cemetery will be to Adams, not only a thing of beauty and a source of joy for the present, but "a possession forever." It will be a monument to his devotion more enduring than the stately shaft which adorns the graves of his ancestors.

Adams Water Works was organized as a stock company by Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke, now of Syracuse, in 1885, and were built the same year. They are located on the north side of Spring street, have a 30-horse-power engine, with an H. R. Worthington high-pressure pump—capacity 400 to 600 gallons per minute. The water-tower on Duxtater hill is 15 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. Height of water above Main street, 120 feet. The main pipes are of cast iron, six and eight inches, and will stand a pressure of 300 pounds to the inch. The village of Adams pays \$1,000 yearly for fire purposes. Isaac W. Payne is superintendent.

The Adams Electric Light and Power Company (Limited) was organized March 28, 1889, with D. A. Dwight, president; C. H. Wardwell, vice-president; W. H. Gillman, managing director; Dr. W. H. Nickelson, secretary; and W. J. Allen, treasurer.

Maple Grove Place and Stock Farm, located in the southerly part of Adams village, on Grove street, was established by the present proprietor, R. P. White, in 1859. Among the most celebrated horses raised and owned by him the following are particularly worthy of mention: "Capt. Emons," with a record of 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, sold for \$5,500; "Wizz," 2:23 $\frac{1}{4}$; "Buzz," 2:28; "Rufus," 2:29; "Venus," 2:31, who sold for \$3,500; four mares—"Floss," "Silk," "Satin," and "Velvet," three of whom were valued at more than \$6,000. "Whitewood," raised by Mr. White, when less than three years old trotted a mile in 2:24. Mr. White is one of the most noted horsemen in the state.



Adams flouring mill was built by Willard Smith, on the site of the old David Smith mill, about 1825. In 1860 it was purchased by George Frasier, and in the spring of 1863 S. H. Pitcher became half owner. In 1879 Mr. Pitcher became sole proprietor. The mill has four runs of stones and grinds 60,000 bushels of grain annually.

O. De Grasse Greene's sash, door, and blind manufactory is located at Adams Center, and is run by water-power furnished by springs situated within 100 rods of his mills, which give an adequate and unfailing power. Mr. Greene manufactures doors, sash, blinds, and house builders' materials, and does all kinds of custom planing and matching, furnishing employment to from two to 20 men.

F. L. Webster's canning factory, in Adams village, on Railroad street, was established in July, 1889, and has a capacity of turning out 250,000 cans of goods annually. Mr. Webster makes a specialty of canning dandelion and spinach, and employs 60 hands.

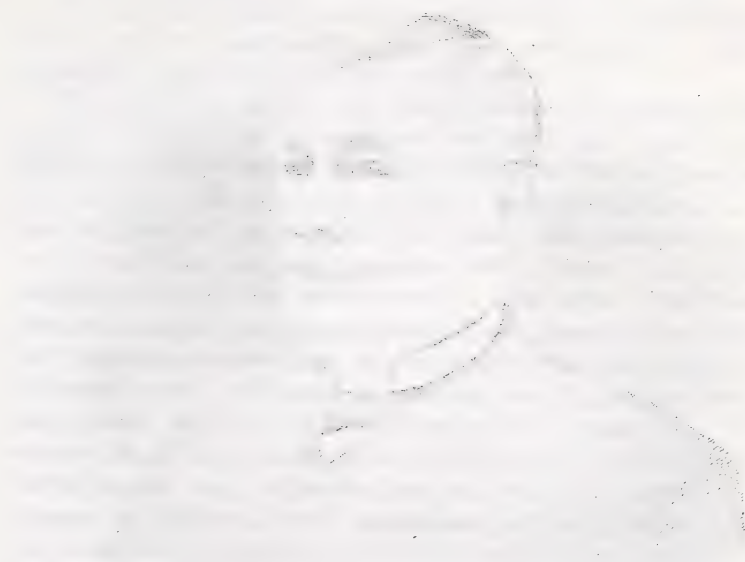
The Adams foundry and machine shop was first started in 1863 or 1864 by T. P. Saunders and D. O. Holman. After several changes in proprietorship the property, in 1881, passed into the possession of the first named gentleman, who has since been its sole proprietor. The machine shop is 72 by 24 feet in size and the foundry 72 by 32. Mr. Saunders employs about five hands in general job and repair work.

The Adams Lumber Company.—Mills were established by Julius Fox about 1860 for dressing lumber and manufacturing doors, blinds, moldings, and builders' supplies. In 1864 the works were purchased by William H. Wheeler, who subsequently (in 1865 or 1866) bought the old woolen factory by the bridge and converted the building into an addition to his works. Mr. Wheeler continued the business until April, 1889, when it was purchased by W. H. Proctor, of Ogdensburg, who immediately formed the Adams Lumber Company, with W. H. Proctor, J. G. Idler, Thomas F. Strong, and George L. Ryan, of Ogdensburg, and J. A. Cameron and W. L. Pratt, of Adams, as partners. The company manufactures and deals at wholesale and retail in lumber, and as contractors are prepared to erect buildings of any kind. The works are located on Factory street, Adams village.

Adams Furniture and Manufacturing Company (Limited) was organized September 22, 1888; capital, \$20,000. D. A. Dwight is president; A. W. Ingraham, vice-president; John St. Clair, secretary; G. W. Hannahs, treasurer; Edwin Gregory, superintendent; and Dr. A. K. Hale and Harrison Fuller, with the officers of the company, trustees. The company occupies buildings 50 by 100 feet, three stories high, and 50 by 100 feet, two stories. In their engine room, 20 by 30 feet, is an 80-horse power engine. They have a dry kiln 17 by 44 feet.

Handy Package Dye Co., C. D. Potter, proprietor, is located on Church street, at Adams Center. The company manufactures handy package dyes,





JM Cleveland



Excelsior bluing fluid, inks, and black walnut, mahogany, and cherry stains, and their goods find a market far and near.

James H. Moulton's grist-mill, on Stony Creek, was built by Hiram Cook about 1807. Mr. James Moulton, Sr., bought the mill about 1835, and it is now run by J. H. Moulton. It has three runs of stones.

Snell's grist and feed-mill, at Adams Center, was built by W. D. & M. D. Snell in 1884. It is operated by steam.

Muzzy cheese factory, two miles south of Smithville, was established by F. M. & J. B. Muzzy in 1864. It has a patronage of 250 cows.

W. A. & E. J. Waite's malting establishment was started by Rufus P. White, and was purchased by the present proprietors in 1876. It has a capacity of 40,000 bushels of malt annually.

Although in the fall of 1799 many parties were looking for lands in the vicinity of Adams, yet no settlement was made until April 16, 1800, when Nicholas Salisbury, from Western New York, found his way into town through Lowville, by a tedious journey of 26 days, bringing with him an ox team and sled, his family and goods, fording the streams with great peril, and camping at night wherever necessity compelled them. Samuel and David Fox and Solomon Smith and son accompanied as hired men. John Smith, Francis McKee, Consider Law, David Smith, Peter Duxtater, and others, several with families, came into town and began small clearings, mostly in the valley of Sandy Creek. The terms of purchase were \$3 per acre, and an obligation to clear two acres and build a house within a certain time. In the spring of 1800 David Smith came in, taking up 500 acres of land including the site of the present village, where he built and operated a saw-mill. The same season witnessed the arrival of numerous settlers, mostly from Oneida County. Those on foot came by way of Redfield, but this route was then impassable for teams. The first acre of clearing was cut in May and June, 1800, by Samuel Fox,* three miles above the village. In 1801 or 1802 David Smith got in operation a very small grist-mill that superseded the stump mortars of the first season, and relieved the settlers from the long and tedious journeys to Coffeen's mill in Rutland, or voyages in open boats from the mouth of Sandy Creek to Kingston. In 1801 Jacob Kellogg, John Cole, and many others moved in, and in the second or third following years a flood of immigration soon filled up the town, which everywhere presented small patches of clearing, rude huts, blind paths through the forest, destined to become roads, and from every side echoed the woodman's axe, that gradually prepared the way for cultivation.

The first deeds of land to actual settlers were given August 20, 1802, to George Houseman, Peter Duxtater, Francis McKee, Robert Myrick, and David Smith. The first death in town was that of Alexander Salisbury, who

* Mr. Fox, with his wife, remained upon this farm about 50 years and reared a family of 12 children.



was drowned March 21, 1801, while attempting to cross the creek above the dam in a scow. The first marriage is said to have been his widow to Daniel Ellis, June 8, 1802. In 1803 schools were begun at Smith's Mills. The first innkeeper in town was Abel Hart; the first merchant Jesse Hale. Dr. Green is said to have been the first physician to settle in town.

From *Spafford's Gazetteer* (1812) we quote :—

"On the N. branch of Sandy Creek in the S. part of this town is situated a flourishing village * * * by the name of Smith's Mills [now Adams village]. * * * Here are 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, 1 fulling-mill, a small air-furnace, 2 distilleries for grain spirits, a carding-machine, and a convenient variety of artificers, tradesmen, &c. In the north part of the town are 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, and a distillery."

From the same author's *Gazetteer* of 1824 we learn that in 1821-23 the village contained the postoffice, 45 dwellings, a church, school-house, several stores, and about 400 inhabitants. There were then in the town three grist-mills, five saw-mills, two fulling-mills, one carding machine, four distilleries,* and 13 asheries. There were, according to the census of 1820, 2,314 cattle, 447 horses, 4,136 sheep, and there were woven, in families, 18,959 yards of cloth.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church of Adams village was organized as the "First Congregational Church of Adams," by Rev. Ebenezer Lazell, in July, 1804, with the following six members: Joshua Beals, Jacob Kellogg, Abram Griswold, David Comstock, Betsey Griswold, and Asenath Cooper. Religious meetings had been held on the Sabbath, in 1801, at the house of Jacob Kellogg, and in 1802 the first sermon was preached by Mr. Woodward, a missionary. From the time of the organization of the church until 1821 the church services were conducted according to the ordinances of the Congregational Church. January 29, 1821, while the Rev. George W. Gale was pastor, the Presbyterian form of government was adopted, and has prevailed ever since. The membership increased gradually, and in 1811, while Rev. Chauncy Cook was pastor, at a meeting held September 9, it was "voted that a meeting-house, 45 by 55 feet, the body to be painted white and the roof red, be built the ensuing season." Jacob Kellogg, Joseph Stirling, and Simeon Whitcomb were appointed to serve as a committee to superintend the building. This committee was inactive, however, and in 1814 Morris Homan, Joseph Stirling, and Jacob Kellogg were appointed to superintend the building of a church 28 or 34 by 45 feet in size. It appears from the records that this building was commenced after some delay, and left in an unfinished state. July 5, 1817, Joseph R. Rossiter, William Benton, and Elijah Wright were appointed a

* *Whiskey* in those days was believed by many to be a necessary adjunct to the successful harvesting of the crops, the *raising* of buildings, or the satisfactory issue of any "bee"; and so, as the means of transportation was limited, local distilleries seemed to be as necessary as the blacksmith shop or the school-house. The county contained 33 distilleries.



committee to draft plans and ascertain expense and devise means for finishing the meeting-house. The committee reported July 14, 1817, and their plans and estimates were adopted. John Cowles, William Doxtater, and Elijah Wright were appointed a committee to superintend and receive proposals for building. It was also voted the pew ground be sold July 21st. Terms of sale, one-fourth cash in two months, one-fourth in four months, one-fourth in six months, and one-fourth in eight months. The house contained 42 pews, and 36 of them sold for \$2,300. The building was completed in 1818, and at the annual meeting August 25, that year, William Benton was chosen sexton. In a few years this church proved to be too small to accommodate the fast growing settlement, and in 1824, August 30, it was voted that a new meeting-house be built "if a sufficient sum can be raised." Francis McKee, M. V. V. Rosa, P. D. Stone, J. H. Whipple, and Rev. G. W. Gale (then pastor) were appointed a committee to procure a plan with expense of the same, and it was voted that the owners of pews in the old house receive 40 per cent. on their stock in exchange for stock in the new house. In 1825 the old church was moved off to make room for a new building. Worship was continued in the old church until 1827, when it was sold to William Grenell for \$102. November 25, 1825, the building committee (William Grenell, P. D. Stone, and Seth Gaylord) reported the house enclosed and ready for glazing and painting at an expense of \$2,057. January 3, 1826, the society met and more than \$5,700 was realized from the sale of pews. In 1858, at an expense of about \$2,000, the church was thoroughly repaired and an organ put in. In 1850 the society purchased of R. B. Doxtater and S. D. Hungerford the Adams Seminary for a chapel, and it was used for that purpose until 1881, when a new chapel was built upon the church lot. In 1866 the society purchased the parsonage on Park street for \$3,300, and held it until 1883, when it was sold, and from the avails a new parsonage was erected on the church lot. In 1881 extensive repairs were made to the outside of the church. These repairs included a new roof, a new tower, a new cut-stone foundation, a new chapel with kitchen attached, and new stained glass windows in both church and chapel, a new furnace put in, the total expense being \$5,940. In 1884 the church was refurnished, carpeted, and decorated, and a new window put in the south end, the whole at an expense of \$1,100, making in all for repairs of the whole church the sum of \$7,040. The church was dedicated and reconsecrated by the pastor, Rev. James I. Root, December 1, 1884. In 1818 this church established the first Sunday-school in Adams, which is also said to have been the first Sunday-school in Jefferson County. Deacon Stone was its first superintendent.

Adams Village Baptist Church—On October 22, 1846, a number of persons holding membership in several Baptist churches in the neighborhood met in the "old school-house" for the purpose of prayer and conference, and exchanging views with reference to forming themselves into a Baptist church. It was resolved at this meeting that the several persons present should procure



letters from the churches of which they were members with this end in view. The services of Rev. Charles Clark, of Denmark, who had been laboring in the vicinity, were secured, and at a meeting held November 14, 1846, articles of Faith and Covenant were adopted and resolutions passed to organize a Baptist Church. At a meeting held December 4, 1846, the following Baptist churches were invited to send their pastors and one delegate each to sit in council to consider the propriety of recognizing the newly-organized church: First Adams, Lorraine, Belleville, Henderson, and Smithville. The council met at the old "engine-house," where the meetings were held from this time, December 17, 1846, and the church was duly recognized and the hand of fellowship was given. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. E. Sawyer, the charge to the church was given by Rev. Thomas Bright, and the hand of fellowship was given by Rev. A. Webb.

At a meeting held March 1, 1847, a subscription was circulated for "the purpose of purchasing a site and building a meeting-house," and the amount raised at this time was \$1,125. At a meeting held March 9 it was resolved to build, and the following persons were appointed a building committee: Rev. Charles Clark, W. Warriner, Spencer Woodward, Jesse Wright, and Hannibal Miller. The house stood on the site of the present church, and was built of wood at a cost of \$2,000. It was dedicated October 9, 1847. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. Freeman.

In March, 1849, the church denounced secret societies and put itself on record as regarding "connection with such societies as inconsistent and sinful to all professing godliness." It is difficult to say, after a lapse of so many years, whether under all circumstances this was wise or otherwise. But it is clear that this movement greatly hindered the church in its work by causing dissension, discord, and even bitter enmity among the members for many years, and more than once threatened its destruction. The church grew and prospered until 1870, when the old building proved too small and inconvenient for the growing congregation, and a movement was commenced for the erection of the present church edifice. On January 1, 1870, the following were appointed a building committee: Rev. S. P. Merrill, Judge A. J. Brown, H. O. Kenyon, J. S. Brown, and A. W. Ingraham. The church was built by H. A. Wheeler and Asa Lyons, of this village. The total cost of the building and furnishing was \$30,000, and \$12,000 of this amount was paid by the Kenyon family. The church has had 13 pastors, their names and terms of service being as follows: Rev. Charles Clark, November 14, 1846, to October 6, 1850; Rev. C. M. Manning, October 12, 1850, to March 26, 1854; Rev. A. Cleghorn, July 1, 1854, to February 28, 1857; Rev. H. C. Beals, July 11, 1857, to November 1, 1858; Rev. William Garnett, January 1, 1860, to January 1, 1861; Rev. I. N. Hobart, March 1, 1861, to March 1, 1866; Rev. Thomas Coll, September 1, 1866, to September 1, 1868; Rev. S. P. Merrill, December 1, 1868, to December 1, 1873; Rev. William Ostler, April 1, 1874, to October 1, 1875; Rev. W. H. Hawley, January 1, 1876,



to May 23, 1880; Rev. A. M. Hopper, D. D., October 24, 1880, to April 1, 1882; Rev. G. E. Farr, October 1, 1882, to August 1, 1885. The present pastor, Rev. Thomas Simpkins, commenced his labors January 1, 1886.

The following persons have served the church as deacons, and dates when they were elected: Jesse Wright, 1847; Samuel Harmon, 1848; James Wheeler, 1850; William Woolworth, 1855; Horace Brown, 1866; Henry F. Overton, 1874; Henry J. Brimmer, 1874; William H. King, 1878; Albert Washburn, 1878. The present deacons are Samuel Harmon, William Woolworth, Horace Brown, Albert Washburn, and H. F. Overton. The rest have died or moved away. The following have been the Sunday-school superintendents: Hannibal Miller, Libbeus Andrus, W. D. Cook, Rev. I. N. Hobart, A. J. Brown, J. O. Brown, and H. F. Overton. The present superintendent is Prof. O. B. Rhodes. The present membership of the church is 290, and that of the Sunday-school 225.

Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, of Adams, was organized in 1849, with 10 members, the Rev. J. M. Bartlett being rector. October 9, 1849, the corner-stone of a church was laid, and it was completed at a cost of \$2,000. Henry B. Whipple and William M. Johnson were chosen wardens; and John McCarty, David Gaylord, Hiram Salisbury, Philip R. Ward, John Wright, Justus Eddy, Charles W. Rogers, and Thomas Dobson, vestrymen. Rev. T. F. Wardwell succeeded the Rev. Mr. Bartlett as rector, and remained a year. The other rectors of the church have been the Revs. O. E. Herrick; William Paret, 1861-63; J. H. Bowling, 1865; L. Weaver, 1866; Jedediah Winslow, 1866; E. Dolloway, 1867; W. H. Lord, 1867-69; D. E. Leveridge, 1870-71; George Hepburn, 1871; A. H. Ormsbee, 1872-76; F. B. A. Lewis, 1877-78; George Bowen, Jr., 1879-83; E. Moyses, 1883-86; William Cooke, 1886, the present rector. April 28, 1875, a rectory was purchased on Main street for \$2,300. The present membership of the church is 142, and the church property is valued at \$3,500. In connection with the church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, of which the rector is superintendent, and W. G. Bentley is assistant superintendent.

Adams Center Baptist Church.—About 50 members having withdrawn from the old Adams church, for the purpose of forming themselves into a church at the Center, on December 17, 1852, they were organized with the above name. Abram Sheldon, J. W. Horton, and L. Allen were elected deacons. In March, 1853, the "Adams Center Baptist Society" was formed, with 32 members, and Oliver McKee, Ezra Hull, and Silas Glasier, trustees. The following summer a fine frame church, 44 by 60 feet, with a tower in front, was erected on the principal street of the village, at a cost of \$3,500. It will comfortably seat 400 persons. J. F. Nelson is the present pastor. Dea. Edward Dillon is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is in a flourishing condition.

Adams First Baptist Church, located at State Road, was organized in



1805.* and Timothy Heath was the first pastor. In 1825 their first church building, a wood structure, was built, one mile east from Adams Center, on the State road, and in 1838 their present house of worship, also of wood, was erected at a cost of about \$6 000. The present value of church property, including buildings and grounds, is \$8,000. William Gussman is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of 110, with V. W. Heath, superintendent.

The Seventh-Day Advent Church, of Adams Center, was organized in 1863, by J. N. Andrews, with about 17 members. Their first house of worship was erected of wood in 1852, at a cost of about \$2,000, and will comfortably seat 350 persons. The present number of members is 44. Mrs. C. W. Wright is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Adams village, was organized in 1827, by Rev. Elisha Wheeler. The trustees elected were Laban Ross, Philip Younge, David Wright, Zephaniah Jacker, Chester McKee, Daniel Dikeman, and John Adams. Rev. William W. Ninds was the first pastor. Their first house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected in 1831. Their present edifice, also of wood, was built in 1852, at a cost of \$10 000, will comfortably seat 400 persons, and is now valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$15,000. The present membership is 285, under the pastoral charge of Rev. I. D. Peasley. The Sunday-school has a membership of 300, with Hon. T. L. Hant, superintendent. Hon. James G. Kellogg is president of the board of trustees.

JAMES M. CLEVELAND.

The history of the town of Adams and of Jefferson County would not be complete, nor should it be written, without prominent mention of James M. Cleveland, an old and nearly life-long resident of Adams. Mr. Cleveland was born in 1820, from a family early identified in the history of New England, and is a direct descendant of Moses Cleveland, who came from Suffolk County, England, in 1635, and settled in Woburn, Mass., as appears by the custom house lists and militia rolls at that date; and from said Moses Cleveland can be directly traced, as descendants, all persons bearing the Cleveland name in the Northern states. Mr. Cleveland was educated for and commenced life as a farmer, and up to 1851 was successful in his vocation, and by industry and foresight paying for and owning a fine property in the town of Adams. He was always a thinking man, not only devising schemes for his own advancement, but for the benefit of the agricultural community in which he lived. He was a prominent and valuable member of the agricultural societies of Jefferson County, and was always looked up to as a man of excellent judgment. In 1851 he conceived the idea and established

* Mrs. E. J. Clark, in *Transactions of Jefferson County Historical Society*, published in 1887, gives this date as 1804.



at Adams the business of growing peas, beans, and other seeds for seed purposes for the domestic and foreign markets. This was the first business of the kind ever established in Northern New York, and proved of incalculable value to the farmers of his town and of Jefferson County, whose lands were so well adapted to the cultivation of such products, and furnished them a fine income from their farms, as hundreds can testify who have paid for homes out of this industry alone. Mr. Cleveland conducted this business from 1851 to 1877, when the business was removed to Cape Vincent, and subsequently to New York city. As long as Mr. Cleveland was interested in the business it was one of the finest enterprises in the state, and from which he retired with a competency. The farmers of this county will for years to come gratefully remember Mr. Cleveland for the advantages he furnished them, and the fair dealing which characterized his transactions with them. Few men, and certainly no other man in this section of the country, have been endowed with the love of the beautiful and taste for adornment of nature in an equal degree with Mr. Cleveland. His house and grounds where he resides are arranged with the finest idea of symmetry, and a veritable paradise of flowers greets the eye of the visitor in their season, and his neighbors and friends delight in viewing his collections and asking his advice in laying out and beautifying their homes. The people of the village of Adams have fully appreciated this quality on the streets and improvements of different kinds affecting the public.

Mr. Cleveland has always borne an enviable reputation for honesty, integrity, and charity. He has been foremost in the advancement of all the interests which pertain to the best advantage of his village and the community in which he lives. All of the religious societies of Adams have in time of need met with liberal donations from him, and the cause of education has received substantial tokens of his liberality from the competence which he enjoys. The poor and needy have cause in every instance to thank him for kindly remembrance in their adversity, and on all occasions speak of him in terms of praise. In rounding out a life full of business activity Mr. Cleveland can rest assured that he is and will be gratefully remembered by his fellow citizens.

In politics Mr. Cleveland has always been a Democrat, and though not in any sense a politician, has always stood well in the councils of his party. In 1880 he was nominated for member of Assembly for the First Assembly District of Jefferson County; and though the district was hopelessly Republican, he made a very successful canvass and lead his ticket throughout the district, showing in an eminent degree his personal popularity. Though the general public attest to his worth, yet it is in his own village that he is most appreciated. Eight times have the citizens of Adams elected him to the presidency of the village, and each time by majorities that have made his election almost unanimous; showing their appreciation of his judgment and conservative actions in controlling their municipal affairs.

Mr. Cleveland is a man of culture and information, which has been acquired



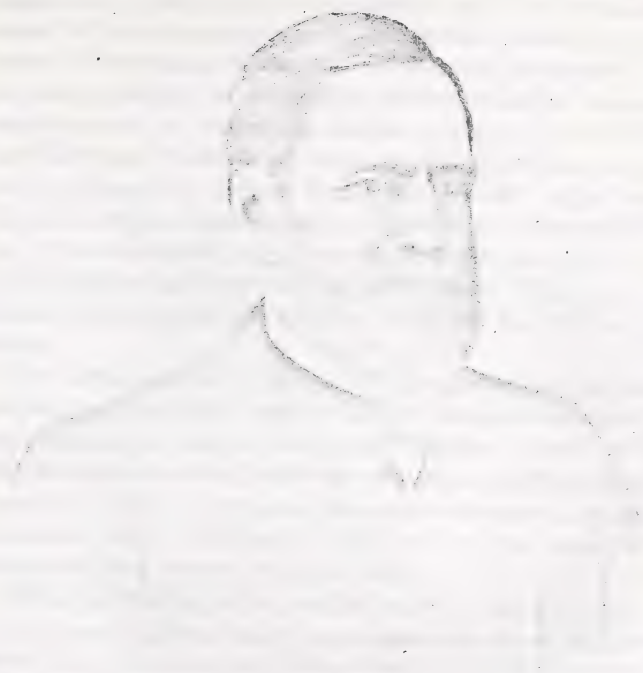
by contact with men and affairs, augmented by wide experience in travel and research. At various times in his life, on business and pleasure, he has visited nearly all the cities of note in his own country, and traveled through the South and on the Pacific coast, visiting all the places of interest, thus acquiring an inexhaustible store of knowledge upon topics connected with his country which it is a pleasure to hear him recount, enjoyed by his neighbors and friends.

DE ALTON DWIGHT.

De Alton Dwight was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, September 25, 1825. He was the son of Dr. Pelatiah Dwight, who was born in Somers, Conn., January 14, 1785, and died in Adams, N. Y., December 12, 1882, aged nearly 98 years. His genealogy is traceable directly back through seven generations to John Dwight, the settler who came over from England in 1634 or 1635 and settled in Dedham, Mass. From him it is believed sprung all who bear that honored name in this country,—a name traceable far back in English history. His mother, Azubah (Redway) Dwight, daughter of Preserved and Azubah Redway, was born in Galway, N. Y., August 25, 1792, was married in Adams, N. Y., July 9, 1822, and died in Henderson, April 6, 1871, aged 78 years. The family records show his ancestors to have been very long-lived; his father, Pelatiah, attaining the age of 98, his grandfather, Alpheus Dwight, 85, his grandmother, Phanna (Prentice) Dwight, 97, and his great-grandmother, Dorothy (Sexton) Prentice, 99.

The subject of this sketch engaged in his first business enterprise in 1847, with his brother-in-law, Dea. Horace Brown, in Henderson, where they carried on a lumbering business successfully together for five years. He then purchased a farm in the same town, upon which he lived two years. Having sold this he purchased another, in 1857, in Belleville, where he lived four years. He then moved to Adams, in 1861, and purchased a book store, just five days before the firing upon Fort Sumter. There was also connected with the store a news agency, where were sold, during the excitement of the war, as many as 200 daily papers to this small village of 1,400 inhabitants and the surrounding country, an evidence that Adams was not behind in eagerness for news from the front in those perilous times. Mr. Dwight still continues the same business. In 1882 he purchased a part of his grandfather Redway's farm, which he still continues to own. In 1887 and 1888 he took a deep interest, in common with many others, in the material interests of the village of Adams, and gave liberally to various measures for their advancement. With others he formed the Adams Furniture and Manufacturing Company (limited), and was one of its first directors and president of the board. He also, with others, upon its completion, purchased the plant of the Adams Electric Light and Power Company (limited), and was the first president of the company. He was an incorporator of the Adams National Bank,





D. A. Dwight



and one of the directors during its existence, from January 1, 1883, until its dissolution, in 1889. He was also one of the founders of the Farmers National Bank of Adams, which commenced business July 8, 1889, and is now one of its directors.

Mr. Dwight's connections with the educational interests of the county began in 1852, as a teacher of common schools, an occupation which he continued for four successive winters, during which time he was elected commissioner of the common schools of the town of Henderson. During his term of office he assisted in establishing the first teachers' institute in the county, which was held at Watertown, October 9, 1854. In 1882, when the Hungerford Collegiate Institute of Adams was discontinued, he, with his devoted wife, purchased the Cooper House, and rented it to the newly-incorporated Adams Collegiate Institute, which organization afterwards bought the building. He was one of its first trustees, and after the removal to Albany of Dr. A. B. Watkins, the first president of its board of trustees, Mr. Dwight was elected to that honorable position, which he has held to the present time (1890).

The institute to which Gen. S. D. Hungerford gave so liberally of his time and money, and which, passing through various misfortunes, had finally been sold, was bought back in 1884 by Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, in coöperation with the trustees and citizens, and was offered to the Presbyterian denomination upon their giving it a suitable endowment to insure its becoming a permanent Christian school. This noble object has been the desire of their lives, and they fondly hope to see it accomplished.

When the Washingtonian temperance movement first swept over this county, in 1842 and '43, Mr. Dwight became one of its ardent supporters, and has ever since been a persistent temperance worker. In Henderson he was secretary of the temperance society during its existence. In the spring of 1856 he was a charter member of the Good Templars Lodge in Adams, and one of its leading officers during its entire existence. He was also one of the founders of the Jefferson County Lodge of Good Templars, and held his full share of the offices, both as secretary and chief templar. During the "Reform Club" effort he was also fully identified with the cause. In the endeavor to carry and enforce the local option law he has been among its best supporters in the town, having lectured in nearly every school-house and church in Adams, and in many of the adjoining towns, laboring side by side with that devoted apostle of temperance, Rev. Silas W. Hatch.

June 4, 1854, Mr. Dwight was married to Catherine S., daughter of Dea. Amasa and Sarah (Hopkins) Brown, (daughter of Judge Jesse Hopkins, of Henderson,) who has since been the sharer of his toils and the comfort of his life. She united with the Congregational Church at Smithville at the early age of 11 years. During her married life she has been connected with the same church with her husband, to which it has been her chief delight to give her best services and liberal gifts. The devotion and generosity extended



to the institute in its time of need saved it and enabled it to maintain its high rank, and gave it its present sound financial standing free from debt. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight's daughter, Ella M., married Charles H. Wardwell, an estimable young man of Adams, who carries on a successful business in growing seeds. They have two little sons, their eldest son, Dwight, having died during the summer of 1889.

Mr. Dwight united with the Odd Fellows Lodge in its early history, filling all its offices and sharing all its honors. But to the church of God his greatest efforts have been put forth. He indulged a hope in the Saviour at the early age of 17, and being of Puritan stock naturally gravitated to the Presbyterian Church. There being no such church in his native town he united with the one in Adams, and has since remained a member thereof except during his stay in Belleville, where he united with the Presbyterian Church and was elected a ruling elder, which office he has continued to fill in the church in Adams since May, 1867. The Sabbath-school has also received a large share of his attention, having filled the offices of teacher and superintendent during the most of the time since his connection with the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight have always been earnest and active promoters of the religious, educational, and social interests of the community, and now in the maturity of their lives their works do follow them. Their hearts are still warm with sympathy, and their purses open for every good cause.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

William Thomas, one of the early pioneers of Adams, left Halifax, Vt., in March, 1801, with his wife, seven sons, and two daughters, traveling with an ox team and sled, to seek a home in the then "far west." They came via Boonville and Lowville, the journey, a portion of which was through the trackless wilderness, occupying 25 days. Their children were Benjamin, who died in Orleans County; Ira A., who died in Adams in 1859; Lucinda (Mrs. Samuel Hubbard), who died in Clayton; Joel, who died at the age of 90 years; James, Polly (Mrs. Elin Putnam), Ezra, and William, who died in this town. Ira A. Thomas, born in 1779, married Lucy Allen, of Vermont, in 1799, and their children were Eunice (Mrs. D. Walker), Lois (Mrs. Ezra Putnam), Ruth, Lucy (Mrs. Rev. David Walker), Ira A., Jr., and Capt. Lewis N. The latter was born on the homestead in this town in 1818, and was educated at Cazenovia Academy. He married Abbie, daughter of James and Abbie (Thurston) Searles, in 1838, by whom he had two sons, Sanford S. and William H. S. Capt. Thomas was accidentally killed by the cross-bar of his barn door being blown against his head, August 24, 1883. William H. S. Thomas, born in 1840, married, first, Fanny J., daughter of John M. and Philamelia (Stoddard) Searls, in 1868, who died in 1876. In 1880 he married Mary A., daughter of James and Ann (Erwin) Gregg, by whom he has two sons and one daughter, viz.: Lewis N., Ira A., and Cynthia G. Mr. Thomas is a dairyman and farmer, and owns and occupies the homestead farm of 425 acres, on road 61, which has never been owned out of the Thomas family.

Sanford S. Thomas, son of L. Newell and Abbie (Searles) Thomas, was born in Adams in 1838, and was reared upon a farm. He married Phila M., daughter of Irving and Phila (Whetter) Spencer, of Elsieburgh, in 1860, by whom he has had five sons and three daughters, viz.: Jennie E., Newell S., Bernard S., George C., Frank B., Fannie A. (deceased), James C., and Ruth A. Mr. Thomas is a wholesale seed grower and resides on road 62.

Peter Dextater, Sr., son of George, was born in 1750. He came from German Flats, Herkimer County, with his wife and six children, about 1802, and located where Howard Brainard now lives. He married Elizabeth Cunningham, and their children were George, William,



John, Peter, Betsey, and Elijah. They came up the Mohawk River in a flat-boat, purchased supplies in Utica, then proceeded to Oneida Lake, thence through the Oswego River to Lake Ontario, along the shore of which they slowly worked their way to Big Sandy Creek. There were only a few families in Adams at this time, and Mr. Duxtater's was the first deed given in the town. In his youth Mr. Duxtater was captured, with three brothers and sisters, and taken to Canada, where he remained three years. He died in Adams in 1842, aged 92 years. Peter, Jr., born in 1792, married Lorany, daughter of Ebenezer and Innocent (Hulburt) Blackstone, of New Hartford, Oneida County, in 1816, and they reared three daughters, viz.: Delia A. (Mrs. James G. Pease), Sophronia (Mrs. R. E. Smiley), of Watertown, and Elizabeth C. (Mrs. S. N. Bond), of Adams. Mr. Duxtater died in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pease were married in 1841. They had three sons and one daughter, viz.: De Alton J., who died in Minnesota in 1885; Brayton R., who died in Peru, S. A., in 1868, aged 20 years; Enoch, who died in 1853, aged two years; and Lizzie E. Mrs. Peter Duxtater, Jr., at the age of 88 years, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Pease, on North Main street.

George Duxtater, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Duxtater, born in 1789, came to Adams in 1802. He married Mary Brodich, in 1809, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, viz.: Polly, Betsey, Sally, Nancy, Chauncey, Roxiana, George W., and Peter B.

Westwood, Carmi, Moses, and Jonathan Wright, sons of Joseph, who died at Deerfield, Mass., in 1793, came to Adams about 1802. Westwood located where his grandson, Edwin S. Wright, now resides; Carmi where Austin Siseho resides; and Moses on the Barret place, now owned by E. S. Wright. Westwood married Sarah Billings, by whom he had five sons and two daughters, of whom Cynthia married Ebenezer Blackstone; Elijah, Henry, and Stephen died in Adams; David died in Watertown; Sally married Joseph Woodman and died in Michigan; Stephen B., born in 1789, married Hannah, daughter of Jacob Kellogg, in 1814, and their children were Deborah, who married L. Patrick, of New York; Charles B., who died in Illinois; Harriet, who died in Adams in 1880; Louise, who married David De Wolf, of Sackets Harbor; and Edwin S., who was born on the homestead in 1823. The latter married Louise, daughter of J. K. and Mary Pierce Bartlett, in 1855, and they have two children, Ella W. (Mrs. Charles F. Lawrence), of Illinois, and Wilbur B. The latter, born in 1860, married Lena E., daughter of Loren and Mary (Curtis) Lawrence, December 15, 1886, and is now a dairyman and farmer and resides with his father on the homestead, which has always been owned by some member of the Wright family. The old house, built in 1803, is still standing, and some of the original shingles are still upon the roof.

Lemuel Arms and wife, Mary Anderson, came from Deerfield, Mass., about 1802, with their three sons, Richard, Luman, and Hiram, and located at Adams Center, on the place now occupied by George L. Fox. After locating here their children, John and Sarah (Mrs. James Plato), were born. The brothers Luman and Hiram purchased a large tract of land at Adams Center and built the first hotel there, and which is still standing and kept as a hotel. They also engaged in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs. Hiram married Fanzin E. Paddock, in 1823, and their children were Foster A., who died in this town in 1853; John Q., who resides in Adams Center; and Elnene E. (Mrs. S. D. Hunt), who died in 1860. John Q. Arms, born in 1828, was educated in the schools of his native town, and was engaged in mercantile business here about 14 years. He was also in business in New York city about 10 years. He married Hulda A., daughter of Rufus and Hulda (Kellogg) Sawyer, in 1878, and now resides in Adams Center village, on Rodman street.

Luman Arms, born in 1796, married, first, Caroline, daughter of Rufus Arms, by whom he had five children, viz.: Louisa (Mrs. Albert Yandes), who died in Michigan in 1888; Julia (Mrs. Merrick Needham), who died in 1843; William D., of Adams; Henry, of Michigan; and Caroline (Mrs. H. D. Bartlett), of Collingwood, Ohio. His first wife died in 1834, and in 1835 he married Elizabeth Pierce, by whom he had three children, viz.: Harrison, of Chicago, Ill.; Foster M., of Adams; and Gertrude (Mrs. Charles M. Heath), of Adams Center. Mr. Arms's second wife died in 1882, and in 1883 he married Olive, daughter of Samuel Ward. Mrs. Arms died in 1881. William D. Arms, born February 14, 1829, was reared on his father's farm. He engaged in mercantile business with O. R. Davis, at Adams Center, for several years, and then removed to New York and was a jobber in woolen goods for some time. In 1875 he formed a co-partnership with J. M. Hungerford, in the sale of dry goods and carpets, at Adams, in which business he still continues. He married Amanda C., daughter of J. W. and



Candace L. (Fox) Horton, in 1855, by whom he had two daughters—Minnie L., who died in 1885, aged 25 years, and Carrie E., who resides at home. His wife died in 1872, and in 1877 he married Carrie, daughter of Heman and Caroline (Pierce) Grinnell. Mr. Arms has been supervisor of the town eight terms and chairman of the board five years. He is a generous supporter of the Baptist Church, and resides on North Main street.

Miles Cooper, with his wife, Asenath Cowles, came from Durham, Conn., to this town in 1803, and located in the village, where he took up 100 hundred acres of land and built a log house on the site of S. D. Hungerford's house. Here they resided until 1811, when he built the first frame house in the village. They had three sons and six daughters, of whom Lodema (Mrs. Chauncey Redway) died in Ellisburgh; Ira died in Adams; Polly (Mrs. Appleton H. McKee) died in Sackets Harbor in 1832; John C. died in Adams in 1877; Sarah (Mrs. George Hollister) died in Rochester; Eliza and Nancy died in childhood; George resides in Adams; Nancy is the widow of Eben Cowles. George Cooper was born in 1811, in the log house built by his father. He married Roxiana, daughter of George and Polly (Brodock) Dextater, in 1835, and they have had three sons and three daughters, viz.: Mariette (Mrs. J. J. Stillman) and George D., of Adams; Antoinette (Mrs. D. P. Fairbanks), of Oswego; Emmett B., of Nebraska; Charles C., of Adams; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Mr. Cooper was a prosperous farmer and once owned 640 acres of land, 100 cows, and 1,200 sheep. He built the Cooper House block. Charles C. Cooper, born August 12, 1848, lived in this town and kept the Cooper House. He married Henriette S., daughter of Nathaniel and Juliette (Schnyder) Louis, in 1878, and they have two daughters—Clara E., born December 7, 1874, and Florence E., born December 2, 1876. Mr. Charles C. Cooper and his father reside in this town on road 64.

Saunders B. Chapman was born in Westerlo, R. I., in 1804. When three months old his parents brought him to Northern New York. He married Elizabeth Lauphire in 1834, and they had three daughters, viz.: Mary E. (Mrs. John Williams), of Adams; Susan M., who died at the age of 23 years; and Elvira M., who died at the age of nine years. Mr. Chapman is a farmer, and resides on road 26 in this town.

Titus Bassett was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1781, and in 1804 removed to Adams, where he died in 1867. He married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Warriner, and their children were Harvey, Marvin, Marvin, 2d, of Oswego, and Laura, of Adams. Harvey Bassett was born in Adams in 1819, and here learned the hatters' trade. He married Jane, daughter of Abram and Leah (Van Buskirk) Onderkirk, in 1843, by whom he had a daughter, Sarah Jane, who was born in 1842 and died in 1854, and a son, Daniel D., who was born in 1844. He died in 1856. Daniel D., who learned the printers' trade, served in the First N. Y. Vet. Cav. until the close of the war. He married Angerese, daughter of John and Mary (McGovern) Foley, of Ellisburgh, in 1866, by whom he has had a son and a daughter, viz.: Lena R., who died February 14, 1883, aged 15 years, and Floyd H., born May 4, 1873. Mr. Bassett is foreman of the *Journal* printing office in Adams village, and resides on Clay street.

Heman Colton, son of John, was born in Oswego County in 1787. At the age of 19 years he came to Adams and worked at clearing land, and soon saved enough from his earnings to purchase a farm of 163 acres, which is now a part of the present Colton farm in the northern part of the town. He married Lucina, daughter of Israel and Mary (Calkins) Warriner, by whom he had two sons and six daughters, viz.: Emily, Heman, Child, Chauncey, Mary, Julia Ann, Marie A., and Emily M. Chauncey Colton was born in this town in 1817, and was reared upon a farm. He married Angeline R., daughter of Roger and Lydia (Perry) Read, in 1833, and they had a son and two daughters, viz.: Emily L. (Mrs. Edward Rounds), Julia E. (Mrs. J. O. Brown), and Willis T. The latter was born January 1, 1855, and was educated at Hungerford Collegiate Institute. He married Martha, only daughter of Isaac Kellogg, September 18, 1878, and they have one son, Clifford, born June 30, 1884. Mr. Colton occupies the old homestead of 500 acres.

O. De Grasse Greene, the present county clerk, is a native of the town of Adams, where he was born in 1831. His parents, Thomas H. and Ann M. (Sweet) Greene, were married in Jefferson County and subsequently removed to Oswego County, and finally to Illinois. His father was a lawyer, and died in 1876, in Peoria, Ill. The subject of this sketch is a contractor and builder by trade, and has always resided in the town of Adams. He is a resident of Adams Center, where he still continues his business. Mr. Greene has served his town as supervisor for nine years. He was elected clerk of the county in 1885, and is now serving his second term.



Perley D. Stone, son of Jacob, married Harriet Kellogg, and in 1814 came to Adams and engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He also engaged in undertaking, in which business he continued for more than 50 years. He had born to him two sons and one daughter, viz.: Artimesia (Mrs. S. A. Muriam), of Rochester; Cyrus K., of Adams; and George D., of Winchendon, Mass. Cyrus K. Stone was born in Adams, May 13, 1825. When 14 years of age he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store at Oswego, and there remained several years. About 1850 he removed to Philadelphia and did an extensive business in publishing county, state, and city maps, and atlases. In 1861 he published a geographical atlas of Jefferson County. He subsequently returned to Adams and engaged as a dealer in coal, seeds, and produce. He married Susan, daughter of Capt. Richard Phillips, and they had three children, viz.: Elizabeth B. (Mrs. Dr. William H. Nickelson), of Adams; Mary C. (Mrs. William H. Gillman), also of Adams; and George P. Mr. Stone resides on Railroad street.

Fayette Stanley, born in 1816, was reared upon his father's farm. He married Caroline Sophia, daughter of Michael and Lucy (Beal) Huntington, September 6, 1849, by whom he had three daughters, viz.: Lucy Evangeline, born August 18, 1852, married Albert A. Robbins, September 21, 1873; Kate Esther, born August 9, 1854, married Dow B. York, in 1879; and Mary Elizabeth, born April 13, 1856, resides with her parents. Mr. Stanley is proprietor of the Smithville cheese factory, and resides on Maple street, in Smithville.

Herman Keep, with his wife, Dorothea Kent, and their children, Mary, Martha, and Henry, came to Adams about 1817, and located near the Center. After their removal to this town there was born to Mr. and Mrs. Keep one son, Bissell. Their daughter Mary married Wanton Kenyon and died in 1883. Martha married William Fuller and died in 1884. Henry married Emma A., daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, by whom he had a daughter, Emma G. (Mrs. Halsey), of New York city. Henry Keep died in 1869. His widow is Mrs. Judge Sly, of New York city.

Samuel Bond was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1793. At the age of 18 years he removed to Keene, N. H., and learned the cabinetmakers' trade, and there remained five years. He then removed to Whitestown, N. Y., and two years later located in Adams, where he went into partnership with Perley D. Stone in the cabinetmaking business. Having experienced religion in early life he labored faithfully in his Master's vineyard, and was familiarly known as "Father Bond." He was for 49 years elder of the Presbyterian Church in Adams, and died in February, 1870. He married Rosaline Fisher, of Keene, N. H., and they reared three sons and two daughters, viz.: Samuel Newel, of Adams; George W., of Syracuse; Ellen (Mrs. Benjamin Randall), of Chicago; David, who became a minister of the gospel and settled in Peckskill, where he died after one month's service; and Mary (Mrs. M. C. Potter), of Lyle, Minn. Samuel N. Bond was born in Adams in 1820. He became a clerk with J. H. Whipple, and subsequently engaged in mercantile business. He married Elizabeth C., daughter of Peter and Lorany (Blackstone) Dextater, in 1847, by whom he has one daughter, Lillian D. (Mrs. Joseph Atwell), of Watertown. Mr. Bond has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder for 30 years. He is now a general merchant in Adams and resides on Church street.

Joseph Ripley, son of Abram and Roxey Ann (Webb) Ripley, was born in Massachusetts and located in Adams early in the present century, and engaged in farming. Of his seven children, Eunice married Eaton North, of Rodman; Orrin resides in Adams; Rachel married Asa Knight, of Sandy Creek; Laura married David Duncan, of Adams; William and Rufus died in this town; Pamela married Ephraim Kendall and also died here. Rufus Ripley was born in Adams in 1817, and was reared upon a farm. He was educated at Hungerford (now Adams) Collegiate Institute, and subsequently was engaged in the grocery and bakery business in Michigan, until 1840, when he returned to this town. He married Veruelia E., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gordon) Wells, November 14, 1840, and they had a son and two daughters, namely: Adelbert D., of Adams; Alice Jane, who died in infancy; and Emma E., born May 29, 1845, who died April 3, 1892. Mr. Ripley was at different times a farmer, a boot and shoe dealer, and a furniture dealer. He died June 25, 1883, respected by all. Adelbert D. Ripley was born November 25, 1841, and engaged in business with his father. He married Clara Amanda, daughter of William H. and Clertissa (Averil) Gray, July 8, 1867, and they had a son and three daughters, namely: Mary E., born December 5, 1870; Nellie G., born December 23, 1874; Alice M., born November 25, 1876; and Rufus W., born February 5, 1879. His



wife died suddenly, of heart disease, June 2, 1887. In 1866 Mr. Ripley engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and in 1834 built the Ripley block. He resides in Adams village on North Main street.

Daniel Stanley, son of Jonathan, was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1775, and about 1804 removed to Rutland, in this county. He married, first, Rebecca Taylor, in 1799, and their children were Sally (Mrs. Evelyn Williams), who died in Ohio in 1887, and Harriet (Mrs. Russell Phillips), who died in 1837. Mrs. Stanley died in 1805, and in 1809 he married Esther Scott, by whom he had five sons and three daughters, viz.: John M., of Adams; Rebecca A. (Mrs. F. B. Holter), deceased; Fayette, also of Adams; Alexander D., who died in 1885; Orestes M., Viola O. (Mrs. Asa Lyon), and Rollin S., also of Adams; and Ellen A., who died young. Daniel Stanley located in this town where Orestes M. now resides. Alexander D. Stanley, born in 1819, married Mary Benjamin, by whom he had three sons, viz.: De Forest, born in 1847; Charles B., born in 1852; and Homer D., born in 1859. De Forest, who was reared on a farm, married Florence A., daughter of Percival and Catharine (Walrath) Bullard, of Theresa, in 1871, by whom he has one son and two daughters, viz.: Frank B., born in 1875; Lillian P., born in 1879; and Mary C., born in 1886. Charles B. Stanley married Jennie, daughter of H. S. and Betsey (Snell) Howard, in 1889, and they have a daughter, Blanche, born in 1886. He is a hop grower and proprietor of the Valley Stock Farm, on road 20, where he breeds fine trotting horses.

Joseph Green, 2d, or "Dry Hill Joseph," as he was designated, was born in Berlin, Rensselaer County, February 26, 1765. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Wells Knyon, a Seventh Day Baptist, in 1803, and about 1806 located in Pinckney, Lewis County. His children were Wells K., born in 1807, died in Minnesota in 1887; Mary, who died young; Matthew S., who died in Lewis County in 1843; Eliza (Mrs. W. G. Quibell), born in 1815, now a resident of Adams Center; and Naomi (widow of James Witter), born in 1817, and Leonard R., who also reside in Adams Center. Joseph Green located in Rodman in 1814, and in 1818 came to this town. Leonard R. Green was born July 22, 1820. He married, first, Mary B. Potter, and second, Pearl C., daughter of Albert G. and Enetia Y. (Wheeler) Burdick, of De Ruyter, N. Y., in 1867, by whom he had children as follows: Mary E., born June 16, 1868, died April 3, 1872; Francis L., born August 18, 1869, now a student at Alfred University, class of '91; Bessie P., born December 29, 1875; and Sarah L., born November 4, 1881. Mr. Green is a farmer and resides on Railroad street, Adams Center.

Calvin Warriner, with his wife, Abiah, daughter of Roger and Lydia (Perry) Reed, came from Massachusetts and located in Adams about 1820. His children were Parley E. and Mary E. (Mrs. Eber L. Mansfield), of Iowa. Parley E., born on the homestead in 1827, was educated in the common schools and Jefferson County Institute. He married Sarah E., daughter of Moses L. and Demedley (Scott) Ward, in 1861, by whom he has had one son and three daughters, viz.: Jennie M., Thomas R., Frances S. (deceased), and Sarah A. Mr. Warriner is a farmer and resides on road 8, corner of 9.

John C. Fox, son of Samuel and Lucy (Williams) Fox, was born in Adams in 1821, and was educated at Adams Academy. He married Annis, daughter of Lorenzo and Virtue (Sheldon) Rhodes, September 6, 1846, by whom he had two sons, viz.: John J., who was born June 17, 1860, and died January 13, 1867; and William E., born November 29, 1864. The latter was educated at Adams Collegiate Institute, graduating with the class of 1882. He engaged as a clerk in the drug store of W. H. Withington, of Adams, and in January, 1888, purchased the business, which he still continues. John C. Fox died February 15, 1872. His widow and son William E. reside in Adams, on Factory street.

Robert Muzzy, son of Captain Robert Muzzy, removed with his father from Dublin, N. H., when a boy, first locating in Richland, N. Y., and subsequently in Adams. He married Henriette Boyden, of Guilford, in 1827, and they had four sons, Alvan, born in 1828, now a resident of Illinois; Francis M. and Joseph B., of Adams; and Lester, of Henderson. Joseph B., born in 1832, married, first, Henriette L., daughter of Harry and Lucinda (Close) Coon, in 1859, by whom he had children as follows: Robert H., of Kansas; Byron J., John B., and Henriette L. His first wife died in 1875 and in 1896 he married Sophia K., daughter of Ambrose and Eveline Hall, by whom he has two children, Bolla J. and Elvan B. Mr. Muzzy is a chessmaker and farmer, and resides in this town on road 13.

Henry B. Whipple, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, is a native of Adams, where



he was born February 15, 1822. The eldest son of John H. Whipple, an early merchant here. Henry B. was also in early life a merchant and a politician; but loving the church and believing his duty lay in the ministry, he gave up a business life and began preparation for his life work. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders, and after pursuing a course of theological studies was ordained a deacon on August 17, 1849, in Trinity Church, Geneva, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D. His first charge was Zion Episcopal Church in Rome, N. Y., in 1849. On July 15, 1850, Rev. Mr. Whipple was ordained priest in Sackets Harbor by Bishop De Lancey. In 1857 he left Rome to assume the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Communion in Chicago. He was chosen bishop of Minnesota on June 30, 1859, and was consecrated in St. James's Church, Richmond, Va., October 13, 1859.

Newton M. Wardwell, son of Daniel and Hetty (Mann) Wardwell, was born in 1821. He clerked in his father's store for many years, and for several years was engaged in the hardware business in Rome, N. Y. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Union army as commissary, with the rank of captain, and was subsequently brevetted major, serving two years. After his return from the war he engaged in the malt business in Adams. He married Elizabeth R., daughter of Frederick W. Jones and granddaughter of David Smith, in 1843, and they had six children, namely: Julia E. (Mrs. Clark Kellogg), of Adams; Frederick W., who died in Utica in 1881; Emma, who married W. H. Kimball, of Canton, N. Y.; Charles H., of Adams; Henry D., who died in 1885; and Robert D., of Chicago. Mrs. Wardwell died in 1857. N. M. Wardwell & Son are now extensively engaged in the malting business in Adams. Charles H. Wardwell, born in 1855, married Ella M. Dwight, and they had three sons, C. Dwight, Frederick N., and Arthur K. C. Dwight died June 9, 1889, aged nine years. Mr. Wardwell is a wholesale seed grower and maltster, and resides on Spring street in Adams village.

Albert Rice, son of Jason, was born in 1806, and when quite young located in Watertown. In early manhood he became interested in military affairs, and passed through the different ranks to that of general, which office he filled with honor and ability. He was a worthy citizen, a loving husband and father, and a faithful friend. He married, first, Rebecca, daughter of Dea. Jonathan Davis, by whom he had two sons, Jason and George. His second wife was a sister of his first wife and they had six daughters, namely: May E., Jennette E., Alice A., Carrie R., Ella A., and Mary E. The latter married Alton M. Sanford and occupies the old homestead on road 6, corner 25.

Samuel Fuller, with his wife, Ann Phillips, came to Adams in 1830 and located on the farm now occupied by Harrison Fuller. William, son of Samuel, was born in 1813, and died in Adams in 1885. He married Martha, daughter of Heman and Dorothea (Kent) Keep, of this town, September 10, 1837, who died in 1881. Their children were one son and three daughters, viz.: Mary (Mrs. John Smith) and Harrison, of this town; Diana L., who died in 1863, aged 12 years; and Annettie, who died in 1862, aged four years. Harrison Fuller, born in 1845, was educated at Union Academy. He married Ella, daughter of David F. and Mary A. (Eggabroad) Snell, of Watertown, in 1865, and they have one daughter, Mattie Naomi, born February 26, 1881. Mr. Fuller is an extensive farmer and resides on road 34.

Jesse Maxson, son of Paul and Susan (Stillman) Maxson, was born in Westerly, R. I., in 1791. At the age of 15 years he removed to Berlin, N. Y., where he married Betsey, daughter of Christopher and Tabitha (Arnold) Brown, by whom he had two sons and five daughters, viz.: Britta L., Esther (Mrs. George Millard), Christopher B., Paul S., and Angenette (Mrs. Isaac Kellogg), of Adams, and Alma and Louisa (Mrs. L. D. Green), deceased. Paul S. Maxson born in Adams, was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenters' trade, at which he worked for 12 years. He married Amy L., daughter of Ora and Sophronia (Le Valley) Gould, in 1851, by whom he has one son, Edgar C. Mr. Maxson is proprietor of Maxson cheese factory, and is also a farmer on road 29. His son Edgar C. married Nellie White and they have one son, Henry P., born in 1880.

Calvin C. Totman, son of Thomas and Rachel (Rice) Totman, was born in Massachusetts in 1793, and when quite young removed with his parents to Washington County, N. Y. He was active and ambitious, and early turned his attention to farming. He married Charlotte, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Eggleston) Washburn, in 1817, and she died in 1874. Soon after his marriage his house was burned and he lost all his household goods. He then removed to Lorraine, in 1818, and located on a farm of 300 acres known as the "Totman Gulf." His



children were Relief (Mrs. Isaac Washburn); Eliza (Mrs. John Trafton), of Ontario County, N. Y.; Lottie (Mrs. Parley Brown), of Minnesota; Sarah E. (Mrs. Joseph Heath), of Ellisburgh; Calvin Munroe and Laura J. (Mrs. A. B. Gilbert), of this town. Mr. Totman bought the hotel in Adams, and his hospitality became known in all the country round about. He conducted the hotel for more than 20 years, when failing health necessitated his retirement. He died September 4, 1884. Calvin Munroe, born in 1830, spent his early life in Adams. He married Ursula, daughter of Dea. Clark and Peda (Robbins) Wilder, in 1854, by whom he had a son, Freddie M., who died in 1862, and three daughters, viz.: Kittie Adelle Hill, Caddie Estelle Wilder, and Birdie Belle Robbins. Isaac Washburn, father of Mrs. Calvin C. Totman, born in 1809, was reared upon a farm in Exeter, Otsego County. He married Relief M. Totman, widow of Thomas Furgerson, in 1852, who survives him, and resides on Church street, in Adams village.

Jacob Brimmer, son of Jacob and Sarah Brimmer, was born in Petersburg, N. Y., in 1804, and was reared upon a farm. He married Matilda, daughter of Peleg and Hannah (Peckham) Saunders, in 1831, and in 1834 located in Adams, in the Thomas settlement. He had four sons and four daughters, viz.: Jacob, who resides in Illinois; Dennis, who died young; Nathan, who also resides in Illinois; Electa D., who married Lewis D. Green, who died in Berlin, N. Y., in 1883; Mary (Mrs. George Bull), who resides in Rural Hill, in the town of Ellisburgh; Matilda (Mrs. Porter J. Green), of Illinois; Ambrose, who resides in Belleville, N. Y.; Sarah E. (Mrs. James L. Packer), who died in Missouri in 1885. Mr. Brimmer died in Adams, February 4, 1887. His widow and daughter, Electa D. (Mrs. L. D. Green), reside on Prospect Hill, North Main street, in Adams village.

Giles Parker, son of Cratus and Olive (Fuller) Parker, was born in Watertown in 1812, and about 1835 came to Adams and located on the farm now occupied by Royal Fuller. He married Rhoda, daughter of Samuel Fuller, February 7, 1836, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, viz.: Maryette, born in 1838, died in 1844; Frances, born in 1843, died in 1845; Livingstone, born in 1845, who resides in Wisconsin; Newton M., who was born August 15, 1847; Diana C., born in 1850, died in 1851; and Samuel F., born in 1853, who resides in Rodman.

Isaac Rogers, with his wife, Rhoda Chase, came from Hoosick, N. Y., to Adams, about 1835, and located on the farm now occupied by Elisha Rogers. Of his children, Elisha, born in 1797, married, first, Eunice Nichols, and second, Hannah, daughter of Blenheras-ett and Nancy (Robinson) Cronk. His children were Elisha and Eunice (Mrs. Fred Hodges), of Adams; Libbie, who died at the age of six years; and David, who died in infancy. Elisha Rogers, 1st, died in 1833. Elisha, Jr., born in 1809, married Cornelia, daughter of William and Amelia (Allen) Spink, in 1879, by whom he has four children, viz.: Isaac, Maud, Edward, and Roger. Mr. Rogers is a farmer, and resides on the homestead on road 47 in this town.

Samuel Davis was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1769, and about 1808 located in Redfield, Oswego County, N. Y. He married Eunice Hinman, by whom he had one son and five daughters, viz.: Eliza A. (Mrs. Nathan Cook); Sarah A. (Mrs. Archibald Barrett); Eunice (Mrs. G. W. Clark), of Wisconsin; Emily D. (Mrs. David Malloy), of Adams; Lucy Ann (Mrs. Rufus Petrie), also of Adams; and Samuel. The latter, born in 1821, came to Adams in 1835. He married, first, Lucinda Harrington, in 1847, and second, Emma P., daughter of Hamilton and Malvina (Richards) Dickinson, by whom he had two children, viz.: Grant W., born in 1868, and Viola Lucia, born in 1870. His wife died in 1875, and for his third wife he married Lucy M., daughter of Alva and Olive (Taylor) Stevens, November 18, 1875. Mr. Davis is a farmer on road 37, near Adams Center.

Thomas P. Saunders was born in Petersburg, N. Y., in 1821, and in 1836 came to Adams. He was educated at Deleville, N. Y., studied law with Judge William C. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He has been extensively engaged in building in Adams, and also in lumbering and farming. He married Lorana D., daughter of Andrew and Sally (Crane) Blackstone, in 1859, and they have an adopted daughter, Rena L. Mr. Saunders resides on Church street, in Adams.

Charles H. Babcock, son of Russell and Lucinda (Meyers) Babcock, was born in Scott, N. Y., in 1832. At the age of 18 years he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and joiner. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 67th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and subsequently re-enlisted in Co. H, 13th Vet. Vols. of Wisconsin. He participated in the battle of Fair Oaks and many others,



and served to the close of the war. He married Caroline C., daughter of Benjamin T. and Polly (Sweet) Lee, in 1865, and soon after engaged in the flouring business in Allegany County. In 1870 he located in Adams, where he has since worked at his trade. He has one son and one daughter, viz.: Benjamin C., born in 1866, now a resident of Heunstead, and Dora Mabel, born in 1869. Mr. Babcock resides on School street, in Adams Center.

Henry H. Comins, son of James and Alletta (Munn) Comins, was born in Jefferson County in 1814, and was reared upon a farm. He married Nancy, daughter of John and Grata (Ashley) Merriam, of Adams, in 1810, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Francis M., born in 1811, who resides in Adams; George H., also of Adams; Wright N., of Illinois; and Caroline M., who died young. Mr. Comins located in Adams in 1837, and engaged in staging and farming. George H., born in 1843, was reared upon a farm and subsequently learned the carpenters' trade. He married Sarah, daughter of L. J. and Sarah (Dudley) Burr, of Watertown, in 1881, by whom he has a son, Carlton B., born in 1885. George H. and his father reside in Adams on Cemetery street.

Sylvanus Lockwood was born in Vermont in 1796, whence he removed to Rural Hill, in Ellsburgh, in 1823. He married Martha, daughter of Caleb and Azuba (Cooley) Lyman, of Lorraine, in 1823. He was a farmer and died in 1841. They had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Abigail (Mrs. Albert Ingalls), who died in Wisconsin in 1878; Daniel B., who resides in Adams; and Sylvanus L., of Maine. Daniel B. Lockwood was born September 9, 1828, and spent his early life upon a farm. He married Annette, daughter of Edmund and Charlotte (Dickinson) Ingalls, May 21, 1848, by whom he has two daughters, viz.: Ella L. (Mrs. Orlando Wright) and Martha A. (Mrs. Arthur B. Hinson), of Adams. Mr. Lockwood is a farmer and liveryman, and resides on South Main street.

Austin Pratt Hale, son of Stephen and Sally (Maynard) Hale, was born in Colerain, Franklin County, Mass., April 27, 1812. He studied medicine with Dr. Ash, of Frankfort, N. Y., was associated with Dr. Samuel Douglass and practiced at Sandy Creek, N. Y., and in 1840 located at Adams Center. He married Hannah K., daughter of Dea. Amos and Hannah (Hinnan-Griswold) Kent, of Redfield, Oswego County, December 5, 1843, by whom he had one son, Austin K. Dr. Hale practiced his profession at Adams Center until 1863, when he removed to Adams village. He possessed a genial disposition, and died December 2, 1878, respected by all who knew him. His widow resides on Park street, in Adams village. Austin K. Hale was born in 1850. He studied medicine with his father and graduated from the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1874. He married Eudora, daughter of Andrew and Angeline (Morrell) De Forest, in 1874, and they have one daughter, Mary L., born in 1875. Dr. Hale has an extensive practice, and is located on Park street, in Adams village.

Isaac Saunders, son of Isaac, married Watie, daughter of William and Penelope (Gardner) Hiscock. Their son Isaac was born in Petersburg, N. Y., September 9, 1812, and was reared upon a farm. He married Martha A., daughter of Ezra S. and Sarah (Maxon) Holmes, of Petersburg, in 1835, and soon after removed to Troy, N. Y., and engaged in the grocery business. In 1841 he came to this town and built a flax-mill on the creek about two and one-half miles below Adams village. In 1850 he went to California, and in 1851 returned and engaged in fishing on the lake, in which business he continued 28 years. In 1864, after the death of his father, he bought the homestead on which he now resides, on road 52. He had born to him five sons, viz.: Charles H., of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Isaac, who resides in Adams village; Ezra S. H., who lives with his father on the homestead; and Alfred F. and Thomas F. (twins), who were born May 4, 1853, and were educated at Hungerford Collegiate Institute. They studied law, and were admitted to the bar, Albert F. at Buffalo, June 13, 1879, and Thomas F. at Syracuse, in January, 1880. They are partners in the practice of law, and are located on Church street, in Adams village.

William L. Hunt removed from Massachusetts to Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1813. He married Betsey Calkins, and they had ten children, viz.: William, Polly, Betsey, Elijah, Hattie, Almira, Isaac L., Jacob (now a physician in Utica), Luther, and Ward W. He was a tanner and currier and farmer, and died in 1843. His son Ward W., born in 1817, graduated from Hamilton College in 1844, taught school several terms, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, in which profession he did efficient service for more than 30 years, when failing health compelled him to retire. He married, first, Chrissa, daughter of David and Betsey (Adams) Smith, of Adams, in 1845, who bore him a son, William, now a



Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and a daughter, Clarissa, who died young. Mrs. Hunt died in 1848, and for his second wife he married, in 1839, Elizabeth A. Smith, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, of whom Frances A., Frederick, and Arthur died young, and Frances E. and Edward S. reside in this town. Mr. Hunt died in Adams, September 7, 1889, aged 72 years, six months, and 23 days. Edward S., born in 1860, attended Hungerford Collegiate Institute in 1876, '77, and '78, and Syracuse University from 1879 to 1883. He studied law with L. E. Pruyne, of Adams, in 1883, and with C. D. Adams, of Utica, in 1884-85, was admitted to the bar in November, 1885, and is now practicing his profession in Adams village.

Isaac L. Hunt, son of William L. and Betsey (Calkins) Hunt, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., December 5, 1803. In 1813 he removed to Westmoreland with his parents. He was educated at Clinton and Cazenovia academies, and taught in the last mentioned school, including the divinity department, in 1832, '33, and '34, and in the last named year entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Lowell, N. Y., in which profession he has since done faithful work. In 1846 he became presiding elder, which position he filled for eight years. He also held that office in 1862, '63, and '64. July 31, 1839, he married Mary, daughter of David and Betsey (Adams) Smith, who bore him one son and two daughters, viz.: Mary, born August 2, 1840, Isaac W., and Almira L., who died young. His wife died in 1843, and in 1844 he married, for his second wife, Judith, daughter of Cornelius and Hannah (Coons) Lamberson, of Salisbury, Herkimer County, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Cornelius W., who died in infancy; Harriet R., who married Rev. Wells E. Reynolds; Elou, Isaac L., of Adams; Helen Octavia; and Ida J., who died young. Some years ago Mr. Hunt located permanently in Adams. He possessed a strong physical organization and great mental vigor, which enabled him to perform an immense amount of labor in his Master's vineyard. No matter how inclement the weather, he was always at his post. There are probably few ministers living who have traveled more miles or preached more sermons than "Father" Hunt.

Abram Green, from Connecticut, married Anna Bass, in 1793, and they had nine children, viz.: Stephen, who died in Ohio in 1833; Isaac; Cyrena (Mrs. Asa Copeland), who also died in Ohio; Zerah (Mrs. Samuel Putnam), who died in Clayton; Servalla (Mrs. Able Tucker), who died in the town of Orleans; Abram, who died in Rodman; Ephraim, who died in Salt Lake City, Utah; Winslow, who died in Adams in 1881; and Nancy, who married William Rosa, of Watertown. Abram Green, born in 1804, located in Rodman with his parents when two years of age. He married Lucy, daughter of Charles and Cynthia (Pease) Cook, in 1833, by whom he had two children, viz.: Alma A. (Mrs. A. R. Cornwell), of Lorraine, and Charles A. The latter was born January 22, 1837, was reared upon his father's farm, and was educated at Union Academy, at B. Levell. He married Matilda Elizabeth, daughter of Lorenzo and Aurilla (Jones) Green, January 17, 1866, by whom he has two daughters, viz.: Grace Lucy, born March 20, 1869, a student at Adams Collegiate Institute, and Nora H., also a student in the same school. Abram Green died August 3, 1876. Charles A. owns the homestead in Rodman, but has retired from farm life and resides on Church street, in Adams village.

T. V. Maxon, son of Joseph S. and Elizabeth (Vars) Maxon, was born in Petersburg, N. Y., March 26, 1823, and was reared upon a farm. He married Alma A., daughter of Benjamin and Maria (Jones) Hull, in 1849, and soon after moved to this town and located on road 59. He had born to him two daughters, viz.: Maria E. (Mrs. W. S. Tift), of Buffalo, and Helen H. (Mrs. William W. Hart). Mrs. Maxon died in 1863. Mr. Maxon is a wholesale seed grower and breeder of Percheron horses and Jersey cattle.

Albert G. Thomas, son of John, was born in Vermont in 1819, and about 1850 came to Adams and located on the farm now occupied by his son Eli S. He married Nancy Shelding, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, of whom Albert M. and Eli S. reside in this town, and Eddie P. in Kansas. Eli S., born in 1860, married Anna, daughter of Garret and Josephine (Simmons) Palmer, in 1889, and they have one daughter, Maude Lillian, born in 1883.

John J. Stillman, son of John and Mary (Enos) Stillman, was born in Unadilla Forks, N. Y., in 1836. He became a clerk and subsequently engaged in business for himself in Rome, N. Y. About 1879 he came to Adams and was employed as clerk in J. H. Whipple's store. He married Mariette, daughter of George and Roxana (Doxtater) Cooper, in 1868, and they have two daughters, viz.: Henrietta, a student in Adams Collegiate Institute, class of 1889, and Grace C., who resides at home.



Martin E. Dealing, son of Benjamin D. and Sarah S. (Green) Dealing, was born in 1847, and in 1861 came with his parents to Adams. August 15, 1864, when only 17 years of age, he enlisted in Co. C, 186th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and served to the close of the war. He returned to Adams and engaged in the grocery business, and also worked at the carpenters' trade. In 1882, with his father, he built the mills now occupied as grist, turning, and cider-mills. Mr. Dealing married Charlotte E., daughter of Moses and Sarah E. (Munson) Keller, in 1866, by whom he has five children, viz.: Lulu, a school teacher, Lillian L., Clinton, Ina E., and Alice Belle.

Alfred H. York, son of Stephen and Artemesia (Fletcher) York, born in Adams, followed the dual occupation of carpenter and farmer. He married Betsey T., daughter of Elijah and Mabel (Thomson) Harrington, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, of whom two died in infancy; Stephen H. was born August 24, 1851, graduated from the New York Medical University, and now resides in California; Dow B. resides in Smithville; Hattie married, first, George Cooley, by whom she had two daughters, Mabel and Alice, and second, John Hock, and now resides in Colorado. Dow B. York, born October 17, 1853, was reared upon a farm, and was educated in Union Academy, at Belleville. He married Katie S., daughter of La Fayette and Caroline (Hunting) Stanley, November 2, 1873, and they have two daughters, Florence Stanley, born October 16, 1874, and Marion Fay, born October 20, 1881. Mr. York is postmaster at Smithville and resides on Maple street.

Leonard Wheeler, who served his country faithfully during the whole of the Revolutionary war, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1755. He reared a family of 12 children, most of whom came to Jefferson County and located in the town of Lorraine, about 1816, and together took up a large tract of land. Eli died at Port Ontario; James died in Adams in 1863; Charlotte died in Adams in 1880; David died on the homestead at the age of 32 years; Mary (Mrs. Willard Wilder) died in Sandy Creek; Nancy died soon after attaining maturity. Deacon James Wheeler, born in 1800, located in Lorraine, and about 1852 removed to Adams, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe trade until his death, in 1863. He married Celinda, daughter of Nehemiah and Sarah (Henry) Tucker, born in 1822, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Samatha S., deceased; William H., who resides in Adams; Ashley H. and Freeman, who reside in Illinois; Catharine S., who died in Minnesota; Daniel, who served in the late war and was killed in the battle of Lookout Mountain, in 1863; and Celinda (Mrs. Foster Thomson), who resides in Adams. Mrs. Wheeler, who was a lineal descendant of Patrick Henry, died in 1879. William H. Wheeler, mentioned above, was born in Lorraine, August 17, 1824. He was reared upon a farm, and at the age of 22 years went west and taught school. In 1849 he came to Adams and engaged in the trade of carpenter and builder and dealer in lumber. He married, first, Sarah E. Wright in 1849. Their two children are deceased, and his wife died in 1863. For his second wife he married, in 1856, Innocent, daughter of Manning Blackstone, by whom he had a daughter, Clara Blackstone Wheeler, born in 1863. The latter was educated at Hungerford Collegiate Institute and in the art school in Syracuse. She was also a student in the Art League, in New York city, and became quite proficient in water colors, oil portraits, and crayons. She died September 9, 1886, just as her hopes were brightest. Mr. Wheeler's second wife died in 1864, and for his third wife he married, in 1868, Annie, daughter of Nelson Green. He has been president of Adams village, and has been extensively engaged in building in Watertown, Adams, and in other villages. Daniel Wheeler, who was born in Lorraine, married Maria Gould, by whom he had six children. His son Judson was born in Lorraine, and at the age of 19 years went to California, where he amassed a large fortune, and where he now resides, in Placer County. Arvilla Wheeler married G. E. Penney and they have one son and two daughters, and reside at Ottawa, Ill.

Captain W. A. Collins, son of John and Elizabeth (Mumery) Collins, was born in the parish of Saltwood, Kent, England, in 1814. In youth he was apprenticed; but not liking the situation he ran away when 14 years old and went to sea, and for 20 years followed a seafaring life. He then came to America and was a sailor on the great lakes till near the close of his life. In 1853 he married Almira W. Wiles, and located in the village of Smithville. He invented the Collins elastic truss, and also a medical compound, which his widow is still engaged in manufacturing, at Smithville. Mr. Collins died January 9, 1886.

James Hammond, son of Elnathan and Clarissa (Perrigo) Hammond, was born in Vermont, whence he removed to Adams when a young man, and learned the coopers' trade.



He married Lois, daughter of John Sargent, and six children were born to them, namely: Edwin M., of Adams Center; Sarah R. (Mrs. Solomon Sidmore), of Rodman; Clark and Lincoln, who died in infancy; and Willis H. and Lewis G., of Syracuse. Edwin M. Hammond was born in Adams Center in 1850, and when 26 years of age engaged in railroading. He married Nellie H., daughter of Leonard and Lydia (Dual) Smith, in 1875, by whom he had a daughter, Lois Blanche, born September 19, 1878. His wife died in April, 1879. For his second wife he married, November 16, 1887, Nettie R., daughter of Stephen and Sarah Jane (Grammons) Irons, of Adams.

Gardner Towle, son of Perley, was born in Vermont, and when a young man located in the town of Ellisburgh and learned the masons' trade. About 1830 he took up a large tract of land in Lorraine and there built a saw-mill. He married Desire Spink, of Ellisburgh, and they had four children, of whom Ira N. and Gardner, Jr., reside in Lorraine. The latter married Electa, daughter of William McAuley, in 1852, and they reared four sons and four daughters, of whom Ernest E., Nathaniel, and Perley reside in this town. Ernest E. Towle was born November 2, 1853. November 24, 1886, he married Eda P., daughter of Frank and Polly (Turney) Fellows. He learned the marble and granite business in New York city, and is now engaged in that business in Adams village.

Charles H. Andrus, son of Ira and Melinda (Taft) Andrus, was born in 1890, and was reared upon a farm. He married Theresa L., daughter of Archibald and Sarah A. (Davis) Barritt, in 1859, and they had one son and three daughters, namely: Frances E., who married William H. Potter, in 1879, and has three daughters, Cora M., Minnie A., and Frances T.; Edelle H., who died young; and Nellie L., who married Jay S. Armstrong and has a son, Frank G. Mr. Andrus is proprietor of a livery stable, and owns the Andrus block in Adams village.

George Potter, son of George and Mary (Stillman) Potter, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., in 1799. He followed the occupations of carpenter and joiner, carriagemaker, and farmer. About 1818 he emigrated to Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y. He married Eliza, daughter of Deacon Samuel P. and Polly (Stillman) Burdick, in 1823, by whom he had children as follows: Charles, of Plainfield, N. J.; Mary B. (Mrs. L. R. Green), who died in Adams Center; Dr. Correll D., who resides in Adams Center; Delia (Mrs. George W. Gardner), also of Adams Center; and Emeline (Mrs. N. L. Burdick), who died in West Edmeston, Otsego County. Correll D. Potter was born in West Edmeston in 1827. He was educated at Adams and Rodman Academy, and in 1849 graduated from the medical department of the University of New York. He practiced in the villages of East Rodman, South Rutland, and Adams, and in 1853 located in Adams Center, where he still resides. He married Electra, daughter of David and Sally (Sedgewick) Ayres, in 1855, and they have adopted three children, viz.: Susie, Evadne, and William D. Ayres, children of Daniel and grandchildren of David Ayres. Dr. Potter was appointed postmaster in 1861, and continued in office fourteen years. He also conducted a drug store. In 1871 he originated the idea and commenced the manufacture of handy package dyes. In 1882 he became associate editor of *Outlook*, *Sabbath Quarterly*, and *Light of Home*.

Mark Marriott, son of John, was born in England in 1801. He married Ann Nunn, immigrated to America in 1830, and in 1831 located in Rome, N. Y. Of his seven sons and four daughters, one son, Morris, was born in 1830, and at the age of 19 years was apprenticed to the blacksmiths' trade. He settled in Adams, and in 1854 married Harriet Grover, who bore him four children—Leola, Charles A., Ada G., and Alice I. His wife died in 1862, and for his second wife he married, in 1864, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Elias and Betsey (Clark) Jennings, by whom he has four sons and two daughters, viz.: Eugene A., born in 1867; Brayton L., born in 1867; Mary L., born in 1869; Harriet A., born in 1871; George M., born in 1874; and Fred B., born in 1877.

Matthew White and wife, Elizabeth (Given), emigrated to America from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1801, and their son, John G. White, was born on board the ship *Fair America*, on the passage over. John G. was left an orphan at the age of 13 years, and was apprenticed out to learn the printers' trade, at Albany. In 1823 he engaged in mercantile business, and became interested in the West India Mercantile Co. In 1825 he engaged in the malling business at Albany, in which he continued the remainder of his life. He was a successful business man and acquired a large fortune. He died April 16, 1889, in his 88th year.



In 1825 he married Hannah J., daughter of Elisha and Esther (Johnson) Putnam, and they had born to them 11 children—seven sons and four daughters. Rufus P. White, son of John G., was born in Albany, December 28, 1827. In his early years he assisted his father in the malt-bus business, and with his brother Matthew established a line of trading vessels between Albany and Philadelphia. In 1855 he came to Adams and engaged in the malting business, and built the malt-house at the depot, where he did an extensive business until 1876. In 1859 he bought Maple Grove Place, and engaged in breeding fine trotting horses. He married Caroline, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Mesick) Van Wormer, of Albany, in 1848, and they had two sons and four daughters, namely: John G., who died young; Kate B., who married S. A. Potter in 1877, and has a son, Rufus P.; Carrie, who married A. C. Northrup, and has three children; Sybelia L. (Mrs. R. B. Hungerford), of New York; Hannah J. and Florence A., who died in infancy; and Frank P., born in 1860, who married Lucinda Bennett in 1887. Mrs. White died in 1855, and for his second wife he married, May 21, 1859, Anna S., daughter of Henry W. North, and widow of Dr. W. C. Tracy, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jonathan Lamson, with his family of six sons and four daughters, located in the town of Lorraine in 1804, where he died in 1806. Job, son of Jonathan, was born in 1792 and died in 1868. He was reared upon a farm, became prominent in town affairs, and was a member of the legislature in 1813. He married Amanda Steadman, of Lorraine. Of their seven children, only two, Malvina (Mrs. A. F. Thornton), of Columbus, Ohio, and Daniel W., who was born in Lorraine in 1833, are living. The latter was reared upon a farm, and in 1866 married Francis C., daughter of Thomas and Esther (Green) Wood, by whom he has one daughter, Jennie L., who married P. D. Aldrich, a professor of music in the University of Boston. Mr. Lamson came to Adams in 1858, and was engaged in the boot and shoe business for 13 years. He now conducts a meat market.

George Frasier and wife, Caroline, of Scotch descent, located in Hounsfield about 1815. He was a seafaring man, and for many years a captain on the great lakes, where he lost his life. Of his children, William V., a ship carpenter, died in Sacramento, Cal. George, born in Hounsfield, November 16, 1818, was reared upon a farm, learned the milling business, and in 1842 purchased a grist-mill in the town of Philadelphia, in this county, and there remained in the milling and mercantile business about 18 years. He came to Adams in 1860 and purchased a grist and saw-mill, which business he conducted until about 1878. In 1879 he bought the flouring-mill at Brownville, and in 1883 purchased the woolen factory property at the same place, both of which he has since disposed of. He owns farms aggregating 849 acres. He married, first, in 1840, Sophia R., daughter of David and Relief (Root) Wilder, who died in 1869. For his second wife he married Cinderella, daughter of Truman and Eunice (Witter) Root, May 21, 1872, by whom he has a son, George H. H., born December 19, 1873. Mr. Frasier resides on Spring street, Adams village.

Austin H. Coughlan, son of George L. and Sarah (Waite) Coughlan, was born in Champion, N. Y., in 1817. In 1842 he married Jane Henry, who died in 1849. In 1852 he married Maria Sherwin, of Brattleboro, Vt., and soon after engaged in mercantile business in New York city. In 1869 he located in Adams, but continued his business in New York until 1874. His wife died in 1875, and the same year he married Helen N., daughter of Thomas A. and Vienna (Carr) Rice, and widow of H. H. Butterworth, by whom he has a son, George H., born in 1877. By his second wife he has a daughter, Mrs. W. R. Brown, of Adams. Mr. Coughlan has been an active member, trustee, and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a generous supporter of benevolent enterprises. His third wife, Helen, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, graduated from the academy in 1860, and became preceptress of Pulaski Academy, under the principalship of Harvey H. Butterworth, a graduate of Hamilton College, whom she married August 28, 1864. Mr. Butterworth died October 16th following. Mrs. Butterworth remained in Pulaski Academy two years, was preceptress of Hungerford Collegiate Institute in 1866-67, was in Fairfield from 1867 to 1870, when she again became preceptress of Hungerford Collegiate Institute, with Prof. Watkins as principal, which position she now occupies with Orlo B. Rhodes as principal.

Alfred A. Hodges, a native of Rodman, married Betsy Ann Freeman, by whom he had children as follows: Joshua F., who resides in Chicago; A. De Alton, who was drowned in the lake in 1879; Calvin A., of Adams Center; Mary J., who died at the age of nine years; Benjamin F., of Frankfort; Willie M., of Florida; Charles E., of Chicago; and Clark A. and

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM : THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

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Alva A., of Adams. Clark A. Hodges, born in 1862, married Eunice, daughter of L. H. and Hannah (Cronk) Perkins, in 1879, and their children are Lillie May, Amos, De Alton, Donald F., and Anna M. Mr. Hodges is a farmer in this town.

Joseph Bullock, a native of Guilford, Vt., married Abigail Avery, who bore him eight children, of whom Joseph, Jr., who was born in 1787, died in Ellipsisburgh, where he located in 1806. He married Nanny, daughter of Francis Furgerson, and they had eight daughters, viz.: Mary C., who married, first, Alfred Stearns, second, Darwin Sherwood, and third, John Briggs, and is now a widow and resides in this town; Eliza Ann, of Ellipsisburgh; Abbie A., who died in Ohio in 1836, aged eighteen years; Emma A. (Mrs. Samuel Stearns), of Medina, N. Y.; Julia (Mrs. H. Twadell), of Indiana; Lucy J. and Frances E., of Adams; and Sarah M., of Ellipsisburgh. Mr. Bullock was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He served in the War of 1812, participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor, and received a tract of land as a bounty. Lucy J. Bullock located in Adams Center in 1862, and engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business. In 1866 she removed to Adams village and engaged in the same business, which she still continues.

Seymour H. Pitcher, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Rice) Pitcher, was born April 18, 1826. He was reared upon a farm, and was educated at Lowville Academy. At the age of seventeen years he engaged as clerk with Baldwin & Wood, and at the age of 23 went to Illinois and engaged in farming, which he continued until 1863, when he came to Adams and bought a half interest in the Adams flouring-mill, of which he became sole owner in 1877. He married Clarinda, daughter of Levi and Martha (Gleason) Butterfield, who bore him a daughter, Carrie A. (Mrs. F. A. Brandy), and died in 1863. For his second wife he married Delia M., daughter of Whitfield Crane, who died in 1874. He married for his third wife Arvilla M., daughter of Truman and Eunice (Witter) Root, in 1875, by whom he has a son, H. Earl, born in 1883. Mr. Pitcher has been president of Adams village and trustee of the public schools. He is now doing an extensive milling business.

George D. Sullivan was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence County, in 1841. He learned the wagonmakers' trade, and in 1859 came to Adams Center. He enlisted in Co. C, 186th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and was in Hatch's Run, Petersburg, and other battles. He married Diadama E., daughter of Frank C. and Mary Ann (Moulton) Wilder, in 1862, and their children were Anna G., who died in 1877, aged fourteen years; George A., who died in infancy; Georgia A., born in 1875; and Willie A., born in 1877.

Myron D. Bunce, son of Henry and Olivia (Kellogg) Bunce, located upon a farm in Adams when a young man, and taught school in the town several terms. He married Sally, daughter of Walter and Miranda (Harrington) Blazier, of Adams, and they had two children, Frank H., of Rensselaer, and Walter G., of this town. The latter was born in Adams, July 3, 1866, and was educated at Adams Collegiate Institute. He engaged as clerk with W. C. & F. C. Bailey, and subsequently with H. C. & A. J. Green, and with C. E. Glazier, when he bought an interest in the business. He married Emma M., daughter of Chauncey L. and Emeline M. (Bates) Reed, November 29, 1888. C. L. Reed's family were Ida M. (Mrs. Charles Stoddy), George P., of Minnesota, Nellie C. (Mrs. B. A. Smith), Bert W., of California, Nellie A., who died in infancy, and Eunice May (Mrs. Walter G. Bunce).

Gilbert C. Pryor, son of Chauncey and Amanda (Bassett) Pryor, was born in Watertown in 1823, and was reared upon a farm. He married Margaret C., daughter of Lodwick Salisbury, of Theresa, and located in Adams. Mrs. Pryor died in April, 1885.

James E. Cook, son of James and Millie (Dickey) Cook, was born in Ellipsisburgh in 1830. He traveled and sold jewelry for three years, and for a like number of years was engaged in the grocery trade in Henderson. In 1865 he came to Adams, and with J. O. Brown engaged in the grocery trade, which was continued until 1873, when Mr. Cook withdrew and opened a grocery and crockery store, which business was sold to Babcock & Wright in 1889. In 1863 he married Mary Grant, by whom he has one daughter, Florelia W. (Mrs. Dr. C. W. Howard), of Watertown.

Hinckley J. Page, son of Luther and Sally (Jones) Page, was born in Fenner, Madison County, in 1823. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Florence, N. Y., and in 1835 located in Ellipsisburgh. He married Mary Frances Griffing, daughter of Ebenezer L. and Emily A. (Kellogg) Griffing, by whom he has a daughter, Fanny Georgiana, and a son, Charles H. Mr. Page is a farmer.



George Carpenter, son of George and Nancy (Dean) Carpenter, was born in Sandy Creek, N. Y., in 1838. He was reared upon a farm and subsequently learned the painters' trade, at which he worked in Belleville and Theresa, and in 1865 located in Adams. He married Lucia C., daughter of Ambrose and Narcissa A. (Burr) Potter, of this town, in 1866, by whom he has a daughter, Mary L., born in 1863, a student of music, and a son, Frank P., born in 1875.

Daniel Fawdry was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1810. He married Susannah Fox, in 1834, and the same year immigrated to America. He had born to him four sons and three daughters, viz.: Henry, of Albany, N. Y.; John, of Hounsfield; David, a physician, of Barnes Corners; Elizabeth (Mrs. Jackson Squires), of Adams; James, of Hounsfield; Mary Ann, of Adams; and Carrie. The latter married Walter B. Kenyon, in 1874, by whom she has had two sons, viz.: Frank H., who was born in 1875 and died May 4, 1883, and David D., born in 1880. Mr. Kenyon was born in 1852, and is a farmer in this town. Daniel Fawdry died in January, 1880, and his wife in December of the same year.

William H. Coon, of this town, son of William and Roxana (Wilcox) Coon, was born in the town of Henderson in 1846, and was reared upon a farm. He married Rosetta O., daughter of Paul and Hannah (Jones) Greene, in 1867, and they have a son, Clifford H., born July 2, 1872.

John Waite, a native of England, married Sarah Masters, by whom he had children as follows: William, Charlotte, George W., Sarah (Mrs. Philomena Jennings), Eliza (deceased), Levi, of Belleville, and Joseph, of Adams. George W. Waite, who was born in 1837, learned the tin-smiths' trade and engaged in the hardware business in Adams village, where he died in 1879. He married Anna, daughter of J. D. and Maria (Keller) Beyerle, by whom he had a son, Fred B., born in 1868, and a daughter, Flora M., born in 1874. Fred B. passed the Regents' examination when 12 years of age, graduated from Adams Collegiate Institute at the age of 15, and was a student in Hamilton College in the class of '88. January 28, 1888, Fred B. married Dora, daughter of John E. and Harriet H. (Daniels) Wilson.

Marquis D. Manville, born in this county in 1833, was educated in the district schools, and commenced the study of dentistry in 1860. He enlisted in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., as a musician, December 25, 1863, and served to the close of the war. After the war he established a dental business in Adams village, which he still continues. He married, first, Sarah M., daughter of Russell M. and Olivia (Smith) Jones, and after her decease Elizabeth M., daughter of J. L. Hall, who bore him two sons and one daughter, of whom George P., born in 1863, graduated from the New York College of Dentistry in 1886, and now resides in Camden, N. Y.

William Barney was a native of Guilford, Vt., whence he removed to Ellensburg about 1806. His children were William, Osborn, Norman, Jared, Calvin, Gracia, and Ruth Ann. Osborn was born in 1810, and was reared upon a farm. He married Lucy, daughter of Samuel Fish, who bore him four sons and two daughters, viz.: Bradley O., who resides in Belleville; Sewell A., of Adams; Emory O. and Lurissa, who died in Sandy Creek; William, who resides in Sandy Creek; and Angelina, who married William D. Sanford and died in 1864. Sewell A. Barney was born July 6, 1834. At the age of 10 years he commenced work for Norman Barney, at Belleville, finishing cabinet ware, where he remained about four years. He worked at farming several years, and later with his father at watch repairing. He had special instruction with H. K. Newcomb in watchmaking and engraving, and at the age of 21 years, in 1855, engaged in business for himself, in Sackets Harbor. He held the office of town clerk, in 1861, was appointed postmaster and held the office until 1866, when he removed to Adams. His wife, Harriet C., whom he married in 1858, bore him one son and three daughters, viz.: Alice Cornelia, who resides with her parents; Jennie Geraldine (Mrs. J. Herbert Van Slyke), who has a daughter, Bertha Marion, and resides in Adams; Louis S., born August 20, 1871; and Harriet E., born July 12, 1875.

Albert G. Glass, son of Lorenzo and Sophia (Greenley) Glass, was born in Watertown in 1840, and was reared upon a farm. He married Alzina K., daughter of Samuel and Lueretia (Green) Crosby, in 1861, by whom he has had children as follows: Virgil A., born in 1867, died in 1872; Rosa E.; Henry C., born in 1873; and Rena A., born in 1880. Mr. Glass came to this town in the spring of 1866, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Adams Center in the spring of 1884. He enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. Vols., and served to the close of the war.

Luftus J. Landon, son of Luftus S. and Charlotte (Smith) Landon, was born in Ellensburg. He learned the wool-carding and cloth-dressing trades, at which he worked several years. He



kept hotel five years, then learned the blacksmiths' trade, and in 1867 removed to Adams and engaged in that business, which he continues. He also kept the institute boarding-house two years. He married Hannah, daughter of William and Eliza Roach, in 1867, by whom he has three children, viz.: Charlotte A., William S., and Bessie A. Mr. Landon is foreman of the Star Hose Company.

Lorenzo Green, son of Ethan and Mary (Chase) Green, was born in Brookfield, Madison County, in 1805. He was reared upon a farm, and when young removed to Pinckney, Lewis County, and about 1847 located in Adams. He married Aurilla, daughter of William and Betsey (Kaudall) Jones, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Coralin (Mrs. Heman White), of Adams; Eleanor, of Adams Center; Matilda E. (Mrs. Charles A. Green), of Adams; Homer, who died in Adams Center in 1884; Lucy, who married Elijah Crandall, of Nebraska; Philo, who resides in Nebraska; Jason, who died young; Celestine, of Adams Center; and Denio, of Watertown.

Elihu Allen, son of Joseph, was born in Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., in 1806. He was a blacksmith by trade. He married Almira, daughter of George and Angeline (Betts) Andrus, by whom he had three sons, viz.: George, of Buffalo, N. Y.; William J., of Adams; and Edward B., who was born in 1849 and died in 1884. William J., born October 16, 1845, learned the printers' trade with Dwight & Eddy, publishers of the *Jefferson County News*, of Adams. He worked on the *Watertown Reformer* for a while, and in 1868 in the office of the *Northern Temperance Journal*, where he remained about two years. In 1870 he purchased a half interest in the business and entered into partnership with A. B. Delong, and subsequently with S. W. Hatch. In 1879 he became sole owner and has since published the *Jefferson County Journal*. He married Alice Dee, daughter of A. D. and Rhoda (Warner) Killy, February 4, 1874, and they have three daughters, viz.: Dora May, born September 29, 1879; Edna Frances, born January 16, 1880; and Mabel Alice, born March 7, 1886.

Asa B. Prentice, son of Allen and Elvira (Babcock) Prentice, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 29, 1838. He was reared upon a farm and graduated from Albion (Wis.) Academy in 1861. He taught in this academy several years and served as superintendent of schools in Dane County, Wis., in 1862-63. He engaged in ministerial work and was ordained as a Seventh Day Baptist clergyman in 1864. He married Marion W., daughter of George S. Green, in 1865, and in 1868 became pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church at Adams Center, where he has continued his labors. He has had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Lucy A. (Mrs. A. T. Stillman), of Scott, N. Y.; Mary L., who died in childhood; Henry W., who was born in 1873; and Alfred C., born in 1875. Mr. Prentice married for his second wife Mary A., daughter of Ira and Nancy (Perry) Green, of Verona, in 1877.

Abner L. Ramsdell, son of Moses and Maria (Lapham) Ramsdell, was born in Oneida County in 1805. He followed the occupation of blacksmith. He married Lucinda, daughter of Ezra and Nancy (Ballou) Healy, in 1828, and they had six sons and two daughters, of whom Erwin F. was born in Ellisburgh in 1840, and was educated in the schools of this town. He studied law with A. Maxon, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and in 1871 entered into partnership with Paul C. Maxon. He was special county judge from 1878 to 1887, and is now (1889) secretary of the local board of health, and resides on Grove street in Adams village. Mr. Ramsdell married Anna, daughter of Dr. Lyman and Julia (Arthur) Buckley, in 1864, by whom he has a daughter, Mary, born August 29, 1866, who graduated from Adams Collegiate Institute, and is now a landscape painter and teacher.

Hiram Taylor, from Galway, N. Y., was one of the early settlers of Ellisburgh, where he took up lands at Taylor Settlement and engaged in farming. He married Jerusha Hinman, and they had five sons and four daughters, of whom Newton, Albert, and Cyrus are deceased; Joseph resides in Adams; Frederick in California; Adaline married F. Ransom, of Colorado Springs; Mary A. married William Grout, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Cornelia married A. G. Place and lives in Oswego County; Fanny married Hiram Allen, of Pierrepont Manor. Cyrus Taylor was born in Ellisburgh in 1815. He was an exemplary Christian, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in Adams in 1875. He was a tanner by trade. He married Amanda, daughter of Nathaniel Attridge, and they had five children, namely: Helen M. (widow of M. V. Barney), of Colorado; Don G., of Vermont; Angie Ross (Mrs. Hiram Lamphere), of Valley Falls; De Elbert, of Adams; and Emma, who married Albert Frith and died at the age of 21 years. De Elbert Taylor was born October 26, 1846, was reared upon a farm, attended Belleville Union

The first of these was the establishment of the City of Boston in 1630, when a group of Puritan settlers from England arrived in the area and founded the city. The second was the establishment of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1780, which was the first state to be founded under the new Constitution of the United States.

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Academy, and subsequently taught school. He married Medora A., daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Loomis) Boomer, October 13, 1869, and they have a son, Herbert, born September 4, 1870. Mr. Taylor located in Adams in 1872.

Alvin Parnlee was born in 1804, and when young removed to Springfield, N. Y. He studied for the ministry and in 1833 began his labors as a Presbyterian clergyman. In 1851 he came to Jefferson County, where he died in 1869. He married Violetta, daughter of William and Jerusha (Parnlee) Hamilton, in 1826, who bore him three sons and nine daughters, of whom there are now living Anna E. (Mrs. L. B. Woodward), of Adams, and Sarah H. (Mrs. De Voe), Alvin H., and Alice C. (Mrs. H. Reynolds), of New York. Anna E. was educated at Springfield Female Seminary. She engaged in teaching in Middlefield, Otsego County, in 1842, and there remained 10 years. She was preceptress at Jefferson County Institute, at Watertown, four years, and at Aurora four years. She then taught in Mannsville, and in 1870 became a teacher in Hungerford Collegiate Institute, where she has since been engaged. She married L. B. Woodward, in 1859, by whom she had two sons and two daughters, viz.: William H., of New York, and Hattie E., Alice V., and Willard, of whom the last two named reside in Adams with their mother.

Orlo B. Rhodes, son of Schuyler and Amanda M. (Sherman) Rhodes, was born in Scriba, Oswego County, January 14, 1849. He was reared upon a farm, prepared for college in the Oswego High school, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1870, and the same year became vice-principal of Hungerford Collegiate Institute, with Prof. A. B. Watkins, principal. He continued in this capacity until 1876, when he became joint principal, which position he held until 1878. He then engaged in teaching in Morgan Park, Ill., and in the fall of 1882 returned to Adams and became principal of Adams Collegiate Institute, which position he now holds. He married Alice G., daughter of Simeon and Mary O. (Rice) Osborne, in 1873, and she died June 5, 1884. He has a daughter, Alice Bertha, born in 1884. Mr. Rhodes resides at the institute.

Christopher Huson, son of John and Sibyl (Weatherbee) Huson, was born in Oriskany, N. Y., in 1801. He married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Waldo, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, of whom there are now living Isaiah A., of Jersey City, N. J.; Arthur B. and J. Bart, of Adams; and Emma C. (Mrs. Atwood W. Ecla), of Michigan. Mr. Huson located in the town of Lorraine in 1826. Arthur B. Huson was born in 1835, and was reared upon a farm. He married Martha A., daughter of Daniel B. and Aunette (Ingalls) Lockwood, in 1872. Their son Dan B. was born in 1874, and a daughter, Laura A., in 1879. Mr. Huson purchased the Lockwood (formerly Totman) House, in Adams, in 1872, and kept the same until 1877, when he bought the brick hotel, now the Huson House, corner Main and Railroad streets, which he now occupies. Mrs. Huson died in 1889.

Palmer Hodge was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1776, and at an early day located in Denmark, Lewis County. He married Sarah Wilson, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, of whom Martin L. Hodge was born in 1841, and in 1875 came to Adams and engaged in harnessmaking and carriage trimming, which business he still follows. He married Josephine, daughter of William and Amelia (Allen) Spink, and they have had two children, viz.: Robbie M., born in 1878, and Laura L., who died February 8, 1878, aged five years.

Sylvester G. Nott, son of Reuben, was born in Somerville, St. Lawrence County, in 1836, was reared upon a farm, and was educated in Fairfield Academy. He located in Watertown, and with his brother kept the American Hotel for several years. He married Emma P., daughter of James M. and Levina (Bates) Cleveland, October 11, 1864, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Carlyle C., born in 1866, now a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Carrie Adel, Olive Levina, Bennet C., and Hattie Cornelia. Mr. Nott removed with his family to Colorado in 1869, where he conducted a cattle ranch for seven years, when he returned to Adams and is now engaged as a commercial traveler.

Rufus D. Gardner, son of Peleg W. and Julia (Wait) Gardner, was born in Rodman in 1848, and was reared upon a farm. He married Ophelia J., daughter of Henry and Caroline (Dodge) Lewis, in 1871, by whom he has a son, Lewis L., born in 1875. Mr. Gardner came to Adams in 1877, and in 1882 built the Gardner block. He is a dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines.

Waterman Horth, son of Francis and Lucy (Dixon) Horth, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1795. The elder Horth did service in the Revolutionary war. Waterman



learned the saddlery and trunkmaking business. He married Lucy Foster, by whom he had nine children, of whom La Fayette resides in Watertown, and George W. and Charles in Adams. George W. North was born in Henderson in 1828, and early in life learned the shoemakers' trade. He married Lucy A., daughter of Archibald and Fanny (North) Brown, in 1849, and they have a son, Eddie C., born in 1852. Eddie C. married Amelia Jennings, and they have a daughter, Nellie G., born in 1877, and a son, Leon A., born in 1879. August 11, 1862, George W. North enlisted in Co. B, 10th N. Y. H. A., participated in the battle before Petersburg, was wounded in the left hand by a minie-ball, and served to the close of the war. He came to Adams in 1877, and engaged in the boot and shoe business.

G. W. Hannahs, son of William and Elizabeth (Avery) Hannahs, was born in Watertown in 1832. In early manhood he engaged as book-keeper in Woster Sherman's bank, worked in Dunkirk for a short time, in 1872 was in the Merchants Bank in Watertown, where he remained several years, and subsequently became cashier of Adams National Bank and is now cashier of the Farmers National Bank. He married Helen, daughter of John Watt, in 1876, and they have two sons, Harry W., born in 1877, and Raymond C., born in April, 1884.

John Ivory came from Vermont and located in Henderson at an early day. He reared a large family of children, of whom Theophilus, born in 1807, was reared upon a farm. Theophilus married Julia, daughter of Henry Knapp, by whom he had six sons and one daughter, viz.: Emeline (Mrs. Christopher Wilder, of Henderson; Stratton, who also resides in Henderson; Frank, of Michigan; John W., of Adams; Theodore, of Henderson; De Witt C., of Adams; and Harrison, of Smithville. John W. Ivory was born June 7, 1842, and was reared upon a farm. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 24th Regt. N. Y. Inf., and in the fall of 1863 reenlisted in Co. H, 18th N. Y. Cav. He was promoted to corporal and then to sergeant, and served to the close of the war. After the war he continued farming, until 1880, when he engaged in mercantile business, in which he still continues in Adams. Mr. Ivory is also engaged in breeding fine road and trotting horses. He married Amy, daughter of Benjamin S. and Mabel (Palmer) Gibbs, in 1873, and they have a son, Critt C., born February 14, 1874.

Simon Wakefield, a native of Vermont, married Mittie Howard, and about 1810 located in Jefferson County. He served in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Sackets Harbor. He had born to him three sons and five daughters, of whom Emory, Ann (Mrs. Lyman Mills), and Alpheus reside in this town. Alpheus, born September 9, 1828, was reared upon a farm and learned the wagonmakers' trade. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Co. M, 20th N. Y. Cav., and served to the close of the war. He married, first, Ann Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Bliss, in 1855, by whom he had a son, Bliss C., born in 1856. For his second wife he married Clara Eliza, daughter of George and Adaline (Rogers) Whiting, in 1877. Mr. Wakefield is a millwright.

John J. Gilbert, son of Moses and Sarah (Perry) Gilbert, was born in Watertown in 1859, and was reared upon a farm. He was educated in the schools of his native town. In 1882 he married Rose Ann, daughter of Henry and Hannah Lyons, by whom he has two children, Willie R. and Lena May. Mr. Gilbert is a farmer in this town.

Charles C. Case was born in Ellisburgh in 1831, and at the age of 16 years became a member of the Methodist Church. He became a conductor on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad and removed to Watertown. In 1860 he became general freight agent, and in 1865 assistant superintendent of the road. He married Esther A., daughter of Winslow and Marina S. (Strickland) Green, in 1859, by whom he had two sons, William C. and H. Alton. William C. married Mary Eldred and lives in Adams. Charles C. Case died in 1878. His widow resides in Adams village.

John H. Dryden was born in Liverpool, England, whence he immigrated to America when a boy, and located in Watertown and engaged in farming. He married Lydia M. Clark, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. His son George H., born in 1846, at the age of 15 years enlisted in Co. E, 94th N. Y. Vols., in November, 1861, and participated in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and others, and served to the close of the war. He married Salina, daughter of Henry White, in 1867, and they have had children as follows: Ella L., Burt J., Jennie M. (deceased), Pearly G., and Lewis G. Mr. Dryden is a barber and resides in Adams Center village.

John Williams, son of Joseph and Margaret (Saunders) Williams, born in Verona, Oneida County, in 1827, was reared upon a farm and learned the carpenters' trade. He married, first,



Wealthy Clark, by whom he had two children—Emma (Mrs. W. B. Agans) and Jay, of Watertown. Mrs. Williams died in 1859, and for his second wife he married Mary E., daughter of S. B. and Betsey (Lanphire) Chapman, in 1860, who has borne him children as follows: Samuel C., born in 1861, who was drowned May 30, 1881; Wealthy E. (Mrs. A. Overton), of Hendersson; Susie A.; Jessie L.; Chester, born in 1872; and Alice, born in 1875. Mr. Williams located in Adams in 1879, and is a farmer.

Simeon Heath, who was born in Somers, Conn., in 1763, married Elizabeth Harrington in 1782. Of their 10 children, Morrison was born in Salem, N. Y., in 1789. He married Sally Smith, in 1811, and their children were Elias, Louisa, Lucy, and Levi. Elias was born in 1811 and died in 1887. He married Ann, daughter of Charles and Amy (Sheldon) Green, in 1837, and their children were Charles M. and Andrew S., of Adams. Charles M. was born September 17, 1838, and was educated in the schools of his native town. He married Gertrude E., daughter of Luman and Elizabeth (Pierce) Arms, February 2, 1865, by whom he has two daughters, Lucy M. and Lena J. August 21, 1862, Mr. Heath enlisted in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A. He is now a dealer in musical instruments.

David F. Snell, son of Frederick, was born in Manheim, Herkimer County, in 1812, and was reared upon a farm. He married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Barbara Eggabroad, in 1832, by whom he had children as follows: Sylvester, of Watertown; John A. D., of Adams; Julia A. (Mrs. A. M. Gillette, of Watertown; Barbara M. (Mrs. Stephen Shaw), of Adams Center; Mary C. (Mrs. Ira Fish), of Watertown; Elvira (Mrs. Joshua Snell), of Little Falls, N. Y.; Ellen (Mrs. Harrison Fuller), of Adams; David M., of Watertown; Emma A., who died in 1863, aged 10 years; and Clara M. (Mrs. Seward Holden), of Watertown. John A. D. Snell was born in 1835. He married Mary Dorothea, daughter of William and Martha (Keep) Fuller, in 1858, who bore him a son and three daughters, of whom Diana Annette died in 1878, aged 15 years; Martha Keep (Mrs. Rolla B. Heath) resides in Adams Center; and Ella Fuller died in infancy. J. A. D. Snell came to Jefferson County when two years of age and has since resided here. William D. Snell, born in 1860, married Julia, daughter of George and Eliza (Peck) Hawes, of Adams Center, in 1877, and their children are Nettie May, John H., Helen Gracie, Mattie K., Willie D., and Bertha Eliza. Mr. Snell resides in Adams Center.

Edward D. Spicer, son of Joseph and Content (Potter) Spicer, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., in 1828. His mother was a daughter of George and Mary (Stillman) Potter. Mr. Spicer was reared upon a farm, and was educated in De Ruyter, N. Y. He married, first, Eliza W., daughter of George and Sophia (Stillman) Wells, in 1853, who bore him three sons and three daughters, viz.: Ella M. (Mrs. George F. Conant), of Camden, N. Y.; William D., who died in 1879, aged 23 years; Charles E., born in 1861, who resides in Adams; Emma and Emeline (twins), who died in infancy; and George T., born in 1868. His wife died in 1878, and for his second wife Mr. Spicer married Harriet, daughter of Luman and Esther (Free) Nichols, and widow of Jacob Bellinger, in 1879, by whom he has a son, Ralph Harold, born in 1886. Mrs. Spicer had a daughter, Nettie, by her first husband. Mr. Spicer is a farmer and gardener.

Newton M. Parker, born in 1847, was reared upon a farm, and taught school several terms. He married Sarah E., daughter of Nathan R. and Percy (Fuller) Talcott, by whom he has two sons, viz.: Giles F., born March 20, 1878, and George F., born January 16, 1887. Mr. Parker is a farmer and occupies the homestead in this town.

Stephen Shaw was born in Canada in 1833, and was reared upon a farm. He removed to Watertown and was employed by N. M. Woodruff, and afterwards became a farmer. He married Barbara M., daughter of David and Mary (Eggabroad) Snell, in 1857, by whom he had three sons, viz.: George G., who died at the age of three years; David S., born in 1861; and Fred S., born in 1866. Mr. Shaw died in 1881.

Clarendon Phillips, son of Silas and Lucretia (Scott) Phillips, was born in Massachusetts in 1797, and about 1805 removed with his parents to the town of Rutland, in this county, where he was reared upon a farm. He married Barbara A., daughter of Peter Wilcox, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, viz.: Lucretia, Hiram, Elizabeth, David, Nelson, Katie, and Sarah. Nelson Phillips of this town was born in Wilna in 1843, and was reared upon a farm in Le Ray. He married Phebe, daughter of Benjamin F. and Polly (Sweet) Lee, widow of Homer Green. Clarendon Phillips died in 1856.

Rev. John F. Nelson, son of Benjamin F. and Emily (Clark) Nelson, was born in Marshall County, Virginia, in 1850, and spent his early life upon a farm. His education was com-



menced in the common schools, and in 1883 he graduated from Dennison University of Ohio, and the same year became pastor of the Baptist Church at Adams Center, being ordained July 26. In 1875 he married Carrie A., daughter of Rev. Jordan and Mary S. (Morris) Hall, of West Virginia, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Herbert H., born in 1876; Alma Gertrude, born in 1879; and Howard O., born in 1883.

Giles A. Hall, son of Calvin and Cynthia S. (Whitney) Hall, was born in Belleville, in the town of Ellisburgh, in 1842. At the age of 20 years he enlisted in Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served to the close of the war. He married Maria H., daughter of William C. and Caroline (Morgan) Woodhouse, in 1863, and their children are Jennie A. (Mrs. Nelson D. Shaw), of Rome, N. Y., Lulu B., and Beula M. Mr. Hall is a painter and resides in Adams Center.

H. K. Eggleston, son of Hector and Isabell (Lee) Eggleston, was born in Henderson. He married Nettie R., daughter of Owen and Maria (Dewey) Read, in 1874, and they have a son, Cadwell R., born February 16, 1877. Mr. Eggleston is a carpenter and farmer, and resides in Adams Center.

William H. Nickelson, son of Charles and Martha (Smith) Nickelson, was born in Lowville, Lewis County, in 1858. He was educated at Canton Union School, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him at St. Lawrence University. He studied medicine with Drs. Hoag and Cole, of Canton, St. Lawrence County, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ill., in 1881, and commenced practice in Adams in the spring of the same year. He married Lizzie B., daughter of C. K. and Susan (Phillips) Stone, and they have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born August 28, 1881.

James E. Bentley removed from Johnstown, N. Y., to Antwerp early in the present century. He married Prudence Coats, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. David, son of James E., was born in 1828 and was reared upon a farm. He married Caroline, daughter of Turner E. and Amanda (Cleveland) Howard, who bore him two sons and one daughter, viz.: W. Gordon, Mary, who died young, and George A., of Rutland. David Bentley died in 1883. W. Gordon Bentley, born in 1853, graduated from Adams Collegiate Institute in 1883, and has been engaged in teaching in the institute since the fall of 1882.

Captain Pardon Payne, born in Rhode Island in 1788, was a captain in the War of 1812, and commanded at Sacket's Harbor. He was a farmer and about 1806 located in Gouverneur, N. Y. He married Betsey, daughter of Kendall and Betsey (Hale) Boutwell, in 1826, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, of whom Isaac W. Payne was born in 1838. He was reared upon a farm, and learned the coopers', carpenters', and plumbers' trades. He married Ethelide V., daughter of Henry and Maria (Mitchel) Miles, in 1860, by whom he has a daughter, Amy M., and a son, Seymour H. Mr. Payne located in Adams in 1883, and is now superintendent of Adams water works.

John Monroe, son of Archibald and Mary (Whitten) Munroe, was born in Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., August 2, 1829. He worked in the cotton-mills a number of years and learned the machinists' trade. He married Cornelia, daughter of Stephen and Fanny (Miller) Renne, of East Durham, N. Y., May 7, 1855, who bore him two sons and two daughters. The only one living, Julia Antoinette, was born July 18, 1863. She graduated from Adams Collegiate Institute in the class of '86. Mr. Monroe located in Ellisburgh in 1867, and engaged in farming, and in 1883 came to Adams village, where he is a machinist.

Michael Schrodt, a native of Germany, married Mary Eckert and came to America about 1835. He had born to him children as follows: John, who resides in Brownville; Philip, who died at the age of 18 years; Mary (Mrs. Walter Scott), of Sanford's Corners; Martin, of Brownville; Michael, Jr., of Adams Center; George, of Rutland; and Hattie, who died at the age of 13 years. Michael, Jr., was born in 1854, and at the age of 16 years was apprenticed to the blacksmiths' trade. In 1884 he located at Adams Center, where he works at his trade. He married Adelaide, daughter of Joseph and Jennie (Cross) Lehan, of Watertown, and they have a son, Herman H., born August 2, 1886.

Rev. William Cooke, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Davies) Cooke, was born in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Eng., in 1853, and was educated in the free grammar schools. He came to America in 1870, studied theology at St. Andrew's Divinity School, at Syracuse, N. Y., and began ministerial work as rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Oriskany Falls, N. Y., in 1870, where he remained till 1886, when he located in Adams and became rector of Emanuel Church, which position he still retains. In 1881 he married Mary Alice, daughter of

Charles and Nancy (Dickenson) Wicks, of Paris, Oneida County, by whom he has a son and two daughters, viz.: William W., Mary Elizabeth, and Bessie Lincoln.

Rev. Thomas Simpkins was born in Bedfordshire, Eng., March 14, 1813, and was educated and entered the ministry in his native country. August 12, 1867, he united in marriage with Susan Whittfield, of Bedfordshire, and in 1870 came to this country with his wife and two children—George W. and Charles W. In August of the same year he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Mount Bethel, N. J., and has held pastorates in Liberty and Great Bend, Pa., and Worcester and Johnstown, N. Y., and in January, 1886, became pastor of the church in Adams. He has had born to him four children, viz.: George W., at Sandy, Bedfordshire, Eng., May 11, 1868; Edith R., who was born in Worcester, N. Y., July 28, 1878; Henry L., born July 19, 1880; and Charles W., who was drowned in Cayadutta Creek, Johnstown, N. Y., July 10, 1882, aged 12 years. Mr. Simpkins is pastor of the Baptist Church in Adams.

William Gussman, son of Frederick, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1819, and in 1853 emigrated to America and located at Britton, Conn. He was educated in New Haven, Conn., at Yale Theological Seminary, and began ministerial work at the age of 19 years. November 13, 1873, he was ordained pastor of Essex Baptist Church, where he remained three years, and afterwards did missionary work in Michigan. In 1878 he became pastor of North Haven Baptist Church, and subsequently was located in Ticonderoga, N. Y., Essex, Vt., and Brooklyn, Conn., until 1887, when he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Adams Center. In 1876 he married Florence N., daughter of A. J. and Mary (Frisbie) Hayward, of Essex, N. Y., by whom he has a son and two daughters, viz.: Mary Hayward, born in 1877; E. Dryden, born in 1882; and Grace Florence, born in 1885. Mr. Gussman resides on road 36, in this town.

Alfred Lord, son of Truman and Betsey (Randall) Lord, was born in Hounsfield in 1828, and was reared upon a farm. He married Emma Jane, daughter of Harry and Amanda (Ives) White, of Watertown, in 1856, and their children are Seth J., born in 1859; Fred H., born in 1865; Minnie Adel; and Fanny Emma. Mr. Lord is proprietor of the hotel and livery at the depot, in Adams Center, where he located in 1887.

Rev. Junius J. Cowles, son of Junius A. and Elizabeth (Gardner) Cowles, was born in Florence, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1851, and was educated in Rome High school and Whites-town Seminary, graduating from the latter school in 1871, and in 1873 from Hamilton College. In 1879 he graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, and in the fall of the same year located in Huntington Valley, Pa. In 1881 he located in Fair Haven, N. Y., and in 1886 came to Adams, where he is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He married Mary Elmina, daughter of Almon and Frances E. (Wetmore) Welman, in 1878, and they have three sons and two daughters, viz.: J. Atwood, born July 10, 1880; E. Haviland, born April 21, 1882; Francis W., born March 15, 1884; Pansy Elizabeth Gardner, born July 1, 1885; and Mary Marguerite, born April 8, 1887.

John S. Archer, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Snyder) Archer, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1812, and learned the carpenters' trade. He married Harriet E. Baylis, in 1835, resided in New York city for a time, and in 1852 located in Jefferson County. Of his five children, John H. and William M. reside in this town. John H. Archer was born September 9, 1843. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, 94th N. Y. Inf., and participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, and others. In 1861 he reenlisted in Co. L, 18th Cav., and served to the close of the war. After the war he was employed in mills and as a clerk in stores, kept hotel in Delta, Oneida County, and the Frontier House at Sacket's Harbor. In the spring of 1888 he purchased the hotel at Adams. He married Libby, daughter of George W. and Catharine (Miller) Weiss, September 6, 1868, by whom he has had four children, viz.: Charles R., who died in infancy; George B., born March 27, 1871; Nellie May, born March 31, 1873; and Flora J., who died in 1881. Mr. Archer is owner and proprietor of the Archer House, at Adams.

Richard A. Dennis, son of Thomas Z. and Harriet (Phillips) Dennis, was born in Cicero, Onondaga County, in 1868. He learned the barbers' trade, and in 1888 located in Adams, where, in 1889, he bought the North block, on South Main street, where his business is now located. January 20, 1884, he married Mary Lamson, daughter of George L. and Lucinda (Patterson) Carpenter, and they reside on Spring street.

Sylvester J. Taylor, son of Jeremiah and Amanda (Presley) Taylor, was a native of Sandy Creek. He married Eliza, daughter of Hiram and Anna (Onderdonk) Moore, by whom he had



one son and two daughters, namely: Monford H., of Adams; Ida (Mrs. James Martin), of Oswego; and Leona S., of Albion. Mr. Taylor served in the late war as second lieutenant of Co. E, 147th Regt. Vol. Inf., and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Monford H. Taylor was born in Sandy Creek, October 8, 1858. He married Nellie, daughter of John and Dora C. (Vaughn) Hitter, April 8, 1888, and is now engaged in the marble and granite business with Isaac G. Puffer, at Adams.

ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA occupies the northern extremity of Jefferson County opposite the Thousand Islands, of which a number are included within the limits of the town, the principal one being a portion of Wells Island. This town is bounded on the northwest by the St. Lawrence River, on the northeast by St. Lawrence County, on the southeast by Theresa, and on the south and west by Orleans. The surface of the town is generally rough and rocky, but that portion underlaid by sandstone is level, with a thin clayey and sandy soil. It may be pertinent here to add that the Potsdam sandstone substratum generally prevents a level surface, but more liable to upheavals, and is covered with soil entirely brought from other formations, and various in quality with the sources from which it has been derived. Where not covered with drift, as occurs near Plessis, it is a barren rock, which, although exposed from time immemorial to the action of the elements, still preserves the traces of deluvial abrasion. This rock never presents a fertile slope into the valley, but is bordered with abrupt precipices, at the foot of which oftentimes are piled huge masses that have tumbled from the face of the ledge.

Besides the grand St. Lawrence River, which forms its northwestern boundary, this town is watered by numerous small streams, which have their source in the southern part of the town. Butterfield Lake, Mud Lake, and Clear Lake are in the southeastern part, and the first two mentioned lie partly in the town of Theresa. It is claimed time has changed the appellation of these lakes. That now known as Butterfield Lake was once Grand Lake; Clear Lake was Crown's Lake; and Mud Lake was Edmond's Lake.

This town was erected from Brownville and Le Ray, April 3, 1821, by the same act that formed Philadelphia and Orleans, the first town meeting being held at the house of William Merrill. By the first act its limits included Theresa. An act of February 6, 1840, restored to the town of Orleans a small part that had been annexed to the latter. The town derives its name from Alexander, son of J. D. Le Ray, who obtained a colonel's commission in the Texan revolution, and was killed in a duel in 1836. The early records of the town are lost, and hence it is impossible to give a full account of the

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early organization. James Shurtleff was the first supervisor; Nathaniel Goodell the first clerk; Ashley Tanner, assessor; and Allen Cole and Joel Porter, inspectors of election.

In 1880 Alexandria had a population of 3,135. The town is located in the third school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 22 school districts, one of which was joint, in which 28 teachers were employed the same number of weeks or more. The whole number of scholars attending school was 931, while the aggregate days attendance during the year was 78,606. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$17,400, and the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,275,061. The whole amount raised during the year for school purposes was \$8,602.05, \$5,299.11 of which was received by local tax. Charles E. Whitney was school commissioner.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, the most populous and most important village in the town, was selected by Cadwallader Child, in 1804, while surveying a road (the Alexandria road) from the Friends' settlement to the St. Lawrence, as an eligible place for a port, and accordingly a reservation of a mile square was made by Mr. Le Ray for a village, which was surveyed out for that purpose by Edmund Tucker about 1818. Mr. Le Ray erected a tavern and warehouse, and for many years a thriving lumber trade was carried on, which continued as long as the supply lasted. The port has always been a landing-place for the American and more recently for the Canadian steamers. A custom house was established here in 1828, subordinate to the Cape Vincent district. The first log house was erected by John W. Fuller, in 1818, and the first frame house by Dr. Jerre Carrier, in 1820. The latter occupied the present site of the St. Lawrence Hotel, of which, in fact, it forms a part. The first store was erected by Messrs. Jerre Carrier and John W. Fuller, and stood on the "Point." Prominent among the business men of the place have been Jerre Carrier, Azariah Walton and his sons, John W. Fuller, Andrew Cornwall and his sons, Humphrey Sisson, and O. G. Staples. The business men of the present time are represented in the directory of the town. The first school-house was a primitive log structure, erected in 1821. It stood on the lot now occupied by the Reformed Church. The first church was that of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church Society, erected in 1848, and opened for public religious worship in 1851.

A fine graded school building was erected in 1884, and in 1885 it was first opened for classes. It has five departments under the instruction of competent teachers, and John O'Leary is the principal.

For more than a quarter of a century Alexandria Bay has been visited as a summer resort. Its location in the immediate vicinity of the most numerous cluster of the Thousand Islands, and its beautiful situation on the St. Lawrence, constitute the salient characteristics of its popularity. In 1848 Mr. C. Crossmon began keeping hotel at the Bay, but it was not until 1872 that the rush commenced, although a few persons, some of them men of note, had made it their summer vacation place for years. Among these early visitors



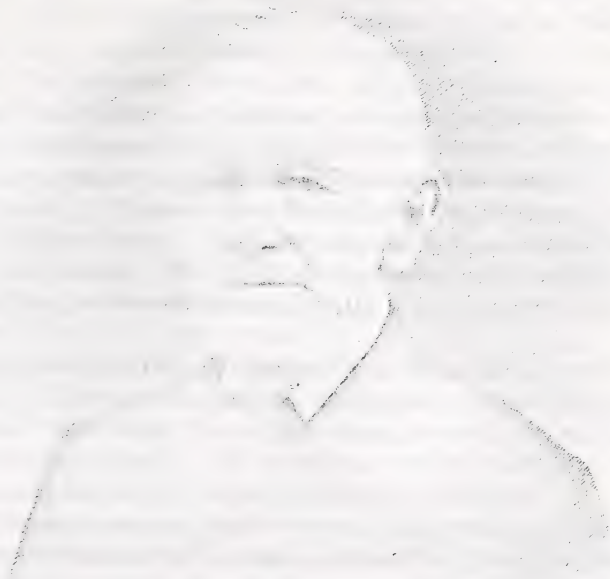
were Governor Seward, Martin and John Van Buren, Silas Wright, Frank Blair, Preston King, General Dick Taylor, and Rev. George Bethune. In 1872 President Grant and family and a party of their friends accepted an invitation from George W. Pullman, of palace-car notoriety, to visit his island cottage. In 1872-73 the present magnificent "Thousand Island House" and the equally fine "Crossmon House" were erected and thrown open to the public, since which time no watering-place has received a better or more elegant patronage.

Alexandria Bay has never been noted for its manufactories, except perhaps for the superior class of small skiffs and steam yachts built here. It contains two steam saw and lumber-dressing mills, and a goodly number of stores and mechanic shops, including the machine shop of Louis Tassey, where the repairing of marine machinery is made a specialty. A. C. McIntyre's photographic studio supplies a great number of Thousand Island views, and the variety is constantly increasing. Indian baskets, bead work, and other curios here find a ready market during the summer season. The village is provided with a steam fire engine and other adequate fire apparatus.

The Alexandria Bay Steamboat Co., organized in 1887, built the steamer *New Island Wanderer*, which took the place of the *Island Wanderer*, and has for two years made the famous route inaugurated by Capt. E. W. Visger, under whose management the new boat has been run. A. C. Cornwall, of Alexandria Bay, is treasurer of the company. The boat is one of the fastest on the river and is very popular with summer visitors.

REDWOOD (p. o.), a thriving village near the line of Theresa, owes its origin to a glass factory established by John S. Foster, who for several years had been engaged in this business, as agent, in various localities. In April, 1833, he visited this county, examined several localities, and finally selected this, which is on the stream connecting Mud and Butterfield lakes, the former of which is about 94 feet above the latter, affording a limited water-power, that had several years previous been improved by the erection of a saw and grist-mill by David Smith, of Adams. Foster contracted with Francis Depau for a tract of 10,000 acres, as agent, borrowed several thousand dollars of Depau, and the same summer erected a glass factory, and on September 30, 1833, the first glass was made. The village was surveyed by Thomas Clark, and named Jamesville, but Mr. Foster gave the place the present name, from its similarity to "Redford," his late residence, in hopes of thus being able to compete in the sale of glass with an establishment from which he claimed to have been unjustly discharged. The glass factory has at times been conducted by the following: Schmauss & Co., Gerlach & Son, Ingleson, Forbes & Co., and H. S. White, and from 1844 by Dezeng & Co. from the Clyde glass factory. In 1853 a joint stock company, with a capital of \$12,000, was formed, entitled the "Redwood Glass Manufacturing Company." In 1859 W. W. Butterfield became connected with the concern as its president, and subsequently purchased all the stock. The works are not now in





A. Cornwall



operation. A wool-carding and cloth-dressing factory was built here in 1846, by William Page. Cook & Smith manufacture sash, doors, blinds, and moldings, and Daniel Springer has a steam saw-mill at Redwood.

PLESSIS (p. o.) is situated midway on the old Alexandria and Theresa plank-road, three miles from Redwood. It derived its name from a place in France. It is familiarly known as "Flat Rock," from the prevalence of the Potsdam sandstone formation in the vicinity, which presents a considerable portion of naked rock. In 1817 Mr. Le Ray erected a grist-mill here on Plessis Creek, which was purchased by Jason Clark and William Shurtleff and rebuilt in 1830. The first store was opened by Lull & Walton, in 1820. The first log house was erected by William Merrill in 1818, and was afterwards by him converted into an inn. Here, in 1826, he was murdered by one John Powell, who was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for the crime. The first frame house was erected by William Tanner, and was used by him as a dwelling and a store. The first church edifice was the Union building erected in 1833. A tannery was erected near the village on Plessis Creek in 1821, by James Carter. A school-house was built in 1826, after the formation of the districts. The chief manufactories in the vicinity of Plessis are the grist, saw, and shingle-mills of John H. Cline, and the saw-mill of Horace P. Hoyt.

Spafford wrote in 1823 of Alexandria in 1821, when it was erected as a township: Alexandria Bay had several houses, a tavern, store, and forwarding house. On Mullet Creek there was a saw-mill, and on Plessis Creek a saw-mill and a grist-mill. The population was *estimated* at 150 families, the census being included in that of Le Ray and Brownville.

The first improvement in this town was made about 1811, by Mr. Le Ray, who caused a clearing to be made at Alexandria Center, to afford facilities to first settlers by supplying them with grain until it could be raised by themselves. He paid \$12 per acre with the ashes, and half the first crop, for these jobs, and built a log barn. In 1811 the proprietors made the Morris and Hammond road, extending from Hammond village to the Red Tavern, near Theresa, where it intersected another road, from the river to Philadelphia. The former was cleared four rods wide, bridged and seeded with grass, but had become nearly closed up when it was opened as a part of the Military road, in 1820-23.

Cranberry Creek, about three miles from its mouth, was, during the War of 1812, the scene of an engagement that is detailed in the County Chapter under the heading "War of 1812." Sales of land commenced in this town in 1816. The first contracts were made payable in seven years, and required the settlers, within one year, to build a house, equal to a log house 18 feet square, and to clear one twenty-fifth part of the land contracted in a farmer-like manner. Prices began at \$3 per acre, and after 1820 mineral reservations were inserted in contracts and deeds. James Carnagie, Samuel Youngs, William Martin, Moses George, Leicester Hoadley, ——— Root, John W.



Fuller, Jerre Carrier were early settlers. The town continued to increase in population rapidly until 1828, when a sickly season checked its growth, and gave it a reputation for unhealthfulness from which it was slow in recovering.

CHURCHES.

The Reformed Church of the Thousand Isles, located at Alexandria Bay, was organized August 1, 1851, with five male and eight female members. Rev. Anson Dubois was the first pastor. The church building, a stone structure, 35 by 55 feet, was begun in 1848, and was opened for worship May 25, 1851. It has a seating capacity for 300 persons, cost \$2,822, and is now valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$10,000. The present membership is 110, under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. Parks Evans. The Sunday-school has 150 scholars and 10 teachers.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Alexandria Bay had, for its first pastor, Rev. William M. Holbrook. The church building, a wooden structure, cost \$6,500, and is now valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$10,000. It has a seating capacity for 280 persons. The present membership is 134, and Rev. Earl H. Kenyon is pastor. It supports a Sunday-school of 14 officers and teachers, and 95 scholars.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Redwood was organized July 8, 1889, by Rev. C. Phelps, the first pastor, who continues in that capacity, and at its organization consisted of 10 members. Their house of worship, in course of construction, will, when finished, seat about 300 persons. The present membership is 20.

St. Peter's Church (Protestant Episcopal), of Redwood, was organized August 12, 1850, and the house of worship was erected in 1851. It will comfortably seat 175 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other property, at \$2,200. The present membership is 75, of whom 25 are communicants. Rev. George G. Perrine, of Theresa, is rector. The Sunday-school has a membership of 35 scholars and six teachers.

The Church of St. Lawrence (Protestant Episcopal), at Alexandria Bay, was begun as a mission in 1880, with Rev. F. B. A. Lewis, M. D., as rector, and has not yet been organized as a separate parish church. Their house of worship, now in process of erection, of Laurentian stone, will comfortably seat 250 persons, and has already cost \$1,800. The present rector is Rev. G. G. Perrine, of St. James's Church, Theresa.



ANDREW CORNWALL.

Andrew Cornwall, the ancestor of Andrew Cornwall, of Alexandria Bay, emigrated to this country from England, with his family, some where about 1710, and settled in Old Chatham, Conn. (now Portland), where three generations of the same name lived and died. The third Andrew Cornwall, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died after the close of that war from a wound received in the battle of Bennington.

Andrew Cornwall, 4th, father of our subject, with two brothers, William and Ancil, left Connecticut about 1800, and came to what was at that time called the far West, or Genesee country. Their first stop was at what is now the city of Rochester, then a wilderness, where there was a small settlement; but thinking it was a swamp country, and not a good place to locate, they went to what is now Pultneyville, Wayne County, N. Y., where there was another small settlement with a saw-mill and grist-mill. Here they located and married, and here our subject was born March 25, 1814. After attending the district school winters, and working on the farm summers, until 13 years old, he entered the country store of John Reynolds, and continued in his employ for 13 years as clerk and book-keeper. His health failing him, from close application to business, he purchased a small vessel and went on the lakes as a sailor. After three years of this business, his health being fully restored, he sold his vessel and left the water. In January, 1843, he was married to Mary C. Cathoun, who is still living. In July, 1844, he moved to Redwood, Jefferson County, N. Y., and entered the employ of De Zang & Burlingame, manufacturers of glass. He was in charge of their store for two and a half years. In November, 1846, at the solicitation of Azariah Walton, he moved to Alexandria Bay, and took an interest in the firm of L. A. Walton & Co., then organized, which continued until 1853, when L. A. Walton died. A new firm was then organized, under the name of Cornwall & Walton, John F. Walton being the junior partner, which partnership continued until April 1, 1877, when Cornwall and Walton both retired from business, and the firm of Cornwall Brothers was formed, consisting of the four sons of Andrew Cornwall, viz.: Andrew C., Charles W., John I., and Harvey A. This firm is still in business.

Andrew Cornwall was supervisor of his town from 1852 to 1856, and again from 1861 to 1865. Being what was then called a war Democrat he was made a member of the war committee of the county, though the board of supervisors was largely Republican. He served the committee faithfully in recruiting and filling the quotas of his own town and the county, often to the serious detriment of his own private business. In 1867 he was nominated by his party for member of Assembly, and, although his competitor was elected the year previous by a large majority, Mr. Cornwall was successful. While in the Legislature of 1868 he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the manufacture of salt, and of the sub-committee of the whole. He was, in the fall of 1868, candidate for Congress against Hon. A. H. Laffin, and as his party was largely in the minority he was defeated by very small majority.

In 1845 Azariah Walton bought of Henry Yates the north half of Wells Island, and all the small islands in the River St. Lawrence, in American waters, from Round Island, in Clayton, to the village of Morristown, St. Lawrence County. At his death the firm of Cornwall & Walton bought them from his estate, for the timber, and for many years they cut steamboat wood from them, some years getting as high as 12,000 cords. After the wood was mostly cut off the larger ones were sold for farms. About 1860 wood began to give way to coal, and they determined to sell them at a nominal price to induce people to build on them summer homes, thereby making the St. Lawrence River a famous watering-place, of which there can be no doubt they have succeeded.

Mr. Cornwall commenced his business career with very limited means, but with a determination to succeed. With close attention to every detail, and a constant care that no debt should be made that could not be met when due, and no unnecessary expense incurred, he has succeeded in his determination to attain to a reasonable competency.

Mr. Cornwall has never been an ostentatious man, though in business matters he has always been energetic and prompt, exacting from others only what he would himself do if in their places. The example of such a life as Mr. Cornwall's is a benefit in any community. Any young man, if he pursue a persistent course towards a desirable and honorable end, may succeed, if he will, in this favored land of ours.



FAMILY SKETCHES.

Azariah Walton, born in Chesterfield, N. H., August 20, 1781, was of English descent. He emigrated to Jefferson County previous to the War of 1812, and superintended the construction of the cotton-mills at Brownville as an expert mechanic. In 1824 he removed from Brownville to Theresa, where he was a merchant until 1828, when he received the appointment of deputy collector of customs for the port of Alexandria Bay, which office he held for nearly 19 years, and lived here until his death, June 10, 1855. Mr. Walton became owner of a large portion of the American islands in the St. Lawrence River, and through life was a prominent man of the town and county.

Andrew Cornwall was born in Pultneyville, N. Y., March 25, 1814. He is of English descent, and the name Andrew has descended through seven generations. His grandfather Andrew served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington and was wounded in action. Mr. Cornwall attended the common schools until he attained the age of 13 years, when he engaged as clerk in the general store of a Mr. Reynolds, where he remained 13 years. His health not permitting a continuance of mercantile pursuits, he engaged in sailing on the lakes for three and a half years. In 1844 he came to Redwood and was employed by the Redwood Glass Company for two years. In 1846 he located in Alexandria Bay and formed a partnership with F. A. Walton,* which continued until Mr. Walton's death in 1853. He then formed a partnership with the Walton Brothers, which was continued until 1877, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of Cornwall Brothers. In 1842 Mr. Cornwall married Mary Calhoun, of Williamson, N. Y., and they have had five sons, four of whom survive, namely: Andrew C., Charles W., John L., and Harvey A., who are members of the firm of Cornwall Brothers. Mr. Cornwall was a member of the Assembly in 1868.

Jacob H. Springer, a native of Herkimer County, came to Alexandria in 1834. Daniel, son of Jacob H., was one year old when he came to this town with his parents. He was educated in the common schools, and February 25, 1859, married Martha, eldest daughter of Benjamin Fox, of this town, and they have a son, George B., who married Mattie Pierce and has two sons, Earl and Jay. Martin Springer, son of Jacob H., was born in Alexandria about 1837. He received a liberal education, and January 31, 1865, he married Eliza A. Russell, of this town, and they have had four sons, three of whom survive, namely: Nean, Mark, and Fred. Mr. Springer is a farmer and town assessor.

Abel Bigelow, a native of Massachusetts, came to Alexandria about 1834 and settled in Redwood, where he engaged in farming. He married Amelia Tibon and they had ten children, five of whom are living, three in this county, namely: Juliet (Mrs. Benjamin Whitney), Sarah (Mrs. A. L. White), and Alzina L. (Mrs. Alonzo Kring), of Champion.

Rush B. Clive, a farmer, was born at Three Mile Bay, in the town of Lyme, July 8, 1845. He was reared upon a farm and attended the common schools. He has been twice married. January 15, 1872, he wedded with Hannah Tenton, of Lyme, who bore him a son, Mark D., and died July 30, 1876. January 3, 1877, he married Mrs. Rena (Way) Wells, of Lyme, and they have a daughter, Mary W., who was born April 6, 1878. By her first marriage Mrs. Clive had a daughter, Maud H. Way.

Joseph Houghton was born in Fairlee, Vt., January 24, 1820. When he was 11 years old his parents removed to Watertown, and two years later located in the town of Orleans. He located in Alexandria about 1835, when there were few roads in the town. January 1, 1846, he married Jane, daughter of Daniel Clark, a native of Thetford, Vt., and they have had nine children, five of whom attained adult age, namely: Almon H., Albert D., Martha, Jennett S., and Elvia C. Martha married Allen Russell and died leaving six children. Jennett S. married William Kepler, of Wells Island, and died leaving a son. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton occupy the homestead where they have resided 43 years. Almon H. was born in Alexandria and was educated in the common schools. At the age of 23 years he married Candace L., daughter of Abram Raught, of Orleans, and they have had four children, three of whom survive, namely: Norris A., Lillian J., and Linnie M.

Ebenezer D. Smith, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., married Fiebe Cough, of Johns-

* The firm of Cornwall & Walton for many years were heavy contractors in wood for steamboats, and by the employment of the citizens in its production and delivery aided materially in the development of the town.



town, N. Y., and they had three sons and seven daughters, namely: Caroline, Amy E., Harriet M., Margaret A., George H., William D., Francis M., Stephen A., Joanna A., and Letitia. George H. Smith was born in St. Lawrence County, whence he removed to Jefferson County in 1846. He received a good common school education and followed farming the greater part of his life. In 1858, at the age of 27 years, he married Mary Jane, daughter of Solomon Makepeace, of Alexandria, and they have two sons and one daughter, namely: Arthur J., Carrie J., and George E. Arthur J. Smith is a cheesemaker and resides at home with his father. Carrie J. married John Cook, of Redwood. George E. is an oarsman and guide, and resides with his father.

David Parker was born in Vermont in 1809. He married, first, Persis Hill, and they had three sons, Elsen D., Marquis W., and Byron. He married, second, Persis Kimball, of Rutland, and they had a son, Loren M. In 1837 Mr. Parker located on road 22, in Antwerp, where he resided until his death, aged 59 years. Loren M. Parker received a common school education and is now engaged in farming. September 15, 1870, he married Sarah S. Merrill and they have one son, Frank L. They reside near the village of Redwood.

Moses C. Jewett was born in Windsor, Vt., February 11, 1815. About 1845 he married Mary A. Wakefield, of Reading, Vt., and in 1846 they removed to this town and located at what is now known as Jewett's Corners. They had two sons and four daughters, namely: Laura A., Henrietta A., Emma, Marcus J., Marion I., and Charles C. Marcus J. Jewett received a liberal education. September 10, 1879, he married Libbie M. Marklie, and they have four children, namely: Frank G., Morris H., Ina C., and John C. He now occupies the homestead settled by his father 43 years ago. Moses C. Jewett was a member of the Assembly in 1859-60.

John Rudes was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1815. He removed to the town of Philadelphia, and when 20 years of age married Pamela Stevens, of Plessis, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living, namely: Earl S., Lorenzo O., Rufus S., and Amelia. Rufus S. Rudes was born in Alexandria, October 30, 1847. September 16, 1869, when 22 years of age, he married Cora C. Duclon, of Antwerp, by whom he has had six children, five of whom survive, namely: Warren J., Bertha P., Minnie P., Rufus E., and George E.

John Moore was born in Kings County, Ireland, about 1819, and in 1840 he emigrated to this country and located in Watertown, where he resided about seven years. April 2, 1849, he married Mary, only daughter of Thomas McCartin, of Redwood, and they had ten children,—two sons and eight daughters,—of whom eight survive, namely: Ellen, Alice, John H., Catherine F., Elizabeth C., Agnes L., Emma L., and Emmet J. John H. Moore was born on the homestead on road 23, November 14, 1857. He received a liberal education, having attended the High school in Watertown several terms. He married Elsie Bander, of this town, and they have two sons and a daughter, namely: Francis S., Maurice E., and Mary Catherine.

Erastus Hardy was born in the town of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, October 31, 1815. In 1829 his parents located in Panackia, subsequently removing to Le Ray, and finally locating in Alexandria, where his son Charles J. is now engaged in farming. His first wife, Jane Wiley, of Hounsfield, whom he married November 15, 1838, bore him two children, Sylvester and Susan. His second wife, Catherine (Sheely) Van Brocklin, bore him three children, Jane, Valeria, and Charles J.

David Countryman was born in Herkimer County, December 23, 1815. He married Lavina Shoemaker, and they have had eight children, namely: Joseph, George, Hannah C., Reuben, Charles H., Orville, Mary A., and Martha. Joseph Countryman was born in Herkimer County, September 30, 1842, and when one year old removed with his parents to Panackia. He located in Alexandria when nine years of age. When 20 years of age he enlisted in the late war. October 30, 1866, he married Mary, adopted daughter of John Roof, and they have two children, Arthur R. and May E.

Claudius Duclon, father of Andrew C., was born on the eastern part of Wells Island in 1807. When 38 years of age he married Sophia Curler, of Chaumont Bay, by whom he had six children, of whom Annie died at the age of 10 years, Charles at the age of 19, and four survive, namely: William, Mary, Daniel, and Andrew C. The latter was born in Alexandria Bay, November 27, 1852. June 15, 1872, he married Adelia, daughter of Thomas Comstock, of Alexandria Bay, and they have two sons, Charles E. and Arthur H.

Daniel Ruppel was born January 14, 1802, and came to Jefferson County from Oneida in 1828. February 11, 1823, he married Mary Billington, by whom he had three sons, namely: Benjamin F., John G., and James M. December 13, 1829, he married for his second wife



Emily Cole, and they had four children, namely: Mary M., Harriet E., Emily, and Frank. The latter was born in the town of Pamela, where he attended the common schools until he was 18 years of age. October 7, 1870, at the age of 32 years, he married Addie Nash, of Orleans, and they have four children, namely: Kate M., Jessie E., Lewis D., and F. Leroy. He is a farmer in this town, and was a soldier in the 10th N. Y. H. A.

Frederick Snell, son of Frederick who served in the War of 1812 at Plattsburgh, was born in Herkimer County, October 2, 1801. When he was quite young his parents located in Lowville, N. Y., where he married, March 11, 1828, Mary A., daughter of Abijah Crabb, by whom he had eight children, five of whom survive, namely: Marcella, Lucy A., Amelia, Denacious, and Emily. Denacious Snell was born in Theresa, May 15, 1840, and attended the public schools until he attained the age of 19 years. March 8, 1862, he married Maria, daughter of Joseph Petrie, and they have four children, viz.: Elmer F., Gerdence A., Clarence R., and Gertie A. Mr. Snell is a farmer and resides in Alexandria.

Allen Cole located in this town in 1853. Napoleon B. Cole, son of Allen, was born in Theresa, August 12, 1848, and came to Alexandria with his father, where he received a common school education and is now engaged in farming. May 21, 1871, he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Hiram Clark, of Elizabethtown, Canada, and they have three sons and three daughters, viz.: Gordon, Carrie M., Allie E., Dexter A., Ethel M., and Linn B.

Peter Loucks was born near Montreal, Canada, and when about 21 years of age located in Montgomery County. He married Sarah Kelly, of Fort Plain, N. Y. Of their 14 children, Alexander was born at Fort Plain in 1831, and in 1848 he located in St. Lawrence County. In 1857 he married Augusta Ellsworth, in the village of Redwood, and they have had 10 children, eight of whom survive, namely: Ardell, Amira, Eva, Ida, Addie, Verna, Ernest, and Arthur. Ardell married Alfred Woodard and now resides in Chautauqua County. Eva married Horace Cole, of Redwood. Mr. and Mrs. Loucks reside in Redwood. Mr. Loucks served in the late war and was honorably discharged in 1865.

George Dobbins came from County Kildare, Ireland, and located in Andover, N. J., in 1807. He served in the War of 1812. Andrew C., son of George, was born in Ireland in 1804. He was educated in the common schools and for 15 years was a sailor. When 36 years of age he married Eliza Warren, in Canada, where he then resided, and they had three sons and seven daughters who attained adult age. George B. Dobbins, one of the sons, was born in Le Ray, March 4, 1831. When he was five years of age his parents located in this town near Alexandria Bay. April 23, 1874, he married Phebe A. Hawkins, who was born in Canada and came to Alexandria when she was three years old. They have two sons and three daughters, namely: Abbie M., Lewis G., Mary L., George B., and Margaret. Mr. Dobbins resides at Dobbins's Point, in this town.

Jay H. Van Dresar was born in Clayton, March 30, 1832. November 22, 1857, he married Maria Dobbins, of Alexandria, by whom he had three children, two of whom, Milton B. and William R., survive. Milton B. Van Dresar was born June 8, 1861, and is now a captain and pilot on the St. Lawrence River. When 18 years old he married Percy A. Helmer, of Redwood, December 25, 1879, and they have a daughter, Ula M., and reside in the village of Alexandria Bay.

Henry W. Westcott was born in Onondaga County in 1832, and when he was a year old his parents removed to Jefferson County. In 1853 he married Jane, daughter of Francis Thomson, of Alexandria Bay, and they had four children, only one of whom, William T., survives. He married, second, Isabella Thomson, of Canada, by whom he had two children, one of whom, Allen F., survives. William T. Westcott was born in Alexandria Bay, April 28, 1859. He attended the graded school until he attained the age of 17 years. September 29, 1887, he married Jane A. Crabb, and they reside in Alexandria Bay. Mr. Westcott is owner and captain of the steamer *Minnie*.

Edward Bartram was born in Oakley, England, March 3, 1809. About 50 years ago he came to this country and located in the town of Le Ray, whence he subsequently removed to Theresa. He married Mary Ford, also a native of England, and they have had 12 children, seven of whom survive, namely: Abraham, Eliza, Rosella, Edward, Henry, George, and William. George Bartram was born in Theresa, where he received a good practical education. He was reared upon a farm, and when 20 years of age married Ellen Price, of Theresa, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. His wife died one year after their marriage. For his second wife he married Almira Burnham, of Rossie, N. Y., by whom he has two daughters,



Inez E. and Nellie B. He resides with his family on road 55, in this town. Edward D. Partrian, son of Edward, was born in Theresa in 1819. He married, in 1876, Alice A. Pierce, of Alexandria, and they have a son and a daughter, Adrah A. and Frank L. They reside on road 2.

John Bellinger was born in Boonville, N. Y., December 13, 1820. In 1848 he married Lydia Anthony, of Shuffy Corners, town of Theresa, and about five years later removed with his wife to Vicksburg, Miss., where he resided a year and a half, when he returned to New York and located in the town of Ohio. Their children were Luther, Sarah J., Mary E., Nancy, John H., and Frederick. Luther Bellinger was born in Boonville, May 2, 1849. He was educated in the district schools and did pioneer work on his father's farm. November 11, 1877, when 28 years of age, he married Emily, daughter of Horace Barrows, of Orleans, and they have two children, Frank E. and Tenne C. They were married in their present home on Wall street, in Plessis village.

George Waggoner, a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, came to the United States in 1848 and located in Utica, N. Y. He married Anna Sayer and they had 12 children, namely: John, George, William, Alfred, Rosa, Mary, Anna, Helen, Ettie, Lilly, Alice, and Joseph. John Waggoner received a common school education. He has been married three times, first, to Frances Crocker, of Orwell, N. Y., by whom he had three children, Ettie, Edith, and Edwin; second, to Mary Avery, also of Orwell; and third, December 6, 1884, to Mrs. Mary Timmerman, of Plessis. Mrs. Waggoner has also been married three times. Her first husband was Joseph Patrie, of Alexandria, and her second, Ezra Timmerman, of Plessis. Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner reside on road 52, near Plessis village.

George Place was born in Rhode Island, where he married Lydia Kenyon, by whom he had 11 children. In 1828 George, Jr., when 17 years of age, located with his brother Horace in the town of Wilna. At the age of 21 years he married Amanda, daughter of Horace Tooley, of Wilna, and they have had 11 children, one of whom died in infancy, and 10 survive, namely: Lewis, who married Melissa Wabradt, of Plessis; Lorinda, who married Harvey Meyers, of Plessis; Abigail, who married Daniel White, of Fullerville; Lydia, who married Lemuel Hubbard, of Wilna; Horace, who married Jennie Foster, of Theresa; Isaiah, who married Ardelle Meyers, of Sterlingville; Mary J., who married Levi Holcomb, of Plessis; Eliza, who married Orson Dye, of Robnan; Chester, who married Mina Hosmer, of Pitscairn; and Franklin, who married Alice Phillips, of Theresa. Mr. Place served in Co. E, 186th Regt. N. Y. Vols., until the close of the war. He has been married 56 years and resides with his wife on road 56.

Asher Lewis was born in Petersburg, N. Y., February 23, 1792. His education was limited to the common schools, and he assisted his father in the pioneer work on the farm. At the age of 25 years he married Nancy M., daughter of Enos Briggs, of Pownal, Vt., by whom he had seven children. He settled in the town of Antwerp. One son, Royal S., died September 8, 1888. Elias D. Lewis was born in the town of Antwerp, where he received a common school education. In 1863 he married Jane, daughter of Francis C. Lawton, of Antwerp. Their adopted daughter, Theresa C., a young lady of rare accomplishments and lovable disposition, died September 10, 1888.

Albert McCallops was born September 23, 1850. October 23, 1872, he married Jane Heath, who bore him three daughters—Elsie A., Nellie A., and Emma M. Mr. McCallops died August 13, 1883. His widow survives and is caring for her fatherless children in a commendable manner.

Anna Bailey, the mother of John Bailey, has been twice married, first, to John Jerad, of Theresa, by whom she had two children, John C. and Clark W., and second, to John Bailey, of Redwood, April 21, 1866, by whom she also had two sons, George and James. John Bailey died November 26, 1881. Her son George is a harnessmaker and resides in the village of Redwood. John C. Jerad is an engineer and resides in Syracuse. Clark W. is a marine engineer on the St. Lawrence River. Mrs. Bailey resides on Church street in Redwood.

Daniel Shannon was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1827, and in 1847 he emigrated to the United States and located in the town of Theresa, subsequently removing to Alexandria. October 19, 1848, he married Ruth, daughter of Daniel Simpson, and they have a son, Austin W., who resides in the town of Theresa. Mr. Shannon served in the late war in Co. F, 10th N. Y. H. A. He is a farmer in this town.

Alexander C. Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, married Cynthia Frink, of Cortland



County, N. Y., by whom he had five sons and two daughters, namely: James A., William C., Levi W., Laura A., Mary C., Clark F., and Benjamin F. Levi W. was educated in the common schools of his native town. He has been three times married, first, to Josephine Priest, who bore him two children, Cynthia R. and Oscar L.; second, to Betsey Walts, of Orleans; by whom he had three children, Della A., Candice C., and Clark F.; and third, to Mary Boman, by whom he has two children, Clinton L. and Anna E. His second wife died January 17, 1879.

Amos Wheeler came from Massachusetts, and located in the town of Rodman. He was twice married. His first wife bore him six children, Angeline, Milton E., Lucy, Philander, Maryette, and Amos. His second wife, Abigail Rising, of Worth, bore him five children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Marritta, Matilda, and Gilbert. Members of this family served their country in the Revolutionary war, War of 1812, and in the late civil war. Hiram Wheeler, son of Amos, was a member of the 35th N. Y. Vols. and died of a fever August 2, 1862. Gilbert Wheeler served three years in Co. F, 10th N. Y. H. A. January 19, 1868, he married Jane H., daughter of Alonson and Lucy (Makepeace) Cole, of Theresa, by whom he has had three sons and one daughter, of whom Jennie M., Earl C., and Alonson survive. Mrs. Lucy Cole was a sister of the late Elliot Makepeace.

George Hutchinson was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1808, and in 1834 he emigrated to Canada. He married Jane Henry, also a native of County Armagh, and they had nine children, namely: Mary, Ann, William H., Thomas, George, Jr., Sarah, Eliza, Samuel, and Amanda. George Hutchinson, Jr., was born on Wolf Island, near Kingston, Canada, January 9, 1852. He was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. January 28, 1877, when 24 years of age, he married, at Cape Vincent, Maggie A., daughter of James C. Kemp, of Wolf Island, by whom he has had four children, one of whom died in infancy and three survive, namely: Margaret L. M., James H. S., and George A. A. Mr. Hutchinson resides on Wells Island, near Brown's Bay.

Jerred Dingman and his wife, Sarah, had eight children who attained maturity, seven of whom are living, viz.: John H., William, Catherine, Elsie, Jason, Helen, and Robert. John H. Dingman was born in Rome, N. Y., and in 1846, when three years of age, removed with his parents to Jefferson County. When 19 years of age Mr. Dingman married Mary J., daughter of Charles Porter, of Alexandria Bay, and they have had 14 children, 11 of whom survive, namely: Robert E., Fred E., Jerred H., Edwin, Helen L., Catherine P., Hattie E., Georgianna, Frank, Myrtle, and Mary. Robert E. married Dorothy Gladd, of Alexandria Bay. Mr. Dingman resides on Holland street, in the village of Alexandria Bay.

Thomas Trickey was born in Mallorytown, Canada, in 1813. When 19 years old he married Emeline Wells, who resided on Wells Island, in this town, and they had five sons and six daughters, eight of whom survive, namely: Lucinda, Miller, Lewis, Alzina, Sophronia, Mary, Sheldon, and Peter. Sheldon Trickey was born in the village of Escott, Canada, July 10, 1850. When 23 years of age he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Augustus Landon, of Wells Island, and they have two sons and one daughter, namely: Roscy M., Charles, and Bertie E. Mr. Trickey resides in Alexandria Bay.

Merchant Carter, a native of Rhode Island, married Betsey Taylor, of Brownville, and they had nine children who attained maturity, viz.: Clarissa, Taylor, Hiram, Elisha, Emeline, Betsey, Amelia, Byron, and John D. John D. Carter was born in Orleans, February 14, 1844. December 10, 1878, he married Sarah Peabody, of Fisher's Landing, and they have one son, Harry.

Irvin Calkins was born in Montreal, Canada, July 16, 1803. His parents had removed to Canada from the United States. In 1812 Irvin returned to the United States, and at the age of 25 years married Mary McCombs, of Pamela, and located in Perch River village, in the town of Brownville. They had born to them nine children, five of whom survive, namely: Mary, Walter, John, Edmund, and Taylor. Irvin Calkins died in 1888. John Calkins was born at Perch River, May 10, 1845. He was educated in the common schools, and attended Gouverneur Seminary one term. March 11, 1863, he married Juliana, youngest daughter of Cyrus Allen, of Perch River, and they have one son and two daughters, namely: Lucy A., Jesse T. P., and Mary L. Lucy A. married T. H. Nunn, of Orleans, and they have one daughter, Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Calkins reside on road 41½, on Wells Island. He is a school teacher and farmer.



Jerome B. Estes was born in North Adams, Mass., February 11, 1818. In 1836 he located in Sanford's Corners, in the town of Le Ray, where he married, about 1843, Rachel Boardman, and kept the hotel there for 14 years. He had born to him eight children, six of whom attained adult age, namely: Mary F., George W., John W., Byron J., Julia E., and William J. John W. Estes, of this town, was born at Sanford's Corners, July 2, 1848, and attended the common schools until he was 19 years of age. October 24, 1871, he married Emeline F. Joyner, and they have three children, Byron J., Lewis J., and Jesse G.

Joseph Lashbrook was born in Gouverneur, N. Y., in 1823. He was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1853 he married Angeline Warner, of Chaumont, and they had six children, five of whom survive, viz.: William E., Elbridge C., Charles L., Pitt W., and Olga G. William E. Lashbrook married Esther L. Plimpton, of Alexandria Bay, February 15, 1877, and they have four daughters, namely: Amy E., Ella W., Eva L., and Kittie. They reside on Anthony street, in the village of Alexandria Bay.

Charles De Young was born in Montreal, Canada, and when he was 12 years of age his parents removed to Brockville. When 21 years of age he married Catherine Jeru, of Brockville, and they had born to them six sons and four daughters, namely: Jennie P., Charles J., William, Clarissa R., Catherine, Lucy, Clarence R., Walter T., Ernest R., and Albert T. Catherine married William Getman and they have a son, William G. Charles De Young died May 28, 1882. Mrs. De Young keeps a boarding-house on Church street, Alexandria Bay.

Edward Herrick, a native of Massachusetts, married Almira Thurston, of Brownville, and they had eight children, viz.: Delos, Reuben, Angeline R., Hannah, Mary, Josephine, William, and Eugene. Delos Herrick was born in Brownville, April 23, 1838. April 9, 1861, he married Sophronia Curtis, of Theresa, and they have three children, namely: Edward, Cheeseman A., and Mina. Mr. Herrick served two years in the late war in Co. K, 14th N. Y. H. A.

Martin Reester was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He married Barbara Betz, and they had one son and three daughters, namely: Catherine, Victoria, Cornelia, and Matthias. The latter was born in his father's native town, October 5, 1835, and when he was 12 years of age his parents emigrated to this country and located in the town of Orleans. October 10, 1865, Mr. Reester married Elizabeth Gillett, of Alexandria, by whom he had a son, Charles G. January 7, 1871, he married for his second wife Elizabeth Salisbury, of Alexandria, and they have three sons and two daughters, namely: Martin S., Curtis B., Ella G., Marion C., and Herman L. Mr. Reester served three years in the late war as sergeant in the 10th N. Y. H. A.

Samuel Miller served in the War of 1812 and was killed in the battle of Plattsburgh. Benjamin C., son of Samuel, was born in Connecticut, January 28, 1811, whence he removed to New York state. September 10, 1834, he married Sarah Tlogert, of Alexandria, who bore him six children,—three sons and three daughters,—four of whom survive, namely: Samuel B., Lyman E., William F., and Nancy C. Samuel B. Miller was born in Canton, N. Y., June 22, 1835. He attended the common schools until 18 years of age, and at the age of 22 married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob King, January 14, 1857, by whom he has had seven children, three of whom survive, namely: William E., who is a student in a medical college in New York city; Hattie E., who married Durward B. Arnold, of Watertown, now a merchant in Alexandria Bay; and Carrie E., who married Captain Walter L. Visger, of Alexandria Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Miller reside on Walton street, in Alexandria Bay.

Truman S. Rowell, Sr., was born in Oswego County, May 16, 1811. He was married three times, first, to Mary Rusco, March 31, 1833, who bore him seven children, namely: Almerin S., Syrena E., Caleb, Adelbert, Roderic B., Hosca F., and Sarah D. He married, second, Sophia White, who bore him one child, Herbert T., and died September 26, 1855. His third wife, Mrs. Sabra A. (McMullen) Hutchinson, bore him three children, namely: Truman S., Jr., E. Eugene, and Arthur H. Truman S. Rowell, Jr., was born in Alexandria. December 23, 1882, he married Emma S. Hunneyman, of this town, and they have two sons, Ernest G. and Harry. Mr. Rowell's grandfather served in the War of 1812.

William Tilley was born in Bristol, England, in 1825. In 1850 he married Matilda T. Dingley, also a native of Bristol, and they had five sons and two daughters. William J., their eldest son, was born in Swansea, Wales, September 28, 1851. Previous to his coming to America he served three years and three months in the British navy under Captain Bagoyne in West Indian and Canadian waters. He attended the High school at Theresa, the commercial school at Watertown, and the Normal school at Potsdam. November 12, 1878, he married



Albia Wilson, of Theresa, and they have a son, Walter W., and reside in Alexandria on road 49, corner 50.

James Hosner was born in the town of Theresa, January 24, 1831. November 25, 1861, he married Lucy C., daughter of Levi Comstock, of Theresa, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles W. Treadwell. They have one son, Charles C., who received a liberal education and is now a justice of the peace. Charles C. was born in the town of Orleans, April 23, 1865, and now resides with his parents in the village of Plessis. He contemplates the study of law.

Willard Williams was born in Jeffers County in November, 1827. July 4, 1850, he married Caroline Rhine, of Orleans, and they had three sons and two daughters, namely: Adelbert D., Jeanett, Albert J., Adelaide M., and Emma E. Adelbert D. attended the common schools until he attained his majority. November 1, 1875, he married Elida A. Hunneyman, of Alexandria, and they have had four children, three of whom survive, viz.: Foster E., Adelpia W., and Clark A.

Edwin D. Spalsbury was born at Sandy Creek, N. Y., December 15, 1829. His parents removed to Jeffers County, where he was educated in the common schools of Alexandria. He served in the late war in Co. B, 91th N. Y. Inf. December 10, 1863, he married Elneline Van Brocklin, by whom he had a daughter, Ella L., who married Melvin L. Timmerman, of Orleans, October 10, 1888. Mr. Spalsbury died August 26, 1897. His widow survives and resides in the village of Plessis.

Peter D. Putnam was born in Florida. He married Hannah Adams, also a native of Florida, and they had 11 children, 10 of whom survive, viz.: David P., Eliza A., Nancy, Maria, John A., Clarissa, Roxiana, Margaret, Mary M., and Hannah. John A. removed with his parents to New York. He married, first, Mariett Keech, January 15, 1840, and they had four children, Minerva C., Lucy M., Squire U., and Esther J. For his second wife he married, in Chicago, Ill., Pauline Jewett, of Sanford's Corners, and they now reside in the village of Plessis, in this town.

William Shannon was born in this town about 1831. He married Ann Dayton, of Vermont, and they had a son and a daughter, Derinda and Gilbert. The latter was born April 24, 1851, and has been twice married. His first wife, Jennett Williams, of Alexandria, bore him a son and a daughter, and the son, William W., survives. October 7, 1884, he married Jennie E. Pierce, of Alexandria Bay, and they have a son, Gilbert C., and occupy the homestead on road 61.

Joseph Hind was born in Barnaby, England, in 1808. He married, first, Eunice Southworth, by whom he had four children, George, Jane, Nancy, and Morris. He married, second, Janett Shields, a native of Scotland, by whom he had one son, Norman S. The latter received a common school education and is now engaged in farming on road 53. June 19, 1881, he married Florence E. Tahash, of this town.

Hieronemus Bicklehaupt was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1806, and died in this country July 14, 1875, aged 69 years and five months. He married Margaret Hartman, also a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and they had two children, only one of whom, Adam, survives. Adam Bicklehaupt was born in his father's native town, March 10, 1848, and in 1853 emigrated with his parents to this country, where he attended the common schools. July 14, 1874, he married Mina, youngest daughter of Seth Olney, by whom he has two sons and one daughter, viz.: Miles H., Carl O., and Calla A. Mr. Bicklehaupt is a general merchant in the village of Redwood.

Asa Arnold, a native of Vermont, married Percy Atwood, also a native of that state, and they had seven children, four of whom survive, namely: Daniel, Rhodelia, Philo, and Juliet. Daniel Arnold, of this town, was born in the town of Rodman, June 8, 1825. He married Lois Hait, of Oswego County, who died February 11, 1887. They had three children, Watson E., Wilford, and Emma M.

Jacob Hatford was born in New Bedford, Mass., about 1783, whence he removed to this county and located in Brownville, where his son Henry was born November 11, 1824. February 11, 1854, Henry Hatford married Minerva C. Wakefield, who was born in Windsor, Vt. They have had three sons and two daughters, namely: Alice and Nellie, who died young, and Hiram W., Edgar W., and Henry J., who survive. Hiram W. is mining in New Mexico; Edgar W. is a book-keeper in Utica; and Henry J. is a farmer and resides with his father in this town.



John A. Davis was born in Brockville, Canada, March 12, 1848. He attended school until he attained the age of 16, and for many years was an oarsman on the St. Lawrence River. November 3, 1871, he married Katie E. Fox, of Alexandria Bay, and they have one daughter, Luella M. For the past 14 years Mr. Davis has been in the employ of H. H. Warner, of Rochester, as captain of his steam yacht and overseer of Warner Island. He resides in Alexandria Bay. His father, Alvin H. Davis, who was born July 13, 1813, married Dina I. Butler, a native of Vermont, and they had eight children. John A. Davis and his sister Jane were twins.

Joseph Petrie was born in Herkimer County in 1811, and when five years of age removed with his parents to Le Ray. He was married three times. His first wife, Pamela Storing, bore him six children, namely: Martin, Betsey, Maria, Benjamin, Amelia, and J. Franklin. His second wife, Elizabeth R. McMullen, of Alexandria, bore him one daughter, Emma V. For his third wife he married Olive Parsons, of Redman. Benjamin Petrie, of this town, was born in Le Ray, April 24, 1845, and November 26, 1867, he married Elnora F., daughter of Edmund Seargent, of Orleans.

Abram Weller was born in Rutland in 1815. He married Martha A. Stores, of Escott, Canada, and they had eight children, five of whom survive, namely: Amos, Thursa A., Wilson W., Maryette, and George W. The latter married Margaret Shepard, of Alexandria Bay, and they have two children, Mary M. and Walter. William Weller, son of Abram, died December 22, 1833. Charles F., son of William, was born in Alexandria Bay, April 10, 1831. He attended the common schools until 18 years of age, and on the 20th of December, 1852, when 21 years of age, married Elizabeth Gorman, of New Boyne, Canada, by whom he has two sons, Lewis A. and Harold Booth. Abram Weller resides on Bethune street.

Henry Knell was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 21, 1845. January 8, 1866, he immigrated to the United States and first located in the town of Theresa. In 1868 he removed to Watertown. May 9, 1870, he married Rosan Graham, of Cape Vincent, and they have had eight children, seven of whom survive, namely: Hattie J., William H., Dorcas, Mary, Rhoda, Bessie, and Minnie. He resides on Church street, Alexandria Bay.

Calvin Heath, a native of Vermont, removed to Georgeville, Canada, where he married Catherine Reddick, by whom he had 13 children, six of whom died in infancy and seven survive, namely: Martha, Ellen, Elizabeth, Clementa, Carrie, Lester, and Charles. Charles Heath was born June 5, 1841, and in 1851 came to the United States. In 1861 he enlisted in the late war. June 15, 1864, he married Olive Demora, of Alexandria, and they have had five children, of whom four sons survive, namely: Abner L., Horatio, De Elton, and Charles. A daughter, Martha V., died at the age of 19 years.

George W. Willix was born in Alexandria, April 27, 1852. At the age of 22 years he married Matilda P., daughter of Isaac and Cynthia Griffin, of Crosby, Canada, and they have one son and two daughters, namely: Cora M., born August 9, 1875; Lillie M., born March 2, 1879; and Gordon W., born June 30, 1884. Mr. Willix resides on Anthony street, Alexandria Bay.

Peter Van Allen was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., where he married Olive Forbes, by whom he had 11 children, six of whom survive, viz.: Jacob, James, Abraham, Benjamin, Eliza, and Lucinda. Mr. Van Allen was one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Orleans. Benjamin Van Allen, son of Peter, was educated in the common schools of his native town. He married, August 18, 1841, Mary A. Anthony, of Lyme, who bore him eight children, four of whom are living, namely: Cynthia A., Margaret, Jason, and Lovina. Mrs. Van Allen died in 1866. April 19, 1838, he married for his second wife Eden Brown, of Alexandria, and they have three children, namely: Ada M., Mary E., and Peter. Mary E. married William F. Duffney, April 30, 1888.

Henry Yerden was born in the Mohawk valley, whence he removed to Fowler, St. Lawrence County. He married Polly Klaus, and they had 10 children, four of whom survive, namely: Maria, Rebecca, William H., and Alexander D. The latter was born in the town of Fowler, October 30, 1839. February 19, 1866, he married Fidelia, daughter of Thomas Hazelton, of Hammond, N. Y., who was born March 13, 1850. They have had three sons and three daughters, namely: Carrie A., who was born November 12, 1867; Charles D., who was born February 23, 1871; Mary M., who was born September 29, 1873; William H., who was born March 30, 1876; Martha E., who was born September 24, 1878; and Thomas E., who was born May 15, 1881. In 1885 Mr. Yerden removed with his family to this county, and now resides in Alexandria Bay. He served nearly three years in the late war, was in 15 general engagements, and was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864.

The first of these was the establishment of the first public school in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of schools which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston. The second was the establishment of the first public library in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of libraries which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston. The third was the establishment of the first public hospital in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of hospitals which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston.

The fourth was the establishment of the first public workhouse in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of workhouses which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston. The fifth was the establishment of the first public almshouse in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of almshouses which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston. The sixth was the establishment of the first public prison in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of prisons which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston.

The seventh was the establishment of the first public court in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of courts which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston. The eighth was the establishment of the first public office in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of offices which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston. The ninth was the establishment of the first public church in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of churches which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston.

The tenth was the establishment of the first public school in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of schools which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston. The eleventh was the establishment of the first public library in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of libraries which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston. The twelfth was the establishment of the first public hospital in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of hospitals which have since been founded in the city, and which have played a great part in the education of the people of Boston.

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Delos Van Scoy was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1823. When 19 years of age he married Mary A. Blann, of Ira, N. Y., who bore him eight children, six of whom died in infancy and two survive, viz.: Simon A. and Cornelius F. In 1852 Cornelius F. Van Scoy located in the town of Orleans, and in 1857 he removed to Alexandria. July 3, 1879, he married Hattie L. Page, of Cape Vincent, and they have two sons and one daughter, Charles R., Mary L., and Delos A.

Alanson Cole was born in West Theresa, May 1, 1822. His sister Fanny was the first female child born in the town of Theresa. Mr. Cole was educated in the common schools and became an enterprising farmer. He is now retired and resides in Theresa village. About 1845 he married Lucy Makepeace, of Alexandria, by whom he had 11 children,—seven sons and four daughters,—eight of whom survive, namely: Martin V. B., Jane, Fanny, Lydia, Julia, John D., Philista, and Ida A. Dr. John D. Cole was born in Theresa, March 28, 1857. He was educated in the graded schools and when 21 years of age began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Santaway. He attended the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, two terms, from which he graduated in February, 1882. In March of the same year he located in the village of Clayton, and in 1884 removed to Alexandria Bay. May 13, 1885, he married Adla E. Garrison, of Napanee, Ontario, and they have a daughter, Lottie Grace, who was born May 20, 1886. In 1867 Dr. Cole erected a fine residence on Church street, in Alexandria Bay, where he now resides.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP lies in the northeastern part of the county, in the form of a parallelogram, of which the longer lines run about northwest and southeast. It is bounded on the northeast by St. Lawrence County, on the southeast by Lewis County, on the southwest by Wilna, Philadelphia, and Theresa, and on the northwest by Theresa. The surface of the town, which cannot properly be termed hilly, is yet rolling and uneven, and in many parts rough, broken, and seamed by rocky ridges; notwithstanding which blemish the soil is strong and productive.

Its principal stream is Indian River, which enters from Wilna, and, after making a bold sweep towards the northeast, and passing through the principal village, flows back across the southwest line into Philadelphia. There is also the Oswegatchie River, which enters the town from the northeast, and, making a short and abrupt bend, known as the "Ox Bow," passing the village of the same name, turns sharply back into St. Lawrence County, after having received Antwerp's tribute, a small stream flowing out from her three lakes, which are Sherman's, Vrooman's, and Moon—the last named lying on the northwestern boundary, and partly in Theresa.

This town was formed from Le Ray, with its present limits, April 5, 1810. A part of Lewis County was annexed to Jefferson by the same act. Its name was given in honor of the Antwerp Company, who owned large tracts of land in this and in the neighboring townships, and whose seat was in Antwerp, Belgium.

The organization went into effect January 1, 1811, and the first annual meeting of the new town was held on the 5th of the following March, "at the house of Francis McAllaster, occupied by William Fletcher, inn-keeper in said Town." Daniel Sterling was chosen moderator, and the following persons were elected to the town offices: Daniel Heald, supervisor; Samuel Randall, clerk; John Jennison, Zopher Holden, and Silas Ward, assessors; Francis McAllaster, Oliver Stowell, and Elkanah Pattridge, commissioners of highways; William Fletcher and John C. Foster, overseers of the poor; Daniel Sterling, Jeduthan Kingsbury, Salmon White, Matthew Brooks, and Samuel Hendrix, overseers of highways; Elkanah Patridge, constable and collector.

In 1880 Antwerp had a population of 3,414. The town is located in the second school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 25 school districts, three of which were joint, in which 27 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 530 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 57,902. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$9,500, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,477,525. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$5,260.47, of which \$2,374.59 was received by local tax. Truman C. Gray was school commissioner.

ANTWERP village is situated on Indian River at the point where it is crossed by the "old state road," and on the R., W. & O. Railroad, 24 miles northeast from the city of Watertown, and 12 miles southeast from the village of Gouverneur. The corporate limits, as recently surveyed and indicated by stone monuments, is a square of one mile. Its first building was a saw-mill built by General Lewis Robert Morris, in 1806, upon the site of the one now owned by A. H. Monro, which was erected by Ezra Church in 1816. In the same year (1806) a small frame hotel (kept by Gershom Mattoon) was erected on the site now occupied by the Proctor House, and the settlement thus begun became known as "Indian River."

In 1808 the first physician ever located in the town made his appearance in the person of Dr. Samuel Randall, who erected himself a dwelling upon the site of the present Congregational Church, and the following year was appointed postmaster and established the first postoffice in the town in a room of his house.

In 1810 a grist-mill, with one run of stones, quarried from a neighboring ledge, was erected upon the site of the present structure by Ezra Church. This property was owned by David Parish until 1839, when it was sold to Isaiah Bailey. It was destroyed by fire in 1841 and rebuilt the following year. It is now a prosperous flouring-mill of a capacity of six sets of rolls, and is owned and managed by Morgan Augsbury and sons.

In the year 1812 Mr. Church built a clothing-mill near the site of the present J. G. Bethel planing-mill, and the same year Isaac L. Hitchcock built a tannery on the lands now occupied by the store and office of the Jef-



erson Iron Co. Both of these buildings long since disappeared, but the new cloth-mill building, built in 1828 by Thompson and Wait, still stands and is known locally as the "Red shop," the subject of a hot contest between the town and village several years ago, the question being "aye" or "nay" to an appropriation of several hundred dollars for the purpose of moving it out of the highway to its present location. The villagers carried the day. The pioneer merchants of the village were Zebulon H. Cooper, 1810; Dr. Randall and Orin E. Bush, 1812; the first distillers were Emmons & Bissell, 1820; and the first wagonmaker was Henry Welch about the same year.

In 1816 David Parish built a church and school-house for the benefit of the people at his own expense, with brick made near the spot, which structures, as late as 1879, were still standing. In that year the school-house was torn down and the present wood structure erected in its place. The church was built with its front and rear walls on the line of the meridian, at a cost of \$10,000, and for many years was free to all denominations, but finally fell into the hands of the Roman Catholics, who now own and occupy it. It was the second church edifice built in the county of Jefferson. The second hotel was built on the west side of Main street, and was first run by Reuben Nott. John P. Hind, of eccentric notoriety, was its second landlord, and John C. Foster its last. The building was destroyed by fire. The Foster House, now owned and conducted by Tilly M. Foster, was built and opened by Gen. T. R. Pratt, and the Proctor House, on the corner of Main and Van Buren streets, now conducted by H. W. and E. E. Proctor, was opened by Smith Copeland. He was succeeded by his son Clewley, and he by a line of proprietors, including such well-known names as African Gates, Martin Hamlin, Parwin Bates, John N. Green, E. L. Proctor, and Capt. J. B. Proctor.

In 1853 the village was incorporated under the Revised Statute, by a vote of 53 to three, and a board of officers elected, consisting of five trustees and a clerk, as follows: clerk, Publius D. Foster; trustees, Jonas S. Conkey, Solomon J. Childs, Edward L. Proctor, William Carpenter, and George Brown. Mr. Conkey was chosen president of the board. The following year a bill drawn by Foster and passed by the legislature made the village a separate highway district, and somewhat modified the powers and duties of the trustees. March 7, 1871, H. W. Moore, G. N. Crosby, H. D. Hathaway, and S. W. Somes being the trustees, and John F. Cook the clerk of the village, the people, by a vote of 94 to 22, adopted the general law of 1870 as their charter, and this with its amendments is the present law of the village. The present board is made up as follows: Edward B. Perley, president; Charles W. Moffett, George H. Lathan, and O. G. Devendorf, trustees. At the date of its first incorporation the village is said to have contained about 500 inhabitants; it now has 1,100.*

* February 1, 1890, by a vote of 91 to 15, the citizens of Antwerp village decided to adopt electric lights.



In 1854 the people, feeling deeply the necessity of enlarged educational facilities, an effort was commenced, the purpose of which was the founding of an institution of learning in the village, the result of which was the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute. The buildings are two large imposing sandstone structures of similar architecture, four stories in height, standing at nearly right angles to each other, on an eminence overlooking the village. One of these is the boarding hall; the other contains the chapel, laboratory, library, and class-rooms, the buildings together having a capacity of about 200 boarding pupils.

From *Spafford's Gazetteer* of 1812 we quote :—

"This town was first settled about 1807 by people from the Eastern states. The post-road from Utica to St. Lawrence [affording a weekly mail] lies through this town about nine or ten miles, along which are the settlements. A saw-mill, a grain-mill, and a *whisky-mill*, or distillery, and one store mark the present extent of those improvements."

From the same author, in 1820, we learn that the town contained 4,784 acres of improved land, 1,456 cattle, 157 horses, 1,588 sheep; also one grist-mill, four saw-mills, one fulling-mill, one carding machine, iron works, one trip-hammer, one distillery, two asheries, and a scythe factory. There were 12 school districts, at which school kept five months in the 12. The public money received was \$47.

Ox Bow (p. o.) village, near the northeast line of the town, is pleasantly situated on a remarkable bend of the Oswegatchie River, which gives name to the place. It contains two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), one hotel, a sash and blind factory, wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, one harness shop, five stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

Gen. G. R. Morris, the first proprietor, sold a tract of about 18,000 acres of land, including the site of the village, to Silvius Hoard and others. About 1817 Abraham Cooper, of Trenton, N. Y., purchased the tract which thenceforth took his name, and he may be properly called the founder of the village. In the spring of 1818 he moved here and established the first store in this part of the town, in the "old yellow store." Dr. Abner Benton, for many years a prominent citizen, was the first physician. He came in 1818. In 1819 Abraham Cooper built the stone store, afterwards the Methodist Church. The public house at Ox Bow, a part of the present hotel, was built by Abraham Cooper in 1819, and Solomon Loomis was the first landlord. The post-office at Ox Bow was established in 1819, and Dr. Abner Benton was the first postmaster.

Pulpit rock, on the road from Ox Bow to Evans Mills, is an object of interest to all who pass that way. By a fracture in the ledge by the roadside a huge pot-hole is opened to view, which in its fancied resemblance to a pulpit has gained the name it bears, and it is said that a sermon was preached from it many years ago.

STERLINGBURG, a mile above Antwerp village, on the southerly bank of Indian River, is a hamlet now mainly the property of Alexander Copley. It



was named from James Sterling, who was its proprietor for many years, and who formerly had located here one of his several furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron. At an early day a distillery was operated here by William McAllaster, as agent for Mr Parish. A saw-mill and grist-mill, owned by Mr. Copley, are now the chief business interests.

SPRAGUEVILLE (p. o.), St. Lawrence County, is a small village, the main street being on the county line. It is a station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, and from here large quantities of iron ore have been shipped from the Keene ore beds, which are located just over the line, in St. Lawrence County. The business of the place is mostly in that county.

BENTLEY'S CORNERS, FEELE'S CORNERS, and NAUVOO are hamlets.

Ives Seminary, located in Antwerp village, is an outgrowth of two previously-existing educational enterprises,—the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. The last named institution was incorporated April 5, 1828, and was successfully conducted as a grammar school until 1837, when it was placed under the patronage of the Black River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became their conference seminary, with Rev. Jesse T. Peck as principal. It remained under the patronage of this church until 1869, when, as the buildings and facilities had become inadequate to the needs of the institution, it was transferred to Antwerp. The Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute furnished the beginning of the educational facilities, buildings, etc., which are now in use by the Ives Seminary. The institute received a provisional charter in 1856, which was afterwards extended to February 1, 1860, and in 1861 it was made absolute. The erection of a stone building, three stories in height, 105 feet long and 50 feet wide, was commenced during the summer of 1857, but was not finished until May 9, 1861, at which date it was dedicated. The value of buildings, grounds, library, and apparatus at that time was \$13,000. Of this sum about \$7,000 had been raised by subscription and \$3,000 by bonding the town, having an indebtedness of \$3,000, which amount was loaned to the institution by the state and subsequently made a free gift. The institute was opened May 20, 1861, with J. M. Manning and two assistants in charge. During the following year three teachers were added and the number of students was about 120. In 1863 it was proposed to transfer the property to the state for use as a Normal school, but this was not accomplished. In 1865 an unsuccessful attempt was made to change the institute to a graded school. In 1868 a proposition was made to lease the property to the Protestant Episcopal Society, but the parties interested could not agree on conditions. About this time the Black River Conference leased the buildings, and the legislature changed the name of the institute to Black River Conference Seminary. In 1870 the erection of a boarding and ladies' hall, of stone, 72 by 43 feet and four stories high, was commenced. It was finished two years afterwards and cost \$16,000. In 1873 it was resolved by the trustees to place the institution forever beyond the possibility of failure by raising a fund of at least



\$30,000. Hon. Willard Ives, of Watertown, immediately headed the subscription with \$8,000, and two years later the conference had succeeded in raising about \$26,000. The entire wealth of the institution, including buildings, etc., is more than \$50,000. April 21, 1874, the name was changed to "Ives Seminary," at the suggestion of Dr. E. O. Haven, and at about the same time an arrangement was made by which the seminary was adopted as Gynnasium C of Syracuse University, students graduating from it being admitted there without re-examination. The school is in a prosperous condition, sustained by the following faculty: Rev. E. M. Wheeler, A. M., principal, mental, moral, and political science; Miss Alice Morris, preceptress, English literature, ancient and modern history, French, and German; Miss Lydia F. Root, Latin and Greek; Prof. C. H. Murray, natural science and mathematics; Prof. W. L. Wheeler, commercial and common English, normal course, higher English; Miss Mina Monroe, music; Miss Florence Kinney, drawing and painting and elocution; Miss Jennie Wait, preparatory.

Iron Mines.—In the town of Antwerp there is a range of ore deposits owned by the Jefferson Iron Company. They are, beginning at the southwest, *Colburn, Ward, Dickson, White, and Old Sterling* mines. The Dickson mine was first opened in 1858. It is 120 feet deep, and worked wholly as an underground mine. The geological relation of the ore is much the same as in the Old Sterling mine. The White mine is a small pit on the White farm, between the Dickson and Old Sterling. The Old Sterling mine is one mile northeast of the Dickson mine, and three miles from Antwerp. First opened by George Parish, in 1836, it has been in operation ever since. For years it was in the possession of the Sterling family, who used the ore in their furnace, and refused to sell any of it. In 1869 it became the property of the Jefferson Iron Company, which was organized in that year. The open pit at the northeast is 115 feet deep, and approximately 500 by 175 feet. The underground workings are south and southwest of it, and the ore has been followed for a distance of 900 feet, and to a depth of 185 feet. This deposit lies between the gneissic rocks on the southeast, 400 feet distant, and the sandstone (Potsdam) on the west side of the mine, but no walls have as yet been reached in the mine. A serpentine rock occurs with the ore, apparently without any order in its relations to it. The ore varies from a specular ore of metallic lustre and steel-gray shade of color to amorphous, compact masses of deep red. The crushed powder answers well as a paint, and stains deeply all with which it comes in contact. The chemical composition is shown by the following analysis:—

Sesquioxide of iron.....	79.52
Oxide of manganese.....	0.07
Alumina.....	1.12
Lime.....	2.49
Magnesia.....	1.07



Phosphoric acid.....	0.263
Sulphur.....	0.08
Silica.....	9.80
Water.....	0.68

Metallic iron.....	55.66
Phosphorus.....	0.115

The ore stands up well, and, by leaving pillars, with arched roof in the galleries and drifts, no timbering is necessary. There is comparatively little water in the mine. The serpentine is not so firm as the ore, and is full of slickensides surfaces. Small mine cars are used on the narrow gauge tramways in the mine drifts. A skip track runs to the bottom of the open pit. A branch railroad three miles long connects this mine and the Dickson with the main line of the R., W. & O. Railroad near Antwerp, although in a due east course the latter is less than a mile away.

The Dickson and Old Sterling ores are sold to furnaces on the Hudson River, and in eastern Pennsylvania, and some in Ohio. The ease with which the old Sterling ore is smelted, being almost self-fluxing, creates a demand for it in mixtures with other more refractory ores, and even where the freights make it expensive. The total output of these mines is estimated by Mr. E. B. Bulkley, president of the company, at 750,000 tons.

C. W. Hall & Co's furniture manufactory, located on Indian River, at Antwerp village, was established in 1870. It employs five men, and does a business amounting to about \$5,000 per year.

William Monro's saw-mill, on Indian River, at Antwerp village, employs two men, and cuts 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

J. G. Bethel's sash, door, and blind factory, located on Indian River, at Antwerp village, was established by the present owner, who is also a contractor and builder. The factory furnishes employment for 20 men.

Antwerp foundry was started by Joseph Newton, in 1857 or '58. About 1873 it was purchased by D. & W. Hogan, the present proprietors, who employ two men in the manufacture of stoves, plows, etc., doing an annual business of \$3,000.

Antwerp roller flouring-mill, located on Indian River, at Antwerp village, was built in 1840, by I. Bailey. It has passed through several hands, and in 1868 was purchased by Morgan Augsburg, who in 1884 changed it to the Hungarian roller process. It is run by water-power, and its capacity is 80 barrels per day.

The honor of having made the first settlement in the territory now comprising the town of Antwerp lies between Captain William Lee and Peter Vrooman. It appears evident that both settled the same year, 1803, though both were then but squatters on land which they afterwards purchased. Lee located on the State road on lot 657, and Vrooman built his log house at



the great bend of the Oswegatchie, at a point near the lower end of the present village of Ox Bow. Both these settlers opened their log dwellings as public houses for the accommodation of the travelers and explorers who had already commenced to journey through that new country. Mention of both these establishments as early as 1804 is found in the diary of James Constable, who, during the summers of 1803, '04, '05, and '06, made extended tours through Jefferson and adjoining counties on business, as executor of the estate of his deceased brother William, who had been an extensive land-owner in this region. Under date of August 25, 1804, he says:—

"Pass on through No. 4 * * * 10 (ten) miles to the Long Falls (Carthage) where we breakfasted at a middling good tavern. * * * Proceed on 4 miles from the river to a log hut, then 6 miles to another, then 12 to a third, there being but three settlers on the Great Tract No. 4, unless there are some on Pennet's Square. * * * This tract belongs to, or is under the management of, Mr. Le Ray and Mr. G. Morris, and nothing has yet been done towards settling it. The three people now on it have a verbal promise that they shall have the land at a fair price as first settlers, but they are very anxious in their enquiries after General Lewis R. Morris, who, it is understood, has undertaken the selling of 100,000 acres. * * * Sleep at Lee's tavern 22 miles from the falls, with hard fare and poor lodgings."

It is apparent from this that Mr. Constable's journey was northward from Carthage, through the present towns of Antwerp and Wilna, and that he found a cabin at the end of the first four miles, then another six miles further on, then nothing but wilderness for a distance of 12 miles, including the present site of the village of Antwerp, until he reached Captain Lee's log tavern, north of Antwerp village. He then proceeded, according to the continuation of his diary, "five miles to the Ox Bow, a remarkable bend in the Oswegatchie River," where he breakfasted in a log hut (evidently Vrooman's), with another in sight. After a journey through St. Lawrence and Franklin counties he returned over the same route, and under date of September 9 says:—

"Set off from Lee's after breakfast and stop at Stearn's, on No. IV., at twelve miles distance, then ten miles more to the Black River at Long Falls."

In his tour of the next year (1805) he again traversed the same route, and thus recorded his journey from Carthage to the Ox Bow under date of August 16:—

"Proceeded through the Great Tract No. IV., and stopped at Stearn's, ten miles, where we dined, and arrived at Lee's, twenty miles from the falls, where we passed the night, and, as the house was completely full, an uncomfortable one it was. I see no alteration in this part of the country since last year; the road at least as bad, and no more settlers. We were told General Lewis R. Morris has been through it, and has now gone to Vermont, intending shortly to return, perhaps with his family. He has quieted Lee and other squatters, who seem well satisfied. He is expected to build at the Ox Bow."

The next day (August 17) Mr. Constable left Lee's and journeyed to Ox Bow, "five miles of as bad road as we have yet traveled."

In the spring of 1806 Silas Ward commenced the erection of a saw-mill at the present village for Mr. Morris, the proprietor of the town, which was the first improvement here, and the place acquired and long maintained the name



of "Indian River." It being at the point where the State road crossed the river, and affording a good water-power, the place was naturally destined to become the center of business for the surrounding country. In the winter of 1805 a road was opened from Philadelphia to this place and Ox Bow, and the next year to Gouverneur, which began to settle at about this time. Gershom Matoon kept the first inn at the village. In January, 1807, John Jennison was appointed a local agent, under whose direction a grist-mill was built. The land books show the following names of settlers, with the dates of their purchase: 1805, William Lee. 1806, John Bethel, John Robinson, Peter Vrooman, Edward Foster, Jr., Mary Sterling, Benajah Randall, John Jennison, Peter Raven, Hopestill Foster, and John C. Foster. 1807, Zebulon Rockwell, Samuel Griswold, David Coffeen, Zopher Holden. 1808, Samuel Randall, Zebina Bishop, Mary Bishop, Alfred Walker, Daniel Gill, William Fletcher. 1809, Richard McAllaster, Dexter Gibbs, Sherebiah Gibbs, Jonathan Marbles, Isaac L. Hinchcock, Timothy Ruggles, Jesse Jackson, Daniel Heald, John Pease. 1810, Amasa Sartwell, Almond Beecher, William Fletcher, Duthan Kingsbury, Harrison Moseley. 1811, Oliver Howell, Lemuel Hubbard, Anson Cummings, John White, Levi Wheelock. 1812, William Harris, William McAllaster, Daniel Sterling, Salmon White, Warren Streeter, William Randall, Elkanah Pattridge, Ira Ward, Asher Seymour, Roswell Wilder, Benjamin Goodwin, Elliott Lynde, Daniel Gill, Caleb Cheney, Henry C. Baldwin, James Briggs, Silas Brooks, Shailer Beckwith, Silas Ward, Ezra Church. In 1808 David Parish, an eminent banker of Hamburg, made extensive purchases in Northern New York, including 29,033 acres in this town.

Soon after this purchase great alarm was spread throughout the settlement by the misrepresentations of a vicious-minded person who had previously been employed as a land agent in St. Lawrence County. With no apparent motive but a morbid love of mischief, he visited some of the settlers and announced *that they had now changed masters*, and would soon know what it was to be in the hands of a *tyrant*; that their dues would be exacted *with vigor and forthwith*, or they would be stripped of their property and turned off destitute from their homes. This announcement, coming from one of supposed knowledge of such affairs, created consternation throughout the settlement, and when they were shortly after visited by Mr. Joseph Rosseel, agent of the new purchaser, the excitement was intense. He soon succeeded in restoring confidence, which was firmly established on the arrival of Mr. Parish, who visited every family and assured them that they might depend upon any indulgence that might be reasonably asked. The sincerity of this promise they never had reason to distrust.

In 1808 a party of militia under Captain Timothy Tamblin was stationed near the intersection of the two great roads leading into St. Lawrence County, a mile north of Antwerp village, to prevent smuggling under the embargo law. During the War of 1812 a company of regular troops was stationed



near the same place, and also for the purpose of preventing smuggling into the country from Canada. Much ingenuity was exercised in evading the vigilance of sentinels, and sometimes with great success.

At a special town meeting held July 2, 1812, to take measures considered necessary in consequence of the war, it was "Resolved, That Samuel Randall, town clerk, shall be made moderator. Resolved, That there be built a fort 36 by 20, the lower story, and upper 40 by 22, for the security of the inhabitants of said town. Resolved, That it be set north of Indian River 30 rods, in front of Sylvius Hoard's house." John Howe, Silas Ward, and Oliver Hoard were appointed a building committee; 50 cents were to be allowed for a day's work, to be paid by tax. July 17 another special meeting was held for the purpose of devising "a proper method for our defense, through a tragedy of war which is now beginning action between the United States and Great Britain," and according to law notice was given to the inhabitants for the said meeting, to be held at the house of Francis McAllaster, inn-keeper. A similar series of resolutions were passed, with the additional clause requiring the laborers on the fort to work for 50 cents a day and board themselves.

In the spring of 1867 a large part of the business portion of the village was destroyed by fire, a circumstance which resulted in greatly improving the appearance of the place, as the buildings, which had been only an inferior class of wood structures, were replaced with brick and stone blocks of good style.

On February 3, 1889, the village was again visited by a disastrous conflagration, which destroyed the business portion of the town, leaving only two buildings which could be used for offices and stores. About 11 o'clock Sunday night, the thermometer registering 22 degrees below zero, fire was discovered in the basement of Fred Spears's drug store, and before the flames could be got under control over \$50,000 worth of property had been destroyed. The village had no facilities for fighting fire, as it owned neither engine nor hose. The tannery in the village was run by an engine which had a force pump attached. There was also about 200 feet of hose belonging to the tannery which could be used, and this was brought into play, but it was not sufficient to reach all the burning buildings. About two hours after the fire started word was telephoned to Watertown for help. An engine and hose-cart were loaded on a special train and immediately dispatched, arriving at the scene about 3:30 a. m. By the breaking of a cog-wheel the engine was rendered useless a few minutes after starting. The hose brought by the Watertown firemen proved to be a valuable acquisition, for by attaching it to the tannery pump the burning property was reached and several buildings saved that otherwise would have burned. When the fire was discovered in the basement of Spears's drug store it had made such progress that nothing could be done to save either the store or the Antwerp bank. From these two buildings the flames communicated to Fuller's restaurant,



E. B. Perley's drug store, and Miss A. Beaman's dry and fancy goods store in quick succession. As the fire devoured the latter place the wind changed and drove the flames back along their course, which had so far been through wooden structures, to the brick block in which John Burtis kept a restaurant. William Bentley's dry goods store followed; then J. Winkler's boot and shoe store, the Antwerp *Gazette* office, W. S. Smith's grocery, and C. B. Hall's undertaking rooms.

Over the stores were the offices of Dr. Abell, Dr. Wood, George H. Lathan, dentist, and that of Attorney J. C. Trolan. Mr. Burtis made his home over the restaurant, and Mrs. Johnson had a dressmaking establishment on the second floor. The office of Dr. W. L. Hartman was situated in the block. John C. Trolan's valuable law library was completely destroyed, and the medical works, comprising libraries of the physicians who were located in the building, were burned. The Masonic hall, W. R. Smith's block and stock of groceries, Miss Pauline McIntosh's stock of millinery, Hall Brothers' stock of furniture, and the goods in the store of the Jefferson Iron Company were more or less damaged by water and smoke and haste in removal. The total insurance on the property destroyed was about \$31,500. The young lady who telephoned the Watertown office for help stuck to the telephone until her face was scorched by the heat, but she got her message through and received an answer before she left her post.

At this writing (October, 1889) these buildings are all replaced with nearly completed and much better stone and brick buildings than those destroyed. In addition to those there is also in process of construction a brick block 93 by 65 feet. It is located on the corner of Main and Van Buren streets, and contains four stores and a large public hall. It is the property of Fred Y. Spears, Charles L. Dillenbeck, George and Daniel Alton, and William T. Bentley, and is known as the Opera House block.* The new block by E. B. Perley and Cassius Marsh is of brick, ornamented with Gouverneur marble and Potsdam sandstone. It is in three stories, and will contain the Perley drug store and the Marsh shoe store, the Odd Fellows hall, the office of Dr. I. H. Abell, and the dental office of G. H. Lathan.

In 1880 the board of town officers, then consisting of H. H. Bent, supervisor; John F. Cook, William N. Johnson, M. M. Gillett, and Daniel W. Sprague, justices of the peace; and James W. Van Slyke, town clerk, decided to build a stone bridge across Indian River on Main street, and appropriated \$6,000 for that purpose. The bridge was built by Howard Sterling, who was then highway commissioner of the town of Antwerp. It is a massive double arch of heavy blocks of limestone laid in Rosendale cement.

Martin L. Willard, the postmaster at Antwerp, possesses an interesting old document. It is the commission of an ancestor as captain in the colonial troops of King George II., and is highly prized by the family. It reads:—

* On February 14, 1890, this opera house was formally opened by a grand ball.



PROTESTANT OF THE } WILLIAM SHIRLEY Esq. Captain General and GOVERNOR in
MASSACHUSETTS BAY, } Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in
New England, &c.

To JOSEPH WILLARD, Gent., Greeting.

BY virtue of the Power and Authority, in and by His Majesty's Royal Commission to me granted, to be Captain General, &c. over this His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, aforesaid; I do (by these Presents) reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, constitute and appoint You the said Joseph Willard to be Captain of the Foot Company in Grafton in the Third Regiment of Militia in the County of Worcester and Middlesex, whereof Nahum Ward, Esq., is Colonel.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Captain in leading, ordering and exercising said Company in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as their Captain and your self to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions, as you shall from time to time receive from Me, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, or other your Superior Officers for His Majesty's Service, according to military Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

Given under My Hand & Seal at Arms, at Grafton, the Thirtieth Day of September,
In the Second year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second,
A.D. 1713.

By His Excellency's

Command,

G. WILLARD, Secy.

W. SHIRLEY.

Major Simon Willard was born in the parish of Horsmonden, Kent, England, in 1605. He embarked from England in April, 1634, and arrived in Boston about the middle of the month, or May. He first established himself in Cambridge, Mass., where were born eight daughters and nine sons. Capt. Benjamin Willard, the eighth son of Major Simon, was the ancestor of Postmaster Willard, whose granddaughter is in the tenth generation in direct descent of the family in the United States. The record is as follows: Maj. Simon Willard, born in England, 1605; Capt. Benjamin Willard, born in Lancaster, Mass., 1605; Maj. Joseph Willard, born in Sudbury, Mass., 1603; Lieut Isaac Willard, born in Grafton, Mass., 1716; Solomon Willard, born in Worcester, Mass., 1730; Solomon Willard, born in Sterling, Mass., 1784; Otis Willard, born in Rutland, N. Y., 1807; Martin L. Willard, born in Antwerp in 1812; Charles O. Willard, born in Rives, Mich., 1809; infant daughter of Charles O. Willard, born in Antwerp, March 15, 1829.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Church (Protestant Episcopal), located on Mechanic street, in Antwerp village, was organized in 1866, by Rev. J. Winslow, who was the first rector. Their house of worship, the present wooden structure, was built in 1871-72, at a cost of \$5,500, will comfortably seat 200 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$6,200. The church now has 33 communicants, and at this writing (February, 1896) is without a rector, the Rev. William Burns Clark, until recently in charge, having resigned to accept a call to Cortland, N. Y. The Sunday-school has a membership of 45 scholars and six teachers.



The Congregational Church of Antwerp, located in Antwerp village, was organized in 1819, by Rev. Isaac Clinton, then principal of the academy at Lowville. The first house of worship was built of wood in 1833. The present structure, which is one of the finest church buildings in this section of the state, was built of stone in 1876, at a cost of \$20,000. It will comfortably seat 400 persons, and is now valued, including grounds and other property, at \$21,000. The present number of members is 188, under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. M. Westlake. The Sunday school has a membership of 120, and an average attendance of 90 scholars and teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located in Antwerp village, was organized in July, 1863, by Rev. Darius Simons, the first pastor, with about 20 members. The first house of worship, a brick structure, was dedicated February 1, 1872, and was destroyed by fire January 5, 1877. The present building, also of brick, was dedicated December 4, 1877. It has a seating capacity for 375 persons, cost \$12,000, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$8,000. The present membership is 100, and Rev. Charles W. Brooks is their pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of about 100.

The Ox Bow Presbyterian Church, located at Ox Bow village, was organized May 15, 1820, with Abraham Cooper, Abraham Lewis, Reuben Streeter, James Ormiston, James Douglass, Oren Matthews, Percival Hawley, and Abner Benton, trustees. At its organization it had about 40 members, and Rev. James Sanford was installed pastor September 5, 1820. The people worshiped in a brick school-house, on the lot where the present church now stands, until 1839, when the present building was erected, of stone, 40 by 50 feet, and originally cost about \$2,200. In 1861 it was enlarged and remodelled, 25 feet being added to the length, the whole costing about \$3,000. It has a seating capacity of about 400, and is valued, including grounds and other property, at about \$5,000. The church is now without a pastor, and the present membership is 124.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ox Bow was organized in 1872, by Rev. Samuel Clark, the first pastor, with 12 members. The house of worship was formerly an old store, and was remodelled into a church in 1873. It is of stone, will comfortably seat 200 persons, and cost \$4,100. The present value of the church property, including buildings and grounds, is \$6,000. The church now has 60 members, and Rev. W. Merrifield is pastor.

The Roman Catholic Church.—The Roman Catholic form of worship was commenced in Antwerp in March, 1849, at which time that denomination purchased of Mr. Parish the brick church which he had built in 1816 for the use of the town. The building, which had cost nearly \$10,000, was sold to them for \$600.

A Baptist Society was organized in Antwerp in 1824, and continued to worship here until 1865. Their house of worship was afterwards occupied by the Methodist Protestant Society of Antwerp.

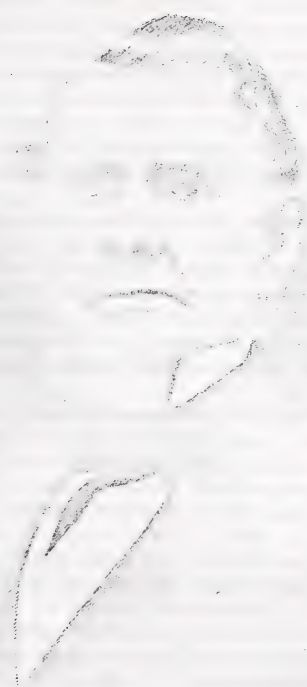


WILLIAM MCALLASTER.

William McAllaster was born in Antrim, N. H., March 6, 1792. His father, Richard McAllaster, was an Irishman; his mother, Susan, Scotch. They were highly respected in the community, and until William was 13 years of age in easy circumstances. Then misfortune came and swept away the results of years of industry and frugality. The times were hard and the exigencies of the case demanded vigorous action on the part of Richard, and one of the measures he took to relieve himself and family from the pressure of want was to bind William under the apprentice laws, then existing in that state, to a neighboring farmer for a term of years. At the age of 18, finding himself at liberty and on the world, with only a small amount of money in his pocket, William packed his scanty wardrobe in a bundle, and taking it upon his back set out upon a long march through the wilderness, hardly knowing whither he was going, but carrying in his breast a stout heart and in his vigorous frame the health and strength requisite to a successful encounter with fate however obstinate she might prove. Of the length of time consumed or the hardships and privations endured upon this journey we can say nothing; but we know that upon reaching Antwerp he found little or nothing to do, and so continued his journey to Ogdensburg. Here he obtained employment of Mr. Ford, the builder of the State road, one season. Returning to New Hampshire he came again to Antwerp, bringing with him his parents and one brother and five sisters. The journey was performed with a yoke of cattle and a two-wheeled cart. On arriving at Antwerp village Richard immediately set about the erection of a house on a site now within the limits of Hoyt street, just in the rear of the new Congregational Church. Richard and Susan died in 1813, their graves being among the first dug in the old burying-ground on the hill. In the meantime William was laboring hard at small wages on the turnpike, which was then being built from Antwerp village to the Ox Bow. Subsequently he was elected constable and collector. As collector he compelled Parish to pay his taxes in Antwerp instead of Albany, somewhat against the gentleman's inclination, but William's energy and promptness in the matter pleased the wealthy land-owner and he subsequently made the young man his agent. In 1828 he married Nancy Stowell, a lady who came to Antwerp in 1809 from New Hampshire, and who was born January 6, 1804. Of this marriage were born four children, William P., George D., Oliver R., and Major. Of these only George D. is now living. Major died while young, and William P. and Oliver while engaged in the service of the United States in the war of 1861-65. The Grand Army Post at Antwerp bears the name of Oliver. Hon. George D. McAllaster has served one term in the legislature, and has been several times supervisor of his town.

William McAllaster continued as Parish's agent until his land was all sold and he ceased to do business in the town. For many years he managed the whole of that gentleman's business in this section with satisfaction to his em-





Wm. M. Allister



ployer. In 1828 he purchased 550 acres of Parish, and this he kept until his death. He was elected to the Assembly in 1840, and for one year was supervisor of his town. During the latter part of his life he dealt in real estate and personal property. He died May 5, 1870.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

John R. Sterling, son of Daniel, was born in Connecticut, May 20, 1802, and when five years of age came with his parents to Antwerp and located at Sterling Corners, corner of roads 31 and 41. The land upon which Daniel Sterling settled has ever since been owned by some member of the family. John R. Sterling married Roxana S., daughter of Ezra Church, January 27, 1828, and they had children as follows: Howard, Bradford, James L., Jennie S., Ella T., and Julia A. Bradford Sterling is a farmer, owns the old homestead, and is as happy as a bachelor can be. Frances-E. died at the age of nine years. Mr. Sterling died May 2, 1867. His wife survives at the age of 79 years and resides with her son Bradford. Jennie S. and Ella T. also reside on the homestead. This family are descendants of Governor Bradford of colonial fame.

Watson T. Seaver was born in Moretown, Vt., in 1802, and in 1818 came with his parents to Antwerp. December 26, 1822, he married Almira, daughter of Thomas Wait, formerly of Waitsfield, Vt., and they have had seven children, four of whom survive, namely: Luana, Freeman W., John W., and Maria N. Luana married, first, Scott S. Clark, by whom she had a daughter, and second, John M. Eggleston, by whom she had a son, Richmond H. Almira Seaver, widow of Watson T., is living with her son John W., aged 83 years. Maria N. married Victor Kitts. Lovina A. Keith has lived with her grandmother, Mrs. W. T. Seaver, since she was four years of age.

Oliver Webster, a native of Vermont, married Sally, daughter of Abel and Lovis Phelps, and about 1812 they came by wagon to the town of Pinckney, Lewis County. They were on the road 17 days, and it rained every day of their journey but two. A part of the way they followed the army on its march to Sackets Harbor. They remained in Lewis County five or six years, when they settled in Antwerp and took up 170 acres in the northern part of the town, and built a log house. Mr. Webster died here in 1822, aged 43 years, leaving a widow and six children. Their daughter Polly died a few days after her father. Sally married Nathaniel Redfield and resides in Lisbon, Ill. Gardner occupied the homestead with his mother until a few years before his death. He married Miranda Wood, by whom he had eight children, five of whom reside in this town. He died in Ox Bow village. Eli married Ann Barstow and removed to Illinois. He is now living with his second wife in Eagle Grove, Iowa, and has three children. Lois married Dan Forward, of Le Ray, and they had two children, Byron and Eunitha. Lucy, born December 27, 1821, married Charles, son of Philemon and Lovina (Hunt) Wicks, who was born December 27, 1821. March 9, 1846, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks located on the old homestead where his grandfather, Benjamin, and father were the first settlers. He died in Champion village, August 4, 1865, leaving two daughters, viz.: Emma L. (Mrs. Amos J. Colvin) and Ada D. (Mrs. W. V. Graves), both of Champion. For her second husband Mrs. Wicks married Nelson Brooks, April 22, 1869, who died January 18, 1875. His widow now lives in Champion village. Sally Webster, widow of Oliver, died June 1, 1871, aged 91 years.

Joseph and Isaac Hinsdale, brothers, came from England to America as early as 1724. Ira Hinsdale, a descendant of one of the brothers, and grandfather of Ira C., was born in Pompey, N. Y. George, son of Ira, and father of Ira C., was born in Antwerp, November 11, 1819. He married Harriet A. Hamlin, of Ox Bow village, and they had three children, namely: Ira C., Florence L., and George J. Ira C. was born in Antwerp, December 26, 1844. When he was 13 years of age his father died, and his early life was occupied with work upon the farm summers and attendance at the district school winters. September 4, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army and was discharged as second lieutenant at the close of the war. February 15, 1870, he married Margaret F. Seymour, of Antwerp, and they have a son, Roy S. Mr. Hinsdale is a successful general merchant at Antwerp village. He was formerly located at Ox Bow. His sister Florence H. married Alexander B. Clark, of Ox Bow village.



Elliott Lynde, grandfather of Arthur L., was born October 28, 1772. Lincoln D., son of Elliott, was born in Antwerp, July 14, 1819. He married, first, in 1864, Lydia Marsh, of this town, and they had two sons and two daughters, namely: Alice, Ella E. and Eugene A. (twins), and Arthur L. For his second wife he married, in 1876, Esther T., widow of Thomas Arlow. He died June 20, 1887. Arthur L. Lynde was born April 14, 1863. He received a liberal education and was a student in the agricultural department of Cornell University for two years and a half. April 13, 1885, he married Ardell E., eldest daughter of Abram G. Schemerhorn, of West Union, Iowa, and they have had two sons, Harold Adolphus and Harry E. D. The former was born June 14, 1887, and died September 30, 1888. Harry E. D. was born February 4, 1889.

Benjamin Payne was born in Cranston, R. I., in 1791, and in 1800 his parents removed to Herkimer County. April 12, 1816, he married Patty Dickson, of Fairfield, N. Y., and soon after removed to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. They had seven children, namely: Rosseel, Sally, Edwin, Angeline, Mary, Amy, and Jane. Rosseel Payne was born January 20, 1817, and was educated in the common schools. December 28, 1843, he married Cynthia Gillett, of Antwerp, and they have had three children, namely: Charles E., who married Montellia Hunt, of Theresa; Addison L., who married Alice Henderson, of Gouverneur; and Byron E., who died April 15, 1886.

Alonzo H. Taylor was born near Hartford, Conn., January 2, 1816, and came with his parents to this town, locating at Ox Bow, when four years old. In 1855 he married Mary A. Laddlow, of this town, and they had five children, namely: Nancy B., Andrew S., David J., Elizabeth A., and Jane. David J. received a common school education and is now engaged in farming. December 3, 1885, he married Lizzie M., daughter of George P. Coolidge, of Antwerp, and they have two children, Mable E. and Florence M.

James Whitmore was born in Connecticut, April 6, 1795, and when two years of age his parents removed to Windsor, Vt. He located in Antwerp when about 25 years of age. October 22, 1829, he married Thankful Gates, of this town, and they had three children, namely: James D., Mercy A., and Thankful R. James D. Whitmore was born October 1, 1830. March 22, 1855, he married Helen M. Wait, a native of Vermont, then residing in Antwerp, and they have had six children, four of whom survive, namely: Julia, Roque, Arthur J., and Hattie.

Roswell Gleason was born in Antwerp in 1831. He married, first, Berthena Lewis, of this town, and they had four children, of whom Wallace E. and Charles W. survive. His second wife, Sarah Fleming, of St. Lawrence County, bore him five children. Charles W. Gleason was born in Theresa, April 5, 1863. November 9, 1887, he married Nettie, daughter of the late Marcus M. Gillett by his second wife, and they have a son, Claude, and reside on Park street, in Ox Bow village.

Marcus M. Gillett was born in Halifax, Vt., in 1816, and in 1820 he removed with his parents to this town and located near the Ox Bow. He married, first, Eliza Colony, of Ox Bow village, by whom he had two children, Frank W. and Maria. His second wife, Olive, a sister of his first wife, bore him one daughter, Nettie. Frank W. Gillett, the subject of this sketch, was born May 13, 1845. He attended the public schools until he attained the age of 17 years, when he enlisted and served in the civil war. January 20, 1868, he married Sarah E., youngest daughter of Samuel Ridsdale, and they have three children, namely: William M., Sarah E., and Ida C. Mr. Gillett's father was a justice of the peace 28 years. His grandfather, Lucius, served in the War of 1812.

Samuel B. Hopper was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Alonzo B., his son, was born in Watertown, August 13, 1822. He was married twice, first to Sally, daughter of Peter C. Miller, of Herkimer County, who bore him three children, namely: Edgar A., Eugene L., and Cornelia A. Eugene L. Hopper was born January 30, 1854. He was educated in the common schools and Ives Seminary. September 18, 1879, he married Letta, second daughter of Edward Westwood, of Wegatchie, and they have three children,—two sons and a daughter,—namely: Perley A., Harley E., and Adell.

Ansel Clark, Sr., was born in Rutland, Vt., January 13, 1800, and when quite young came with his father to Rutland, N. Y., where he married Ella Fience, by whom he had seven sons, six of whom survive, namely: Ansel, Preserved, Clement, Lansing, Alurc, and Wilber. Ansel Clark, Jr., was born in Rutland, January 14, 1822, and when six weeks old came with his father to Antwerp. September 5, 1842, he married Hannah Otis, of Antwerp, and they have

had five children, two of whom, Linda A. and Jerome, 2d, are living. The latter married Cora L. daughter of Amos Fuller, of Onondaga County, and they have two children, Lindon Logan and Edith May.

Nathan Lamb was born in Massachusetts, January 18, 1816, and when 12 years of age came with his parents to Antwerp. He was married three times, first to Patty Ann Cleghorn, of St. Lawrence County, by whom he had five children, viz.: Jarvis G., Celia, Aveline, Lionel, and Gilbert. His second wife was Eliza, widow of Thomas Rattigan, and his third wife was Abigail Jones, of Gouverneur. Jarvis G. Lamb was born February 5, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. February 15, 1882, he married Mary Davis, of Fowler, St. Lawrence County, and they have a son, Morrison L., and reside in this town near the village of Spragueville.

Samuel Ridsdale, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., married Sarah Spirit, and in the spring of 1833 they came to this country and located in Ogdensburg, N. Y. They had six children, namely: Mary A., George, James, William, Samuel, and Sarah E. William Ridsdale was born in Oswegatchie, N. Y., October 26, 1841. He attended the public schools until 15 years of age, and then learned the carpenters' trade. October 26, 1871, he married Jane, eldest daughter of William Camedge, of Sterling Bush, N. Y., and they have five children, namely: Elizabeth J., William W., Mary A., Frances E., and George G.

James Ridsdale was born in St. Lawrence County. He married Sarah J. Aminary, of Midland, Canada, and they have had two children, Berdie A. and Bertha A., both of whom are deceased. George Ridsdale was also born in St. Lawrence County. He married Angeline Corbett, of Antwerp, and they have five children, namely: George, Jr., Charles, Albert, Cassius, and Anna. April 5, 1885, George, Jr., married Anna M. Gettenby, and they have a son, Clinton T.

John Rogers came to Antwerp from Hebron, Washington County, in May, 1828, locating upon the farm now owned by his son, A. P. Rogers, where he resided until his death, October 10, 1870, aged 77 years. He married Mary Eggleston, of Hebron, and their children were L. S., Mary J. (Mrs. Dr. E. G. Derby), Emily (Mrs. P. W. Davenport), D. J., and A. P. Mrs. Rogers died in 1853, aged 62 years. L. S. Rogers was born September 16, 1819. September 29, 1846, he married Permelia M., daughter of Darius Bartch, of Antwerp, and they have had five children, viz.: Emogene P. (Mrs. E. P. Perley); Maryette T., who died in 1865; Allen L., of Pamela; Wm. J., of this town; and George P., a druggist in Hermon, St. Lawrence County. After his marriage Mr. Rogers settled on the farm now occupied by his son William J. In 1876 he removed to Antwerp village, where he now resides, and has served as assessor 12 years. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. William J. Rogers was educated in the common schools and Ives Seminary. September 4, 1883, he married Maud L., daughter of Hiram Mix, of St. Lawrence County, and they have had three children, two of whom survive, namely: Maud E. and Helen M. Mr. Rogers is a farmer and resides in this town.

Asa J. Eggleston was born in Champion, September 7, 1823, and at the age of three years removed with his parents to Antwerp. December 26, 1844, he married Grace, second daughter of John Robinson, of this town, and they had six children, two of whom, Albert E. and Eva G., survive. Asa L. Eggleston, Jr., served in the late war and died at Warrington Junction, Va. The family reside in this town near the Ox Bow.

Ira Beaman was born in Westminster, Mass., June 27, 1800. May 17, 1831, he married Keziah Coburn, of Hollis, N. H., and in 1832 came to Antwerp. They had three sons and one daughter, namely: Francis, Joseph M., Ezra S., and Mary E. Ezra S. Beaman was born February 23, 1845. He received an academic education and is a graduate of the Poughkeepsie Commercial College. He married, first, December 30, 1867, Maggie Farley, of Wilna, who died January 1, 1875. February 23, 1886, he married Elizabeth A., widow of Oliver Mack, who had a son, Luther A., by her first husband.

William Wilson, a native Yorkshire, Eng., came to America about 1831 or '32, and settled in the town of Antwerp, at the locality known as Scott's settlement, where he built a log house, into which he moved with his wife and nine children. He engaged in farming, subsequently removing to Morristown, N. Y., and later to Michigan, where he died. Grace, daughter of William, married George W. Smith, of Rossie, St. Lawrence County, where they resided for a number of years, finally locating in Antwerp, where Mr. Smith died in 1879. Mrs. Smith resides with her son Duane in Theresa. A daughter, Mary, lives in Watertown.



Samuel H. Harris was born in Exeter, N. H., March 2, 1839, and in 1856 located in North-corn New York. He was educated in the common schools, and August 9, 1862, enlisted in the Union army. He married, first, in October, 1866, Sylvia M. Benson, of Alexandria, and they had two children, May L. and Jay S. She died in February, 1871, and May 29, 1873, he married Jennie Webster, of Antwerp. He is a farmer.

James Scott was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, about 1800. He married Helen, daughter of Henry Johnson, also of Roxburghshire, and in 1833 they emigrated to the United States and located in Antwerp. They had four sons and four daughters, namely: John, Henry, Robert, Helen, Jeanett, William, Jane, and Betsey. Henry Scott, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools until he attained the age of 19 years. November 19, 1863, he married Hannah, eldest daughter of Dr. Rowland Briggs, of Antwerp, by whom he has had one son and two daughters. The daughters, Ivia A. and Helen Olivia, survive.

Richard Hoehing was born in Cornwall, England. December 4, 1848, he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Tuckfield, and in 1867 they emigrated to the United States. They have two children, Richard and Mary Ann. Richard, Jr., married Catherine Goldsworthy, of Cornwall, England, and they now reside in Park City, Utah. Mary Ann married Charles Pregema, also of Cornwall.

Joseph P. Lawton was born in Antwerp, May 22, 1833. He received a liberal education and taught school several years. October 29, 1856, he married Jane, eldest daughter of James Wilson, of Philadelphia, and they have had 11 children. Jay P. Lawton, the eldest son of Joseph P., was born in the town of Philadelphia, October 17, 1860, and attended the common schools until he was 16 years old. June 4, 1882, he married Sarah E., second daughter of Simon P. Chapman, of Theresa, and they have two children, Add. E., and Perley W. F.

Augustus Fairbanks was born in Maine in 1803. Ezra, his only surviving son, was born in Deerfield, N. Y., where he attended the common schools until he attained the age of 16 years. January 1, 1857, he married Emily M. Bacon, of Antwerp, and they have had four children,—three sons and a daughter,—of whom the sons survive, namely: Silas A., Arthur B., and Earl. Arthur B. Fairbanks married Minnie, daughter of John P. Cranker, of Ox Bow village, where he now resides. His father also resides here.

John Johnson, born in Moffatt, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, was twice married. His first wife, Joanna Tate, resided near Edinburgh, Scotland, where Mr. Johnson located after his marriage, and they had four children, three of whom survive, namely: Ann, Edward, and William. Mr. Johnson came to this country in 1834 and located in Antwerp. He married, second, Janett (Johnson) Tate, and they had one daughter, Mary E. Edward Johnson was born in Scotland and was seven years of age when his father removed to this country. March 13, 1851, he married Betsey Johnson, also a native of Scotland, and they have had nine children, namely: Nettie, Joanna, Nellie, John, and Eddie, who are dead, and James W., Charles C., Julia A., and Clark E., who survive. The family occupy the old homestead on road 50, where they have resided 34 years.

Reuben Kelsey was born in Saybrook, Conn., September 7, 1787. About 1813 he married Rebecca Bushnall, also of Saybrook, and they had 12 children, 11 of whom attained maturity, namely: Azubah, Daniel B., Frederick W., Louisa E., Samuel S., Merritt, Rhoda M., Alida A., Sally, Harriet A., and Charles. They located in Fairfield, N. Y., about 1814. Merritt, the fourth son, was born in Fairfield, April 4, 1823, and in 1835 came to Antwerp, where he married March 12, 1856, Mary Weston, by whom he has had four children, two of whom, Delaney M. and Jeremy W., survive.

Levi Chase was born in Portland, Maine, February 22, 1808, and when 14 years of age came to this county. In 1838 he married Harriet Shurtleff, of Le Ray, and they had three sons and two daughters. Clinton A., the subject of this sketch, is an adopted son, and was born March 26, 1863. He received a common school education and is now engaged in farming. November 15, 1888, he married May M., only daughter of John G. Miller, of Theresa, and now resides in Antwerp.

George H. Wood was born in Lansdown, County Leeds, Canada, March 12, 1861, and came to the United States in 1885. December 15, 1886, he married Lellah S., daughter of Elijah and Sophronia Graves, of Antwerp, and they have a son, who was born November 6, 1888. Mr. Wood is a farmer.

Clark Willard was born in the town of Rutland, December 25, 1809, and was educated in the



common schools. October 30, 1838, he married Mary D. Ellis, and soon after located in Antwerp. They had four children, namely: Lois A., Charles E., Elbert C., and Henry E. Elbert C. Willard was born in Antwerp, October 11, 1843. He received a good education, and is now engaged in farming and breeding horses. March 11, 1865, he married Anna, daughter of George Cornwell, and they have two sons and two daughters, namely: Charles H., Minnie A., John C., and Eleanor E. September 25, 1872, Henry E. Willard married Eleanor, fourth daughter of George Cornwell.

Daniel R. Hall was born in Antwerp in 1846. In 1865 he married Mrs. Miles, of Le Ray, and they have three children, George W., Clara L., and Erwin G. The latter was born October 15, 1886. February 3, 1886, he married Rose V., daughter of Joseph L. Frost, of Philadelphia, and they have a son, Egbert R.

Samuel Markwick, born in Sussex, England, in 1809, married Mary Shadwell, also of Sussex, March 25, 1827, and in 1836 they came to this country and located in Rossie, St. Lawrence County. They have had nine children, eight of whom survive, viz.: Stephen, Matilda, John, William, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah J., and Henry. October 23, 1879, Sarah J. married Darius J. H. Lee. Mrs. Markwick died May 15, 1882. Mr. Markwick has resided in Antwerp since 1838.

Robert Dickson came to this country from Scotland in 1835. He married Anna Wilson, of Roxboroughshire, Scotland, and they have two sons and two daughters, namely: Alexander W., Nellie, Jennett, and John S. The latter was educated in the public schools and Ives Seminary. He married Sophia Lewis, of Wilna, and they have three children, viz.: Sylvanus R., Ora F., and Walter E. Mrs. Dickson's maternal ancestors were French. Mr. Dickson resides on road 68.

Allen Woodward was born in Buckland, Mass., December 4, 1798, and early in life came to this town and located near Spragueville. He married, first, Olive Ellis, who bore him a daughter, Olive. His second wife, Susan Blodgett, of Antwerp, bore him six sons and two daughters. James S. Woodward, son of Allen, was born in Spragueville, July 15, 1839. He was reared upon a farm and attended the common schools until he was 17 years old. In 1861 he enlisted and served in the Union army. He married Tinnie L., second daughter of Silas Bacon, and they have two children, Anna E. and Claud S.

Hartwell H. Bent was born in the town of Philadelphia, May 9, 1837, and when four years of age removed with his parents to Denmark, Lewis County. When 15 years of age he located in Antwerp. Mr. Bent was a prominent citizen and served as supervisor several terms. He was prominently identified with the manufacture of cheese in this town, and owned several factories. July 12, 1852, he married Fanny, youngest daughter of Henry C. Baldwin, of Antwerp, formerly of Vermont, and they had two sons, viz.: Roy H. and Winn C. Roy H. is a cheesemaker, and resides on Main street in the village of Antwerp. Winn C. is attending school. Hartwell H. Bent's widow resides on Main street.

Rufus L. Maxon was born in Hounsfield about 1829, where he married Azelia Warren, who bore him five children, three of whom survive, namely: Frank E., Minnie L., and Annie M. Frank E. Maxon was born in Hounsfield, January 20, 1863. He received a common school education with two years at Potsdam Normal School. In March, 1887, he married Anna M., daughter of John Graham, of Sackets Harbor, and is now station agent for the R., W. & O. Railroad at Antwerp.

James Hunt was born in Salisbury, Herkimer County, June 16, 1802, and when 14 years of age came to Jefferson County with his father. He was reared upon a farm and attended the common schools. He married, first, Asa Congdin, and they had three children, two of whom, Emeline and Charles, survive. He married, second, Phama C. Blair, of Chenango County, by whom he had two children, namely: Helen A. and James, Jr. The latter was born March 28, 1832. Charles Hunt was born in the town of Antwerp, February 1, 1855. He married Clarissa, youngest daughter of Solomon Pool, of Theresa, and they have five children, namely: James C., Elbert C., Jennie Z., Burton T., and Harvey. Mr. Hunt served in the late war.

John Broad came to this town from Washington County about 30 years ago. He had two sons and one daughter, viz.: John, William, and Mary. Mary Broad was born in Washington County, November 11, 1852, and came to Jefferson County with her father. She is now keeping house for her brother William, on road 57.

John Snell, a native of Lowville, N. Y., married Mary Pomeroy, of Denmark, and their sons were John D. and Charles C. John D. Snell was born in the town of Antwerp, December 4,

1839. He was reared upon a farm and attended the common schools until he attained the age of 18 years. December 31, 1862, he married Amelia Schaapine, of La Fargeville, and they have four children, namely: Frederick D., Jennie M., Ora D., and John C. Mr. Snell served in the Union army until the close of the late war. Charles C. Snell married Leonora Ormsby, of Saranac, N. Y., and they have five children, namely: Geneva M., Edna L., Carrol J., Mary J., and Georgianna.

Jacob W. Cole was born in Otsego County, September 17, 1809. September 11, 1833, he married Catherine McFee, of Cherry Valley, and they had four sons and four daughters, namely: Elizabeth, Ezra, Margaret, David, Jacob S., Judson, Catherine, and Frances. Jacob S. Cole was born in this county, where he attended the common schools until he attained the age of 15 years. He married, in 1875, Ellen F., daughter of Peter A. Nellis, of Otsego County, and they have a son, Fred S. In 1862 Mr. Cole enlisted in the Union army and served to the close of the war. His great-grandfather, Henry Lyon (or Lines), was a Revolutionary soldier. Andrew McFee, father of Mrs. Jacob W. Cole, was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, was adopted by a chief of the tribe and remained two years.

Eli Stewart, born in Massachusetts, came to Herkimer County as early as 1812. He served in the War of 1812 and was in the battle of Sackets Harbor. He married Elsie Fanning and they had seven children, three of whom died in infancy, and a son, Gilbert, was killed in the late Rebellion. William, Lucinda, and James survive. The latter was educated in the common schools and is a farmer by occupation. March 27, 1856, he married Fanny, eldest daughter of Frederick Stype, of Antwerp, and they have had three children, namely: Joseph Lester, who died at the age of two years, Frederick Eli and Elsie Elizabeth, who survive. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart adopted a son from the Watertown Orphan Home, whose name was Adelbert Budlong.

Hiram Nichols was born in Verona, N. Y., August 15, 1816. January 25, 1843, he married Phoebe E. Duell, of Palermo, by whom he had six children, three of whom survive, namely: Charles E., Emma J., and George W. Mr. Nichols served in the Union army during the late war. He died February 3, 1884. His widow resides in Antwerp.

Peter Kitts, a native of Herkimer County, located in Lowville, Lewis County, in 1839. He married, first, a Miss Barnes, of Lowville, by whom he had one son and three daughters, namely: Catharine, Polly Ann, Aaron, and Alice. He married, second, Susan Ward, by whom he has had seven children, four of whom survive, namely: Harriet, Sarah, Fanny, and Benjamin F. The latter was born in Lowville. October 16, 1860, he married Lucinda Van Hussen, of Champion, and they have four children, namely: George Eugene, Hattie A., Merton W., and Earl M.

David Graham came with his father from England when he was eight years of age. He located in the town of Wilna. In 1838 he married Mary Rice, of Champion, and they had six children. John W., son of David, was born in Wilna, June 19, 1852, and attended the common schools of that town until he was 14 years of age. January 1, 1878, he married Nellie, eldest daughter of Robert Dickson, of Antwerp, and they have two children, Thomas H. and Ethel B.

Peter Worney was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, August 1, 1830. In 1857 he emigrated to the United States, and located in New Bremen, N. Y., subsequently removing to Antwerp. Mr. Worney has been married three times. His first wife was Catherine Snyder, of New Bremen. His second wife, Armena Bacon, of Antwerp, bore him two children, both of whom are deceased. By his third wife, Mrs. H. Porter, of Sterlingville, he has a daughter, Lucy M. Mr. Worney served in the Union army in the late war.

Ira Wiser was born in Deerfield, Oneida County, September 15, 1808, and when 15 years of age removed to Frankfort. March 30, 1832, he married Rebecca, fourth daughter of Christopher Joslin, of Frankfort, Herkimer County. Mr. Wiser died January 7, 1884. Mrs. Wiser survives, and resides in the village of Antwerp.

Richmond Howland was born in the town of Rutland, September 10, 1803. In 1847 he married Harriet M. Eggleston, of Hebron, N. Y., and they now reside in the village of Antwerp, on Washington street. Alice Gordon, who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Howland, was born in Jackson, Mich.

John Martin came from Ireland and located in Wilna, near Carthage. His wife, Helen Carroll, bore him seven children—three sons and four daughters. James F., son of John, was born in Wilna, January 6, 1859. He married Helen Savage, of Rossie, N. Y., and they have

five sons and four daughters, namely: Minnie E., Helen C., Susan J., James F., Jr., John S., Albert, Annie, Charles, and Emmitt. Mr. Martin has been in the employ of A. & L. Copley for 18 years.

Ezra Hicks was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1814, and when a youth came with his father to Jefferson County. He married, first, Clarissa Parks, of Evans Mills, who bore him five children, and second, Mrs. Canfield, widow of Warner. He has been chiefly engaged in the manufacture of lumber. William Hicks was the second child born to Ezra by his first marriage. He was educated in the common schools, and when 26 years of age married Hester Goodenough, of Wilna, June 12, 1866, and they have five children, viz.: Clarissa M., Clarence E., Dennis F., Lucy A., and Fred W. Both Ezra and William Hicks served in the late war. William was wounded in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Marcus B. Cheeseman was born in Theresa in 1837. He married Ann Farrell, of Redwood, and they had five children. William E. Cheeseman, son of Marcus B., was born in Theresa, September 19, 1861, and attended the public schools until he was 18 years of age. September 29, 1883, he married Helen R. McDaniel, of Le Ray, and they have a son, Harrison M., and reside in the village of Antwerp.

Samuel Burtis was born July 4, 1800. He married Polly Oliver, of Orleans, and they had four sons and five daughters. William Burtis, son of Samuel, was born in Pamela, November 17, 1825, and attended the public schools of that town until he attained the age of 13 years. He married, first, Julia Murphy, of Philadelphia, N. Y., by whom he had a son, James E. Mrs. Burtis died in May, 1851. In 1857 he married Harriet L. Allen, of Antwerp, by whom he has two sons and a daughter, namely: Carrie A., William S., and Charles T.

Samuel Martin was born November 25, 1817. He married Mary, daughter of Calvin Rider, of Antwerp, and they had two children, Helen M. and Henry C. The latter was educated in the common schools. November 25, 1869, he married Amanda L., daughter of Daniel Cotton, of Edwards, N. Y., and they have four children, namely: Helen E., Willie H., Albert K., and Georgia M. He resides in this town on road 68.

Timothy Bacon, a native of Princetown, N. Y., married Lucy Morton, of Hatfield, N. Y., and they had 10 children, of whom Morton T., when 21 years of age, married Lovina Wooley, of Le Ray, and they have had nine children, eight of whom survive, namely: Eliza, William, Russell, 2d, Harley M., Millard, Viola, Leona, and Jessie. Susan, the eldest, died at the age of 19 years. Russell married Cora Hall, of Philadelphia, this county, October 9, 1881, and they have a daughter, Bernice, and reside in the town of Wilna. Morton T. Bacon served in the late war, and now resides on Washington street, in the village of Antwerp.

Alexander Hall was born in the Mohawk valley in 1810, and when young removed with his parents to Lewis County. In 1835 he married Jane Murphy, of Lowville, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom survive, namely: Eliza B., Stephen L., Lewis F., Walton E., Mary E., Florine A., and Theodocia. Stephen L. was born in Lowville, June 30, 1839. April 26, 1864, he married Louise Kappeler, of Buffalo, and they have six children, namely: Walton L., Jennie, George H., Alfred S., Katie L., and Charles A.

William Hall was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815, and when 19 years of age came with his parents to the United States and located in the town of Antwerp. December 27, 1858, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Dickson, of this town. Their son Frederick D. is a farmer on road 68.

John Moak, Sr., grandfather of Dr. Sheldon R., was born in New Scotland, N. Y. John, Jr., was also born in New Scotland, in April, 1800, and was educated in the common schools. In 1823 he married Nancy Davison, of Minden, N. Y., and they had four children, namely: Sheldon R., Charlotte, Jesse D., and Warren H. Sheldon R. Moak was born in Danube, N. Y., and received an academic education. He also graduated from the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College. September 1, 1852, he married Martha Jane, second daughter of Isaac and Belinda Thompson, of Theresa, and they have had three children, all of whom are deceased, namely: Frank W., Miriam E., and Edith M. Their adopted daughter, Mattie, died July 4, 1884. Dr. and Mrs. Moak reside in the village of Ox Bow, in this town.

Joel Peeler was born in Palestine, N. Y., in 1785, and in 1801 became one of the pioneers of Jefferson County. He married Olive Wood, of Broome County, and they had seven children, two of whom, Alonzo D. and Sylvus, survive. Sylvus Peeler was born August 25, 1821, and is a farmer by occupation. In 1844 he married Margaret, daughter of Christopher



Class. of Pamela, and they have had 14 children, 10 of whom survive, namely: Mary D., Isaac D., Alma J., Frank H., Helen C., Annis I., Hiram E., George S., William, and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Peeler reside in this town on road 32.

Richard Bellinger was born in Little Falls, N. Y., in 1795. He married Elizabeth Sharp, a native of that town, and they had 10 children, six of whom are living, namely: John R., Lucinda A., Peter J., Richard A., William, and James. Peter J. Bellinger was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 20, 1832, and soon afterwards located with his parents in Morristown. December 14, 1854, he married Jennett, eldest daughter of Peter and Eliza (Davis) McLaren, of Morristown. They have an adopted son, Lewis, and reside in this town on road 41.

James Dickson was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, August 22, 1809. In 1831 he located in Brockville, Canada, where he worked at the carpenters' trade for a short time, when he removed to Rossie, St. Lawrence County. March 5, 1836, he married Betsey Laidlow, of St. Lawrence County, and they had seven children, namely: Euphania M., John, 2d, Alexander L., Robert, 2d, James C., Jennie, and Betsey Helena. Robert, 2d, is a farmer by occupation. November 6, 1867, he married Adelia E., daughter of James C. Lynde, and they have three children, James R., Anna E., and Milton L. John Dickson, 2d, is also a farmer, and is located on road 32, in this town. March 4, 1879, he married Lucy A., third daughter of George Ormiston, of Ox Bow village, and they have two children, John C. and Helen E.

William Render married Hannah Spirit, in Yorkshire, Eng., and in 1833 came to this country. He arrived at Ogdensburg with a sick wife, four small children, and one English sovereign. They had born to them 14 children, 12 of whom are living, namely: Robert, George, Mary, James, Richard, Betsey, William I., Jonathan, Joseph, Charles, Maria, and Jane. Robert Render came with his parents to this country when he was four years old. He received a good education and taught school seven terms. December 31, 1859, he married Annie C., only daughter of Tomkins Jenne, and they have had four children, of whom one died in infancy, William T. died at the age of 21 years, and George H. and Mary E. survive. George H. is engaged in farming with his father, and Mary E. is teaching school and also music and painting.

Seth Sprague was born in Washington County, N. Y., November 26, 1807. He married Cynthia Bowen, of that county, and they had nine children, namely: Aurilla, Daniel W., Cordelia, Chester, Samuel B., Leonora J., Mary J., Phebe L., and Charles D. Daniel W. Sprague was born in Pitscairn, N. Y., June 27, 1830. He received a liberal education, is a general merchant, and has served his townsmen as supervisor and justice of the peace. He has been married three times. January 1, 1854, he married Mary Clark, of St. Lawrence County, who died February 17, 1865. August 4, 1868, he married Maria Chapin, of Russell, N. Y., who died August 4, 1872. October 17, 1873, he married Sarah E. Peneman, of Watertown, and they have two sons, Charles S. and Fred A.

Joseph Scurrah was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1797, where he married Hannah Ogden, and they had 12 children, eight of whom survive, namely: Charles, Joseph, Thomas, George, Fred W., Hannah, Mary, and Fannie. Thomas Scurrah came to the United States with his parents when two years of age, and first located in the city of Rochester. June 17, 1868, he married Mary S., eldest daughter of Hugh Ormiston, and they have had eight children, six of whom survive, namely: Frank H., Gertrude A., Joseph T., Fred O., Charles C., and Florence M. Mr. Scurrah resides with his family in the village of Ox Bow.

Levi Baldwin was born in Goshen, Conn., March 10, 1819. His father, Silas, died in 1824. Levi has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza Pooler, of Goshen, Conn., whom he married February 27, 1847. They had two children, both of whom are dead. In 1863 he married Frances A., second daughter of E. C. Church, of Antwerp, and they have had six children, five of whom survive, namely: John L., William C., Lyman H., Orvis C., and Francis E. Mr. Baldwin is a cattle dealer and farmer. His son William C. is also a farmer, and resides in this town on road 6. Mrs. Baldwin's father, E. C. Church, formerly resided in Berkshire County, Mass. Her brother is a county official, and resides in Canandaigua, Ontario County.

Sterling and Elijah Graves, brothers, of English descent, at an early day located in Connecticut. About 1825 Elijah settled in Rutland, this county, where he married, in 1823, Sarah Wickes, who bore him five children, three of whom, Joseph F., Julia E., and Elijah B., survive. He married, second, Marinda Clark, of Rutland, and they had four children. Mr. Graves died in 1884. Joseph F. Graves was born in Pamela, July 26, 1827. In 1851 he married Lydia L.,



second daughter of Thomas W. Bent, of Croghan, Lewis County, and they have five children, namely: George D., Erwin R., Adelaide A., Fred E., and Ernest C. Adelaide A. married Samuel G. Eggleston, of Antwerp, and they have had six children, namely: Joseph F., Marcia L., Everett H., Fred S., Herbert L., and Bertha A. The latter died at the age of seven years. Erwin R. married Lydia A., daughter of Syivus Peeler, of Antwerp, and they have three children, Effie F., Joseph F., and Eugene. Joseph F. Graves, first named in this sketch, is the architect of his own fortune, and wishes to be known as a Jackson Democrat.

George W. Cornwell was born in Brownville, September 11, 1805. In 1830 he married Polly, third daughter of James Shurtleff, of Theresa, and was one of the pioneers of that town. They had five sons and five daughters, namely: Melvin E., Philinda, George, John F., Mary, James S., Isaac, Anna, Eleanor, and Sarah L. Isaac died in 1863, while serving in the navy during the late war. Mary married James Cassey, of Theresa, and died in 1886. John F. Cornwell was born in Theresa, February 22, 1837. He was educated in the common schools and an academy, and is now engaged in farming and horse breeding. In 1863 he married Lois A., only daughter of Clark Willard, and they have a daughter, Mary E., who married Frank O. Eddy, of Theresa, by whom she has a daughter, Marion Ellis.

Samuel Barr was born in Salem, Mass., March 1, 1791, and when 12 years of age came with his parents to Champion, in this county. He was reared upon a farm, and attended the common schools until he attained the age of 15 years. In 1821 he married Polly Cleghorn, of Gouverneur, N. Y., and four of their children are living, namely: Dexter M., Olivia, Diantha, and William Z. The latter was born in the town of Champion, July 31, 1827, and received an academic education. In 1851 he married Lydia C., second daughter of Dean Bart, formerly of Windsor, Vt., and they have four children, namely: Selecta J., Mary A., Benjamin F., and William Z., Jr. In 1838 William Z., Jr., married Nettie M., fourth daughter of Edward Westwood, of Antwerp, and they have a son, William Z., 3d, who was born March 16, 1839.

John R. Rutherford was born in Northumberland, Eng., in 1800. About 1829 he married Agnes Scott, a native of Scotland, and about 1831 they emigrated to the United States. They had eight children,—seven sons and one daughter,—five of whom survive, namely: James S., Thomas T., George, Robert, and Margaret. Thomas T. Rutherford was born in Potsdam, N. Y., in 1835, and was educated in the common schools. In 1871 he married Emogene, only daughter of William Bishop, and they have a son, William J., and reside in this town on road 12, where four generations of the family are living.

John T. Hopper, son of Samuel, was born in Antwerp, February 27, 1841, and attended the common schools and an academy until he attained the age of 22 years. In 1866 he married Emeline, only daughter of William Whitfield, and they have had six children, two of whom survive, namely: Jean Paul and Beatrice. Mr. Hopper resides in the village of Antwerp, on Mechanic street.

Elijah Houghton, Sr., father of William and grandfather of William A., was born in the town of Harvard, Mass., June 12, 1800, whence he removed with his parents to the town of Le Ray when eight years of age. He married Harriet Dopking, of Oneida County, and they had 10 children, of whom William, who resides with his father on the homestead, married Harriet C., daughter of Rodney Simmons, of Theresa, and they had eight children. William A., son of William, was born on the homestead November 12, 1863. He received a common school and academic education, and graduated from Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie. He taught school several terms, and is now a book-keeper and clerk for Ira C. Hinsdale, of Antwerp village. In 1888 he married Alice, eldest daughter of Samuel E. Wicks, of this town, and they have a son, Charles W., who was born April 2, 1889. Mr. Houghton resides on Mechanic street, in Antwerp village.

Giles Hogan was born in Cumberland County, N. J., in 1804. In 1824 he married Elizabeth Remer, also of Cumberland County, and they had six sons, namely: Thomas P., Harmon, John F., David H., William R., and Abraham R. Thomas P. Hogan was born December 13, 1823. March 10, 1850, he married Eveline L. Kinsman, and they have eight children, namely: Elizabeth, Josephine, Annice, Randolph, William H., George C., Theodore, and Hattie M. Mr. Hogan resides on Main street, in Antwerp village.

BROWNVILLE.

BROWNVILLE was formed from Leyden, April 1, 1802, and was named in honor of its founder and first settler, Jacob Brown, who afterwards became major-general in the United States army. The town originally embraced all that portion north of Black River from a line running from the northwest corner of Champion, north 45 degrees east to the southwesterly bounds of the county of St. Lawrence. Le Ray was taken off in 1806; Lyme in 1818; Pamela in 1819; and Orleans and a part of Alexandria in 1821. It is situated on the north side of Black River and Black River Bay, which separate it from Hounsfield and Watertown, is bounded on the north by Clayton and Orleans, on the east by Pamela, on the west by Lake Ontario, and on the northwest by Guffin's Bay (an arm of Chaumont Bay) and the town of Lyme. The present limits of the town include 33,994 acres. Railroad facilities are afforded by the R., W. & O. Railroad, which passes through the town, with stations at Brownville village and Limerick.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Samuel and Jacob Brown, and adjourned to Brownville Hotel, March 1, 1803, at which the following town officers were elected: Jacob Brown, supervisor; Isaac Collins, clerk; John W. Collins, Richard Smith, and Peter Pratt, assessors; J. W. Collins, Ozias Preston, Samuel Starr, commissioners of highways; O. Preston, Richardson Avery, Henry A. Delamater, Samuel Brown, Benjamin Brown, William Rogers, Abijah Putnam, fence viewers; S. Brown, S. Starr, overseers of the poor; S. Brown, Sanford Langworthy, Caleb J. Bates, Sylvanus Fish, H. A. Delamater, Frederick Sprague, George Waffle, Ethni Evans, pathmasters; J. W. Collins, H. A. Delamater, and S. Brown, poundmasters.

Prior to 1788 these lands were in the possession of the Oneida Indians of the Iroquois Confederacy. In September of that year the Oneidas, by treaty, conveyed, for a consideration, the greater part of their lands to the state. The United States confirmed this treaty November 11, 1794. In 1791 Alexander Macomb bargained for a large tract embracing this section, and in 1792 employed William Constable to sell lands in Europe. April 12, 1793, Constable effected a sale of 210,000 acres of this land to Peter Chassanis, of Paris; and Chassanis appointed Rodolph Tillier, of New York, to manage and sell this property.

Macomb's tract No. 4 was surveyed in 1796 by C. C. Broadhead, assisted by Jonas Smith, Timothy Wheeler, Joshua Northrup, Elias Marvin, John Young, Isaac Le Fevre, Elijah Blake, Samuel Tupper, Eliakim Hammond, and Abraham B. Smede, each with a corps of assistants, and the whole hav-



ing a general camp or rendezvous at Pillar Point, at a place called Peck's Cove, near where the Chassanis line crosses the bay.

When Chassanis first arranged for this tract of land it was proposed to divide it into lots of 50 acres each, giving title and possession of one lot to each purchaser, and reserving for each purchaser another lot of 50 acres, of which he was not to come into possession until a future period. Provision was also made for two cities, one of which was to be located between Brownville and Dexter; 600 acres were set aside for that purpose, to be called the "city of Basle."

The surface of Brownville is level or gently undulating. The soil is sandy or clayey loam. Sulphate of barytes is found on Pillar Point, and the vein has been worked to some extent for lithic paint. Upon the west bank of Perch River, a few rods below Limerick, is a cave extending 150 yards into the bank and 30 feet below the surface. Perch River enters the town in the northeast corner, and taking a southwesterly direction empties into Black River Bay. It is a dull, sluggish stream, and the lay of the land along its course is flat and in many places marshy. A dam was built at Limerick at an early day, but it was found to overflow the flats above and render them unhealthful, when it was removed by order of the court, and afterwards built below.

Brownville, in 1812, was about 24 miles north and south, and nearly the same in breadth. The village contained at that time about 20 houses, several stores, a school-house, a grain and a saw-mill, and a distillery.

In 1820 the village contained about 60 dwellings, a stone church, school-house, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one fulling-mill, one carding machine, a woolen factory, a cotton factory with 1,000 spindles, a rolling and slitting-mill, a trip-hammer and nail factory, and a number of stores; and there were besides these in the town five grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one fulling-mill, two distilleries, and 33 asheries. There were 15 school districts.

In 1880 Brownville had a population of 2,624. The town is located in the first school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 20 school districts, in which 24 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 632 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 57,589. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$16,600, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,654,733. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$5,913.19, \$3,194.39 of which was received by local tax. S. Whitford Maxson was school commissioner.

BROWNVILLE village, a station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, was incorporated April 5, 1828. It is located on Black River, four miles from Watertown, has telephone, telegraph, and American Express offices, one hotel, several churches, three or four paper and pulp-mills, a foundry and machine shop, two blacksmith shops, shoe shops, harnessmaker, livery stable, a general store, two groceries, a dry goods store, and a population of about 600. Many

of the residences and other buildings are constructed of stone, which give the village an ancient appearance.

DEXTER is an incorporated village and postoffice, situated at the mouth of Black River, from which it derives a valuable water-power, and one and a half miles from the station on the R., W. & O. Railroad at Limerick. It has telegraph, telephone, and express offices, four churches, three pulp-mills, two paper-mills, a sash, door, and blind factory, two grist-mills, saw-mill, wool-carding-mill, three general stores, drug store, several groceries, meat markets, restaurants, dressmakers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, etc., and about 700 inhabitants. The postoffice was established here in 1836, and the village was incorporated May 8, 1855, under general law, and amended by special act April 15, 1857, and January 28, 1865. It is one of the most enterprising villages in the county, and will doubtless grow in importance. Steps have been taken towards erecting a large summer hotel here, which the healthful and desirable location of the village warrants.

LIMERICK is a postoffice and station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, eight miles from Watertown. It is located on Perch River, has telephone, telegraph, and American Express offices, a hotel, store, a few shops, and about 75 inhabitants.

PERCH RIVER (p. o.) is a small hamlet on the river of the same name, and is located in the northern part of the town. At an early day it was known as Moffattville. It has telephone and express offices, a church, a few shops, and about a dozen dwellings.

PILLAR POINT (p. o.) is located in the southern part of the town on Black River Bay, opposite Sackets Harbor. It owes its name to the appearance of certain rocks along the shore in this part of the town, which the action of the water has left standing, partly supported. A church, a few shops, and about two dozen dwellings are located here.

Ontario Paper Co., G. W. Knowlton, president ; S. F. Bagg, vice-president ; E. B. Sterling, secretary and treasurer, manufactures news paper and wood pulp. Employment is furnished to 100 persons at this mill, which is one of the largest and best equipped paper-mills in the state. It is situated on Black River, three and a half miles from Watertown, in the town of Brownville. The mill has an excellent water-power, and uses ten six-foot water-wheels and two 1,500-lb. and six 1,000-lb. engines to furnish motive power. The mill has in successful operation one 86-inch and one 96-inch paper machine, on which is manufactured 20 tons of news paper every 24 hours ; also eight pulp and six wet machines, which turn out 16 tons of wood pulp in the same time.

C. R. Remington & Son's paper and pulp-mill.—This mill is located on Black River, three miles below Watertown, in the town of Brownville, and gives employment to 75 men. Remington & Son have the whole of Black River for a water-power, with a good fall, which furnishes a good head. Eight six-foot wheels are used for a motive power, together with one Jordan and four 700-lb. engines. The mill has one 86-inch Fourdrinier paper



machine, which makes eight tons of news paper every 24 hours; also eight pulp and four wet machines, from which is manufactured 15 tons of wood pulp every 24 hours.

The Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Co.—The Ontario woolen-mills were built in 1838 at a cost of \$150,000. In 1868 the mills were closed, and in 1887 were purchased by the Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Co., and converted into a wood-pulp and paper-mill. The officers of the company are C. E. Campbell, president; E. F. Bermingham, secretary and treasurer; James A. Outterson, superintendent.

The Outterson Paper Company is located at Brownville village. J. T. Outterson, president; C. E. Outterson, first vice-president; J. A. Outterson, second vice-president; J. T. Waller, secretary and treasurer.

The Frontenac Paper Company is located in the village of Dexter. C. E. Campbell, president; J. A. Outterson, vice-president; F. W. Spicer, secretary and treasurer; H. S. Rice, superintendent.

The St. Lawrence Paper Company is located at Dexter with a capital stock of \$60,000. The officers are Hon. Henry Binninger, of Dexter, president; Charles M. Otis, of Watertown, vice-president; Joseph Green, of Watertown, secretary and treasurer.

The Dexter flouring-mill was built of wood in 1875, by Whitney & Francis, at a cost of \$10,000, and was conducted by them for seven years, when it was purchased by Dodge & Osborn, who ran it two years. The present proprietors are Osborn & Cook. It has a turbine wheel, and is the only custom flouring-mill in the town of Brownville.

Binninger & Strainge's planing-mill and sash and blind factory, located at Dexter village, was built by Henry Binninger, who is now one of the proprietors.

Leonard, Gilmore & Co's sash and blind factory, located at Dexter, was built by Edgar Leonard in 1862. The machinery is run by water-power and a prosperous business is done.

Reeves & Taylor's cheese factory, located near Pillar Point, was built in 1885, by James A. Reeves and Andrew Taylor. It has an annual capacity of 50 tons of cheese.

This town was first explored, with a view of settlement, by Jacob Brown,*

* Jacob Brown was born in Pennsylvania in May, 1775, of Quaker parentage. He died in the city of Washington, in February, 1828. He was first a school teacher, then a land surveyor, and finally became a lawyer. While General Hamilton was acting chief commander of the army intended to fight the French in 1798, Brown was his secretary. He settled upon lands he had purchased upon the Black River, and was the founder of Brownville. He became a county judge, a militia general, and was placed in command of the northern frontier of New York in 1812. He performed eminent service during the war, and received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal. He was made general-in-chief of the army in 1821. At his death his remains were buried in Congressional burying-ground.



afterwards a distinguished citizen, who, while teaching school in New York, had met with Rodolph Tillier, the general agent for the Chassanis lands, and was induced to purchase a large tract and become the agent for commencing a settlement, at a time when the difficulties attending such an enterprise were very great. Having engaged in this business he repaired, in 1799, to the location of the French company, at the High Falls, and made several journeys to Utica, when, having completed his arrangements, and collected provisions at the Long Falls, he, in March, 1799, passed down the old French road, in company of three or four hired men, and happening to reach the river at the mouth of Philomel Creek, he was charmed at the prospect of a water-power, apparently perennial, and at once decided upon stopping here. He commenced clearing land, having sent for his father's family, who started on the 22d of April, from Bucks County, Pa., and after stopping a few days at New York and Schenectady, and hiring at Utica an extra boat, at length arrived at the location on May 17, 1799, having been nearly three weeks on the road. George Brown, a relative, came on in the same company, with a part of his family, making, with the boatmen, a party of nearly 20. The boatmen soon returned, leaving one boat that served the means of communication with Kingston, whence they derived most of their provisions, the stock left at Long Falls having been sold. When this company had arrived the first had cleared a small piece and got up the body of a log house, 20 feet square, which occupied a site in the village. The same season a log house was erected, 25 by 30 feet, and two stories high. This was not completed for occupation, however, till the spring of 1801. In the fall of 1800 a saw-mill was built at the mouth of Philomel Creek, the millwrights being Noah Durrin and Ebenezer Hills, and late in the fall a grist-mill was built for Mr. Brown by Ethni Evans, afterwards the pioneer of Evans Mills. In 1799 a great number came in to look for lands, many of whom selected farms on Perch River, and between that place and Brownville. Among these were John W. Collins, Richardson Avery, Nathan Parish, Horace Mathers, and others. In the summer of 1800 a great number settled, and the clearings had extended from the bank of the river nearly half a mile. The first settlers on Perch River incurred an obligation to clear a certain amount of land and erect a cabin.

About 1800 Jacob Brown brought to his new home a bride. Her maiden name was Pamela Williams, daughter of Captain Judge Williams, of Williams-town, a lady who proved herself in every way worthy of her distinguished husband. During the same year Charles Welch and Otis Britton, from Remsen, settled here. They took a job of chopping out a road from a point on the river, at Brownville, to the ferry at Chaumont, a distance of 10 miles. They began their job in November, but before it was completed a heavy fall of snow came; their shoes were worn out. They could get no others, and were obliged to finish their work and travel to Herkimer County, a distance of more than 80 miles, in their bare feet. Before leaving, however, they assisted



Samuel Britton, an uncle of Otis, to put up the body of a log house. By some mishap Otis had his leg broken, and was drawn on an ox sled to Floyd, Charles preceding the team with his axe to clear the road. The following fall Charles Welch married Eunice, daughter of Moses Cole, of Newport, and they settled in this town and commenced house-keeping in the little log cabin built by the Browns and used for a smoke-house. Nathan, twin brother of Charles, came in with him, and they took up a farm in the Parish neighborhood, where a son was born to Charles and Eunice, the first white child born in the new town north of Black River, and named Charles. Charles Welch afterwards settled on Prospect hill.

The first bridge at Brownville was built by Oliver Bartholomew, at the mouth of Philomel Creek, in the summer of 1802, and the price, \$1,000, was raised by subscription. This bridge was carried off by the great flood in the spring of 1806, and was rebuilt by Mr. Bartholomew and his sons in 1807, on the site of the present bridge.

The first public house in Brownville was built by Jeremiah Phelps, in 1805, on the site of the present stone hotel. The latter was built about 1820, by Henry Caswell and a Mr. Emerson, who soon afterward sold it to a company made up of William Lord, H. Lawrence, W. S. Ely, E. Kirby, I. Shields, and John E. Brown. In 1805 John Brown (afterwards Judge Brown) bought the lands on the south side of the river and built the mills there; and in 1806 the first dam was thrown across the river at that place. In 1805 Samuel Starr built a log distillery down by the brook near his house, where was made the first whisky in town. Nathaniel Peck married a daughter of Mr. Starr and was in company with him in the manufacture of whisky; he afterwards removed the distillery to what was known as the Nathaniel Peck farm.

Alexander Moffatt, or "Conkey," as he was called, was the first settler in the vicinity of Limerick, about 1805. A Mr. Smith, Samuel Shelley, and Isaac Day were also early settlers here. Mr. Shelley once owned a mill at Limerick.

Among the early settlers in the neighborhood of Pillar Point were Horatio Sprague, Eleazar Ball, Peter and Solomon Ingalls, Mr. Sherwin, Eliphalet Peck, Isaac Luther, Mr. Burlingame, Daniel Ackerman, Jere. Carpenter, Jesse Stone, George Rounds, James Douglass, Henry Adams, Samuel Reed, Mr. Fulsom, Luther Reed, and Henry Ward. Samuel Knap bought and cleared up 150 acres of land on the road to Limerick. Jere. Phelps, David Lyttle, and Solomon Stone located at Dexter, and later Mr. Willis and Jere. Winegar, and still later Kendall Hursley, Joshua Eaton, Jesse Babcock, Sylvanus Pool, John T. Wood, James A. Bell, Solomon Moyer, John P. Shelley, and others.

After the erection of Jefferson County a strenuous effort was made by Mr. Brown and others to have the county buildings located here; but a greater influence was brought to bear in favor of Watertown, and that village was se-

The first part of the history of the American people is the story of the discovery of the continent. In 1492, Christopher Columbus, an Italian explorer, sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and landed on the island of Hispaniola. He was the first European to set foot on the continent of North America. Columbus's voyage was sponsored by the Spanish monarchs, Isabella and Ferdinand. He believed that he had found a new route to the East Indies, but instead he discovered a new world. The story of Columbus's voyage is a tale of adventure and discovery. It is a story that has inspired generations of Americans. The second part of the history of the American people is the story of the founding of the nation. In 1776, the Continental Congress declared the independence of the United States from Great Britain. This was a bold and daring move, and it led to the American Revolution. The story of the founding of the nation is a tale of courage and sacrifice. It is a story that has inspired generations of Americans. The third part of the history of the American people is the story of the growth of the nation. In the years following the founding of the nation, the United States grew from a small colony to a great power. This was a story of hard work and determination. It was a story of the American dream. The fourth part of the history of the American people is the story of the challenges the nation has faced. In the years following the Civil War, the United States faced many challenges, including the issue of slavery and the rights of African Americans. The story of the challenges the nation has faced is a tale of struggle and triumph. It is a story that has inspired generations of Americans. The fifth part of the history of the American people is the story of the future of the nation. In the years following the challenges the nation has faced, the United States has continued to grow and prosper. This is a story of hope and optimism. It is a story that has inspired generations of Americans.

lected as the county seat, greatly to the disappointment of the settlers in Brownville.

In 1802 there were six frame and four log houses in the village of Brownville. In 1807 there were in the town 81 legal voters, with proper qualifications. The bounties on wolves ranged between \$5 and \$25 between 1806 and 1821. During the same years fox bounties were from 50 cents to \$2.50. In 1806 a bounty of \$10, and in 1807 of \$5, was offered for panthers.

The navigation of the mouth of Black River, up as far as Brownville, was a subject of much importance in the early days. It was thought that by making the river navigable to Brownville it would be made a port of entry for the commerce of the lakes, and a shipping port for the produce of the country. In 1810 the legislature passed an act to improve the navigation of the mouth of the river up to Brownville. With so good a harbor and port as was afforded by the bay at Sackets Harbor the project failed. June 5, 1810, the Black River Navigation Company was formed. The object of the company was the construction of locks at the rapids in the river at Fish Island (now Dexter). In 1815 wooden locks were built of capacity sufficient to allow the passage of Durham boats. About 1828, these wooden locks having decayed, they were replaced by stone ones.

April 10, 1810, a post route was established from Utica, by Whitestown, Rome, Camden, Adams, and Sackets Harbor, to Brownville; and another from Harrisburg, by Champion, Watertown, and Brownville, to Port Putnam; April 30, 1816, from Brownville to Cape Vincent; June 15, 1832, from Watertown, by Brownville and La Fargeville, to Cornelia, at the mouth of the French Creek, thence by Depauville to Brownville. April 12, 1816, an act was passed allowing Mr. Le Ray to extend the Cape Vincent turnpike road to Brownville village. By an act of April 21, 1831, this road was surrendered to the public. In 1817 a military road was projected to unite the two prominent stations of Plattsburgh and Sackets Harbor, which was commenced, but only a portion completed. The western extremity from Sackets Harbor passes through this town to Pamela Four Corners. After being opened by the government it passed into the hands of the town.

On the announcement of the declaration of war Brownville became the seat of much activity and excitement, from its being the headquarters of General Brown, who had the personal direction of military operations on this frontier during most of the first season. A hospital was established here, and troops were stationed in the village and vicinity at various times during that period. The greatest alarm prevailed throughout the country upon the arrival of the first tidings of war, but this soon wore away.

The inhabitants living on Perch River on receiving the news were greatly alarmed, from their supposed exposure on the frontier, and some of the timid ones resolved to leave the country. To dissuade them from this it was proposed to build a block-house, which was forthwith done by voluntary labor, but when completed only served as a storehouse for the wheat of a



neighbor. The apprehensions soon subsided, however, and men resumed their customary pursuits, except when occasional drafts, or general alarms, called out the militia, or the emergencies of the service required the assembling of teams for the transportation of the munitions of war. Prices of produce were, of course, extremely high, and from the large amount of government money expended here the basis of many fortunes in the county were laid at that period.

Samuel Brown, the father of Jacob Brown, resided in Bucks County, Pa., on the banks of the Delaware River. He was a man of wealth, and Jacob, with an older brother, was being educated at an academy in Trenton when his father, through unfortunate speculation, sustained financial reverses, and Jacob, at the age of 16, was obliged to leave school and become the teacher of his younger brothers and sisters. He afterwards taught a large school at Crosswicks, N. J., in the meantime preparing himself for his chosen profession of land surveyor. He spent a year as surveyor in the Miami country, Ohio, thus early developing those sterling qualities of energy and self-reliance that fitted him for pioneer life, as well as the arduous duties of his brilliant military career.

The Brown family was now casting about to retrieve their fortunes, and Jacob, as well as his father, had strong proclivities towards a home in Ohio, and, with that in view, had entered into some negotiations for a tract of land now the site of the city of Cincinnati. These plans were not matured, and Jacob returned to New York in 1798 and took charge of a Quaker school; and while thus engaged formed the acquaintance of Tillier, the agent of Chassanis, and the prospect of coming into the Black River country was discussed. Tillier accompanied him on a visit to his father's house, and a written agreement was entered into by which Tillier agreed to pay all the expense of a prospecting trip, whether he purchased or not. In February, 1799, having closed his school in New York, he proceeded to the French settlement at the High Falls, finding his way from Utica by marked trees. Here he remained to complete his plans, making several journeys to Utica, and returning with such supplies as would be needed in his projected trip.

In March he launched his boat upon the swollen waters of Black River and floated down to Long Falls (Carthage), and thence, in company with two men by the name of Chambers and Samuel Ward, and a few hired men, he took the route of the "French road," so-called, which Tillier had caused to be opened at the expense of the French company from the High Falls on Black River to Great Bend, thence nearly direct to Clayton or French Creek. Traveling this road until they thought they had gone far enough, he struck off towards the river, which he reached at the Basin, one and a half miles below the present village of Brownville. Here he heard the sound of a waterfall and followed the river up till he came to a point where a creek,* swollen by

* Philomel Creek, so named by Mr. Brown from hearing the song of a bird resembling the nightingale, or philomela, among the trees that skirted its banks.



the spring freshet, poured its torrent of waters into Black River. This creek did not then run in its present channel, but at a point near the present railroad bridge it made an angle, and found a channel down through Scrabble Hollow into the river. A straight channel was afterwards cut through the rocks to the river, as at the present day.

It was the intention of Jacob Brown to establish himself at the head of navigation, and believing this creek would afford water sufficient for mills and all manufacturing purposes, and the river below need but little improvement to make it navigable for boats, he determined to locate here, and thus began the settlement of Brownville.

He first set about clearing land, and built a log cabin. In the meantime he sent for his father's family, who arrived May 27, 1799, having found their way by the tedious navigation of the Mohawk, Oneida Lake, and Lake Ontario, pitching their tent at night on the shore and resuming their way by day. When the family arrived the log house had neither roof nor floor, door or window. It was built of pine logs, and a sail cloth taken from the boat and stretched across the upper timbers served as a roof. The openings for doors and windows were closed as well as possible by quilts and blankets. In this rude domicile, 20 feet square, were gathered the 20 persons, male and female, old and young, who composed this little colony.

At this time there were not more than three families within 45 miles, and nothing like a settlement for 24 miles, all north of Black River being a dense wilderness. The Brown family at this time consisted of Samuel Brown and wife, Christopher, Jacob, John (afterwards Judge Brown), Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Samuel, Hannah, William (who was drowned in Lake Erie while acting as aid to his brother, Major General Brown, during the War of 1812), Abi, and Joseph. With them had come George Brown, a relative, with his two sons, Henry and Thomas, aged respectively 14 and eight years. These hardy pioneers endured hardships and overcame obstacles which would now be considered almost impossible even to those enured to the hardest kind of manual labor. Do we who are now enjoying the fruits of their toil ever stop to consider how fortunate we are that we were not men and women here 100 years ago?

Thomas Y. How, from Trenton, N. J., a graduate of Princeton College, was one of the pioneers in this town, and brought with him his patrimony of \$10,000. He loaned large sums to the Browns to aid them in carrying on their enterprises. He took up 100 acres of land on Perch River flats, which Jacob Brown engaged to clear for him. Mr. How was an agreeable companion and valuable acquisition to the colony, but as a business man he was not successful.

Edmund Kirby,* son of Ephraim, was an officer in the Revolution, a member of the Order of Cincinnati, and afterwards judge of the Supreme

* From Hough's *History of Jefferson County*.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the researcher in this process. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study, including the data collection methods and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the findings. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the recommendations for future research. The fifth part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the areas for further research. The sixth part of the paper discusses the contributions of the study to the field of research. The seventh part of the paper discusses the acknowledgments and the references. The eighth part of the paper discusses the appendices and the figures. The ninth part of the paper discusses the glossary and the index. The tenth part of the paper discusses the bibliography and the references. The eleventh part of the paper discusses the appendices and the figures. The twelfth part of the paper discusses the glossary and the index. The thirteenth part of the paper discusses the bibliography and the references. The fourteenth part of the paper discusses the appendices and the figures. The fifteenth part of the paper discusses the glossary and the index. The sixteenth part of the paper discusses the bibliography and the references. The seventeenth part of the paper discusses the appendices and the figures. The eighteenth part of the paper discusses the glossary and the index. The nineteenth part of the paper discusses the bibliography and the references. The twentieth part of the paper discusses the appendices and the figures. The twenty-first part of the paper discusses the glossary and the index. 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Court of Connecticut. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., April 18, 1794, and entered the army in 1812, as lieutenant, and served during the war upon the Northern and Western frontiers. From 1815 to 1820 he was stationed at Detroit, and in the latter year he joined Major-Gen. Jacob Brown at Brownville, as an aid de-camp. From 1821 to 1823 he discharged the duties of adjutant-general at Washington, and in 1824 was appointed to the pay department, and again took post at Brownville. From 1832 to 1840 he was engaged in the Black Hawk Creek and Seminole wars, in which he was actively employed, as well in the fulfillment of his duty as the exercise of humanity to the sick and wounded, for whom he voluntarily encountered many dangers. During the Mexican war he was chief of the pay department, and disbursed many millions of dollars. A volunteer aid to General Taylor at the storming of Monterey, and in like capacity to General Scott at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and the Mexican capital, he was ever distinguished for courage, bravery, and devotion to his country's cause. He died at Avon Springs, N. Y., August 20, 1849, and was buried in Brownville cemetery with military honors, where a granite monument has been erected to his memory. Major Kirby married a daughter of General Brown, and subsequently purchased his family estate in the village of Brownville.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church, located at Brownville village, was organized March 18, 1818, with eight members, and Rev. Noah M. Wells was the first pastor. Their church edifice is a wooden building, cost \$2,000, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. The present value of church property is \$2,000, including grounds, etc. The present membership is 56, and Rev. Alfred S. Vail is the pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of six teachers and 60 scholars.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Brownville was organized October 13, 1826. The first rector was William Linn Keese; the first wardens were Thomas Y. How and Thomas Loomis. Asa Whitney, Tracy S. Knapp, Sylvester Reed, S. Brown, William S. Ely, Peleg Burchard, Edmund Kirby, and Hoel Lawrence were the first vestrymen. We have not the data for giving its present condition and officers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Brownville village was organized August 3, 1829, by Joshua Heminway, H. W. Chapman, S. Knap, Isaac Meecham, Daniel Case, and William Lord, trustees, and at its organization had a membership of 20. Rev. B. Phillips was the first settled pastor. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was built in 1831, at a cost of \$2,000. It will comfortably seat 300 persons, and is now valued, including grounds and other property, at \$3,000. Rev. Charles E. Beebe is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of nine teachers and 50 scholars.

1870

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the results of the investigation. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a description of the methods used in the investigation, and the second is a summary of the results obtained.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the investigation. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a description of the apparatus used, and the second is a description of the procedure followed.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the results obtained. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a summary of the results obtained from the experiments, and the second is a summary of the results obtained from the observations.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results obtained. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a discussion of the results obtained from the experiments, and the second is a discussion of the results obtained from the observations.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a summary of the results obtained, and the second is a statement of the conclusions drawn from the results.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a list of references to the literature, and the second is a list of references to the work of other investigators.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of figures. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a list of figures, and the second is a list of tables.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of plates. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a list of plates, and the second is a list of figures.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of appendices. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a list of appendices, and the second is a list of figures.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of indexes. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which is a list of indexes, and the second is a list of figures.

The Universalist Church at Brownville village was organized in 1847, by Luther Rice, its first pastor. A church building was erected in 1847, costing about \$2,000, with a seating capacity of 250. It has no present organization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Dexter village, was organized in 1847, with 50 members, and Rev. S. F. Danforth was the first pastor. Their first house of worship, a wooden structure, was built in 1874, at a cost of \$2,000. It will seat 200 persons and is valued at \$2,500. The present number of members is 60, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Beebe, of Brownville. The Sunday-school has six teachers and 50 scholars.

The First Presbyterian Church of Dexter, located at Dexter village, was organized July 2, 1839, at a public meeting held in a school-house, after a sermon by Rev. Marcus Smith, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Watertown. At its organization it consisted of 18 members, and Rev. Dexter Clary was the first pastor. The house of worship, a brick structure, was built in 1849, will comfortably seat 300 persons, and is valued, including grounds, at \$3,000. The society is one of the strongest in the village of Dexter, and has 63 members. There are at present no regular services. The Sunday-school has a membership of 300.

All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, at Dexter village, was organized with 100 members by Rev. F. Rogers, the first rector, in 1839. The present house of worship, a wood structure, was built in 1839, at a cost of \$2,000, about its present value. It will seat 250 persons. It has a congregation of about 400, and Rev. J. Winslow is the rector.

The First Universalist Society, located at Dexter village, was organized by T. Broadbent, J. Maynard, Solon Stone, David Baker, Eleazer Parker, and F. W. Winn, the trustees of the society, September 5, 1841, and Rev. H. L. Hayward was the first pastor. Rev. Dr. Richard Fisk, of Watertown, now holds services on alternate Sundays. Their church edifice, a wooden structure, was built in 1841, at an original cost of \$1,500. It was repaired and painted in 1887, and is now valued at about \$2,000. It will comfortably seat about 250 persons. The Sunday-school has a membership of 10 teachers and 40 scholars.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Pillar Point, was organized January 9, 1836, the first trustees being Isaac Luther, John D. Ingerson, Smith Luther, Lyman Ackerman, and Stephen P. Brackett. It has been once or twice reorganized. Their house of worship will seat 250 persons and cost \$2,000, about its present value. The present membership is 95, and Clement E. Hoag is pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of 25 teachers and 135 scholars.

*The Brownville Baptist Church** (at Perch River) was organized September 7, 1806, and at an ecclesiastical council, held at the house of John W.

* Hough's *History of Jefferson County*.



Collins, October 10, they were fellowshipped by delegates from Champion, Rutland, and Adams. It at first numbered 10 members. Elder Sardis Little was ordained over this church January 10, 1816, and preached many years. A society was legally organized April 25, 1825, at which Melvin Moffatt, Walter Cole, George Brown, Nathaniel Peck, and William Webb were chosen trustees. It was reorganized February 11, 1833. In 1827 they erected a stone church at a cost of \$2,800. Previous to 1812 they had built a log church, and in the war enclosed it with pickets, but the defense was never completed. Here the timid ones of the settlement were accustomed, in the early days of the war, to spend the night, enhancing each other's fears by relating tales of massacre, but these apprehensions were ridiculed by the more reflective, and were soon laid aside. A Baptist church was formed on Pillar Point in 1838, and the next year reported 30 members.

A *Union church* building was built at Perch River in 1851, at a cost of \$800. It comfortably seats 400 persons, and is now valued, including grounds and other property, at \$1,000. Elder Zimmerman was the first pastor. It is principally used by the Methodists, who have a society of 25 members under the pastoral charge of R. F. Whipple. The Sunday-school organization consists of six teachers and 40 scholars.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Samuel Plumb, born in 1722, was a native of Stonington, Conn., where he died. He married Grace Babcock, also of Stonington. Of their children, Nathaniel Plumb was born April 4, 1760, and in 1802 emigrated to Brownville, where he remained until his death, in 1841, aged 81 years. He married Annie, daughter of Sanford and Anna (Babcock) Langworthy, of Connecticut, and their children were 12, of whom George C. Plumb was born in Oneida County, whence he removed to this town in 1803, where he now resides, at the advanced age of 85 years. He married, first, Betsey A. Moffitt, daughter of Melvin; and second, Mary, daughter of William and Persis (Moffitt) Robinson, with whom he is still living at Brownville village. Charles P. Plumb, son of Nathaniel, was born in Brownville, in 1811. He was married three times. His first wife was Levina S., daughter of Fleury Keith, who was at one time a member of the state legislature; his second marriage was with Elmira, daughter of Joel G. Stacey; and his third with Sarah, daughter of Waters Allen, of Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y. He had two children, viz.: Sanford, who served in Co. I, 110th N. Y. Vols., and died at New Orleans in February, 1863, aged 23 years; and Pamela A. (Mrs. J. P. Trapett), of San Francisco, Cal.

John Cole, a native of Montgomery County, came to Brownville in 1802, among the early settlers, and located upon a farm on road 15, near Perch River, now known as the Cole farm. In the early days the town meetings were held upon this farm. Mr. Cole died here at the age of 84 years. He married Polly Waters, and their children were Walter, Samuel, John, Betsey, Abigail, Margaret, Clarissa, and Polly. John married Elizabeth, daughter of Seth and Mary Cole, of Bennington, Vt., and they had children as follows: Mary, Eliza, Caroline, George, Jane, Edward, and Byron. The latter, born in this town, where he now resides, married Annie, daughter of Clement and Betsey (Hamilton) Hawley, of Perch River, and they had four children, viz.: Earl D., Josie M., Grace D., and John. Francis Cole, brother of John, the early settler here, served in the Revolutionary war and was made prisoner by the Indians at Fort Stanwix, when 15 years of age, and was taken to an island in the St. Lawrence River, and sold or given to a merchant in Lower Canada, where he remained many years. He finally removed to this town, and later to Watertown, where he died.

Jonathan Emerson, a native of Massachusetts, came to Brownville in 1804, among the first settlers. He married Tabitha Dunham, also a native of Massachusetts, and they had 12 chil-



dren. One son, John, married, first, Mary Freeman, of Herkimer County, in 1839, and they had three children, viz.: Angeline, Clark, and Eli. His second wife, Lizzie White, of Oswego, bore him one son, Edgar J. He is a prosperous farmer on road 4, in this town.

Benjamin Prior, a native of Rhode Island, came to this town in 1805, and here remained until his death. He married Mrs. Julia A. Allen, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and of their seven children, John Prior married, first, Louisa Prior, and second, Mrs. Francis Martin, daughter of John and Hannah (Welbon) Newton, of this town. Mr. Prior died January 17, 1887, aged 77 years. He was a successful farmer. His widow survives him. Oscar F. Prior married Mariah Lee, of Verona, Oneida County, daughter of Noah and Lucy (Keith) Lee, and their children were Benjamin F. and Noah L. Mrs. Prior survives her husband at the age of 68 years. Noah L. married Martha J., daughter of Nathan and Emeline (Hamblin) Clark, of Lyme, and they had three children, viz.: John N., Jesse E. (deceased), and Charles O. Mrs. Prior survives her husband, who died in 1886, aged 41 years.

Jacob Kilborn, son of John, who was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and a Revolutionary soldier, came to this town in 1805, finally locating in Clayton, where he died, May 17, 1851, aged 81 years. He married Catharine Knapp, of Adams, Mass., in 1796, and she died in 1864, aged 93 years. Their children were Alfred and Alpheus (twins), Joel, Chauncey, Hannah, and Lydia. Alfred was born in Adams, Mass., September 23, 1798. He married Eliza C., daughter of Samuel and Esther (Hildreth) Cobb, of Orleans, in February, 1838, and they had one child, Frances E., who married Charles C. Steele, of Brownville.

Josiah Bonney was born near Cape Cod, Mass., and in 1808 settled on a farm in this town. He served at Sacket's Harbor in the War of 1812, and died in Brownville in 1848, aged 61 years. He married Betsey Morse, of Vermont. Of their five children, George married Betsey, daughter of William and Rhoda (Gould) Knox, of Brownville, and they had children as follows: Brayton and Amelia G. (deceased), Emma L., and Madison. Mrs. Bonney survives her husband at the age of 71 years. Their daughter Emma L. married Oscar C. Wilson, and resides on the homestead farm. Madison Bonney, of this town, married Ella E., daughter of Benjamin S. and Annie E. (Irwin) Horr, of Stone Mills, and their children are Florence M., Mabel L., George S., Raymond H., and Grace G. William Knox, father of Mrs. Betsey Bonney, served in the War of 1812. He was born in Tunbridge, Vt., and when 19 years of age removed to Sacket's Harbor, and cut the first tree where that village now stands.

William Stow Ely was born March 17, 1789, in Lyme, Conn., whence he removed to the village of Brownville in 1811. He served as clerk in Stoel Lawrence's store a year and a half. In 1813 he formed a partnership with John Paddock, in the mercantile business, which lasted till the death of the latter, in 1816, after which he continued the business in his own name, with great success. He held many offices of trust: was a stockholder of the Brownville Manufacturing Company, organized in 1814 for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods, and treasurer of the same; major of the militia in 1817, and colonel in 1821; town clerk in 1826, and the same year vestryman of St. Paul's Church, and associated with Orville Hungerford, of Watertown, and others as superintendent of the Jefferson County poor-house; president of the village of Brownville in 1829; village trustee in 1830 and 1834; notary public and pension agent for Revolutionary claims in 1832. Mr. Ely was highly esteemed in social and business circles for character, honor, integrity, capacity, and energy, and in his domestic relations was most exemplary. He died at Brownville, April 3, 1835, after a sudden and painful illness of 11 days, at the age of 46 years, honored and lamented. He was a Jackson Republican. Papers of January 29 and February 4, 1835, contain a petition in his favor for the office of postmaster at Brownville, as the successor of George Brown, Esq. He is "recommended as a straightforward administration man, sound and strong, etc.—as a man of moral worth, well located, and well qualified for the office." The Whig opponent was S. M. Green, a lawyer who was educated in the office of Isaac H. Bronson, and came to the village in 1832. Mr. Ely was part owner of the steamboat *Brownville*, built by Turner & Dodd, at Brownville, in the summer of 1827, to navigate Black River.

Cyrus Allen, a sailor, a native of Rhode Island, died in 1799. His wife was Julia A. Taylor, and his son Cyrus was born in Rhode Island, and in 1812 removed to this town, where he now resides, at the advanced age of 88 years. He married Louisa, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Sturj Peck, of Brownville, by whom he had children as follows: Abbie P., James W., Addis E., and Julia A. His son J. W. married Mrs. Clara Baker, daughter of Jacob March,



and their children are Frank J., Ida May, and Irene. He resides on the home farm with his father.

Jacob Carpenter, a native of England, emigrated to Washington County during the French and Indian war. His children were Jacob, Philip, Peter, and Rhoda. Philip Carpenter came to this town in 1813, and located at Pillar Point, where he died, aged 72 years. He served in the Revolutionary war. He married Mary, daughter of Nathan Rhodes, of Rhode Island, and their children were Daniel, Asahel, Nehemiah, Rhoda, Polly, Levi, Rebecca, Daniel, Orson, Cynthia, and Permelia. Levi was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., December 10, 1799, where he lived several years, and in 1813 located in this town, at Pillar Point, where he now resides, at the age of 89 years. He married Eunice, daughter of Abijah and Sally (Wilder) Ayer, of Hounstfield, who bore him children as follows: Lovina, Lucy, Mary, Wellington L., Rosetta, Absalom, Winfield, Orvilla, La Fayette, and Bruce. His wife is now living, aged 83 years. Their sons Wellington, Winfield, Orville, and La Fayette served in the late war. Mr. Carpenter is the oldest one of the first settlers now living in the town, and he draws a pension.

William Berry, son of William, was born in Massachusetts, and during the War of 1812 removed to this town, where he remained three years, finally locating in Canada, where he died at the age of 69 years. He married Ellen J. Kane, of Canada, and they had nine children, viz.: John, Susan, Betsey, Margaret, Gilena, Mary Ann, Alexander, William, and James H. The latter married Julia, daughter of Peter and Jane (Ferguson) Cristie, and their children are Ellen J., William H., Minnie A., Lucy M., Cleora S., Archie A., George W., Flora A., and Jona M. Mr. Berry served in the late war in Co. I, 10th N. Y. Artillery, for three years, was honorably discharged, and is now drawing a pension. He resides in the village of Dexter.

Aquila Moffatt, a native of Plainfield, N. Y., came to Brownville among the early settlers, and here remained until his death. He married a Miss Pattie, who bore him nine children, of whom David, born in this town, married Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Atha Knapp, and they had children as follows: Frances, Jay, Wells, Ida, John, Austin, Ella, Willis, Kate, Mary, and Edwin. The latter married Alice, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Hamblin) Collins, of Orleans, and their children are Horace, Sadie, Susie, and David.

Jonathan Elmer came to Jefferson County about 1819 or '20, at that time being 16 or 17 years of age. He worked out among the farmers until his marriage with Cynthia Carpenter, when he located at Sackets Harbor, a few years later removing to Pillar Point, in the town of Brownville, where he engaged in boat building and carpentering. He subsequently engaged in farming, and died in this town in January, 1835. His wife died in 1837. They had 13 children, viz.: Silas M., Manerva, William M., Malissa, Washington R., Wellington H., Roxanna, Adelaide, Arvilla, Elvira, Ruth, Alice, and Edward B. Twelve of these attained maturity.

William Penn Massey, son of Solon and Mary Esther (Boalt) Massey, and grandson of Hart Massey, was born on his father's farm, two and one-half miles from Watertown, on the Sackets Harbor road, in 1824. He died at Brownville in 1885, aged 60 years. He was educated at the select schools at Brownville and the Black River Institute at Watertown. In 1846-47, and in 1847-48, he attended medical lectures at a university in New York city, where he graduated in the latter year, after which he practiced his profession in Brownville with remarkable success until his death. Politically he was a staunch Republican. He and his amiable wife were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church. He married Adaline A., daughter of Charles and Adda (Macumber) Smith, of Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1848, and his wife survives him, aged 64 years. They had two children, Charles F. and Francis W. H. The latter attended the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, in 1876, and graduated from the medical college at New York city in the spring of 1884, and is now practicing his profession at Brownville. He married Nellie Torrey, of Batchellerville, Saratoga County, and they have three children, Mary A., Jennie E., and S. Torrey. Charles F. Massey married Lizzie E. Protzman, of Osborn, Ohio, and they have three children, William P., Edith, and Carl F. He is a merchant in Rochester, Minn.

Cyrus W. Giles, son of Samuel, was born in Brownville, where he now resides. He married Jane Moffatt, of Limerick, and they have had children as follows: Frank P., Adelia, Elizabeth (deceased), William, and Edwin N. The latter married Viola A., daughter of George and Isabelle (Montgomery) Campbell, of this town, and they have one daughter, Minnie M. Edwin N. Giles is foreman of the Black River Paper Co's mills.



Charles Welch, a native of New Hampshire, came to Brownville in the early days, when there were but two log houses in Watertown. He died here, aged 86 years. He married Eunice Cole, and they reared a number of children, one of whom, Nathan, still resides in this town, where he was born. Nathan married, first, Susan Anderson, of Clayton, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Lyman M., Eliza, James S., Olive, Anderson C., Oren E., and John H. His second marriage was with Jane Delong, of De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, and their children were Susan, Ida, Charles, and Lewis. John H. Welch married Nancy, daughter of John and Hannah Gunn, of Herkimer, and their children are Stella, Maggie M., Arthur J., Clark N., and Mabel S. He served in the late war in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Frederick Avery, a native of Vermont, came to Brownville at an early day, and was the first settler on a farm on road 7, now known as the Avery farm. He served as major in the War of 1812, and lived in this town until his death, in 1853, aged 73 years. He married Celia Emerson, who died in 1854, aged 62 years, having reared four children, of whom Sterling, born in this town, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (White) Harrison, who survives him, he having died in 1886, aged 56 years. Their children were John W., Brayton E., Charles E., and Celia E. Charles E., who resides on the homestead farm with his mother, married Cora, daughter of Edwin and Adelaide Johnson, of Clayton, and they have one daughter, Blanche.

Nathaniel Peck, who served at Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812, was born at Danbury, Conn., in 1782. His father, Eliphalet Peck, also a native of Danbury, served with three brothers in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner at New York city by the British. Nathaniel married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Starr, of Brownville, and they had eight children. Their eldest son, Samuel Starr Peck, married Eliza, daughter of John E. and Nancy McCollum, and they had children as follows: Sarah, Ann Eliza, Spencer S. B., Nancy L., Henry C., Myron R. C., and Samuel S. Spencer S. B. Peck married Harriet, daughter of Jenks and Eliza (Smith) Gillingham, and they have one son, Henry Roy. Spencer S. B. served in Co. B, 177th N. Y. Vols., from Albany, under General Banks, in the Port Hudson campaign. He resides in this town on road 14, on the homestead farm of his great-grandfather, Samuel Starr, and adjoining the farm once occupied by his grandfather, Nathaniel Peck.

Ebenezer Allison, a native of New Hampshire, came to Brownville while young and first worked at the carpenters' trade, finally locating upon a farm on road 28, where he died at the advanced age of 83 years. He took part in the battle of Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812. He married Phebe Phelps, of Brownville, and their children were Sally, Polly, Esther, Julia, Henry W., Jane, Hannah, Lovina, Simeon, and Harlow. The latter married Sarah A., daughter of William and Catharine (McCormick) Allen, of this town, and they have two children, Wayne and Edward. He resides in this town on the homestead farm where he has lived 18 years.

Robert Gates was born in Frankfort, Herkimer County, and now resides in Holmesville, Chenango County. He married Theresa Parrish, of Pulaski, and their children were Elisha, Merrills, Sewel, Betsey, Emma, Julia, Lucia, Sarah, and Robert F. The latter graduated from the State Normal School at Brockport, and later from the Cleveland (O.) Homoeopathic College. He located in this town in 1885, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. He married Ida Beebe, of New Haven, N. Y., daughter of Rev. Charles E. and Clarissa (Vincent) Beebe, and they have one son, Carleton.

Conkey Moffatt was a native of North Adams, Mass., whence he removed to Otsego County, N. Y., and in 1818 to Brownville, where he was the first settler on a farm on road 36. He died in this town in 1841, aged about 70 years. He married Olive Hinman, who bore him nine children, viz.: Aquilla, Persis, Jonathan, Hosea, Olivia, Orlando, Ann, Alexander C., and Reuben H. Hosea Moffatt married Julia, daughter of Benjamin and Julia (Taylor) Prior, of this town, and they have two children, James S. and Bruce. James S. married Nancy, daughter of Richard and Mary (Avery) Buckminster, and their children are Charles E. and Gertrude C. They have lived on their present farm since 1865.

Newton B. Lord, son of William, was born in Brownville, and by trade is a foundryman and machinist. He married Cornelia Stone, of Milwaukee, and they had four children. He was colonel of the 35th N. Y. Vols., and is now in Chili, S. A., where he is vice-president and manager of the railroads being built in that country. The company is known as the North and South American Construction Company.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It also highlights the need for regular audits and the importance of transparency in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls to prevent fraud and ensure the accuracy of financial data. It outlines the key components of a robust internal control system, including segregation of duties, authorization procedures, and regular monitoring and evaluation.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by organizations in managing their financial resources effectively. It discusses the importance of budgeting, forecasting, and financial analysis in making informed decisions and optimizing resource allocation.

4. The fourth part of the document explores the role of technology in modern accounting and finance. It highlights the benefits of using accounting software, data analytics, and automation to streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve the efficiency of financial reporting.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical considerations in financial management. It emphasizes the need for integrity, honesty, and transparency in all financial transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring compliance with ethical standards and regulations.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for organizations to improve their financial management practices. It stresses the importance of continuous learning, adaptation, and collaboration between different departments to achieve financial success.

Richard Buckminster was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1800. In 1816 he located in Watertown, and in 1819 removed to this town, where he remained until his death, in 1884, aged 84 years. He married Mary, daughter of Frederick Avery, and they had six children, viz.: Charles, Nancy, Myron, Frederick, Bruce, and Woodruff. The latter married Adelaide, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Buckminster, of this town, and they had one son, now deceased. Frederick Buckminster married Florence, daughter of John N. and Mary A. (Knox) Cole, of Brownville, and they had one son, Evan. Mr. Buckminster served in Co. I, 19th N. Y. H. A., in the late war, and died July 13, 1870, aged 29 years. His widow survives him and resides on a farm on road 16.

Ezekiel Conklin, a native of Herkimer County, came to Brownville in 1820, and here remained until his death. He married Hannah Ackler, and their son Daniel, born in Warren, N. Y., in 1804, came here with his parents, where he remained many years, finally removing to Hounsfield, where he died in 1869. Daniel married Lucy, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Livermore) Benjamin, of Hounsfield, and they had born to them six sons. One son, John T., born in Hounsfield, married Sarah, daughter of Othaniel and Mary S. (Wilson) Edwards, of Depauville, and they have had two children, viz.: Eddie, who died in 1875, aged one year and seven months, and Fred J., who died in 1885, aged 19 years. John T. Conklin resides at Brownville village. Theodore C. Conklin, brother of John T., married Lorendine Wallace, of Lyme, and they have three children, Mary, Herbert, and Willie, and reside on a farm in Hounsfield. Jesse Benjamin, mentioned above, served in the battle of Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812. He was the first settler on what is now known as the Conklin farm, on road 31, in Hounsfield.

Silas P. Spicer was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1792. He removed with his parents to Oneida County, and finally located in Sackets Harbor, previous to 1812, where he learned the tanners' and shoemakers' trades. He married Charlotte Wescott, of Hounsfield, in 1815, and they had 14 children, viz.: Charlotte, Silas, Mercey, Henry, Fanny, Maria, Caroline and Chelissa (twins), Edward, Ist, Mary, Jane, Edward, 2d, Sarah, and George. Mr. Spicer died at Perch River, where he settled in 1821, aged 73 years. Edward Spicer, a native of Perch River, was twice married. He wedded, first, with Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer and Phebe (Phelps) Allison, in 1860, who bore him one daughter, Jessie (deceased). By his second wife, Frances, daughter of Levi and Nancy (Snell) Loucks, of La Fargeville, he has had two children, Howard (deceased) and Irene. Mr. Spicer served in Co. G, 10th N. Y. H. A., two years, and was honorably discharged. He is now serving his third term as supervisor of this town, and has served as justice of the peace. Henry Spicer was born in Brownville in 1820, where he married Delia E., daughter of Beriah and Diana (Prior) Allen, who died in July, 1879, aged 52 years. They had four children, viz.: Fremont W., Carrie E., Henrietta, and George E. Mr. Spicer engaged in the mercantile business in 1845, and continued with marked success until 1863, since which time he has given his attention to dealing in stock, hay, etc. He resides in the village of Perch River. His youngest son, George E., served in Co. A, 35th N. Y. Vols., and was killed on the eve of the battle of Antietam, September 16, 1862. Fremont W. Spicer married Minnie A., daughter of Oscar M. and Mary L. (Easterly) Wood, in 1881, and they have two children, Mollie and Murill D. He resides in Dexter, and is a dealer in coal, hay, and grain.

Isaac Day, a native of Massachusetts, settled on a farm in this town in 1822, where he remained until his death in 1850, aged 77 years. He married Annie Hinman, of Plainfield, Otsego County, and they had eight children, viz.: Orville, Reuben, George, Betsey, Otis, Russell, Mary, and Rufus. The latter was born in Otsego County, and in 1822 came to this town with his parents. He married Eliza A., daughter of Robert and Elvira (Rockwood) Bolton, and they have had two children, William H. and Alvira A., the latter deceased. William H. married Catharine, daughter of Parmelee and Fanny (Allen) Judd, of this town, and they have one daughter, Fanny E.

Horace Gilmore, son of Robert, of Scotch descent, was born in New Hampshire, whence he removed to Watertown, and later to Brownville, where he died at the age of 42 years. He had born to him eight children. His son, James E. Gilmore, married, first, Susan Livermore, of Hounsfield, daughter of Levi Livermore, and by her had four children, viz.: Charles G., Frances A., Anna S., and James A. His first wife died in 1858. He married, second, Mary E. Livermore, a sister of his first wife, and their children are Henry L., Erskine H., and George E.



He died in 1833, aged 57 years. His son James A. married Addie E., daughter of Edgar and Mary A. (Huntington) Leonard, and they have had three children, Edith M., Mary E., and Leonard J., all deceased. James A. Gilmore resides in the village of Dexter, where he has been engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds for the past 10 years. His grandfather, Levi Livermore, served in the War of 1812.

George Bell was a native of County Down, Ireland, where he died. He had five children. His son George, born in 1776, married Margaret Buchanan, of the same place, in 1802, and she died January 8, 1866, aged 82 years. He came to America in 1812, and was taken prisoner by the British and held three years. In 1815 he located in Washington County, this state, and in 1826 removed to this town, where he died in 1841, aged 65 years. His children were Mary, John, James A., George P., Robert R., and William. The latter was born in Hebron, Washington County, in 1819. He came to Brownville with his parents. He married Betsey, daughter of Henry W. and Susan (Overocker) Seeber, in 1842, and their children are Eliza S., Susan E., Lysander W., Mary J., James H., Emma A., and Alice C. He is a retired farmer, and resides in the village of Dexter.

Ephraim Hoyt, a native of Vermont, did faithful service in the Revolutionary war. He came to Brownville in 1830, and finally removed to the town of Alexandria, where he died at the age of 75 years. His wife was a Miss Stephens, also of Vermont, and their children were Timothy, Wait S., Daniel, Mettie, Sally, Sarah, and Samuel. The latter, born in Vermont, served in the War of 1812, and in 1820 removed to this town and settled on what is now known as the Gale farm. He finally removed to Alexandria, where he died at the age of 77 years. He married Nancy Parker, of Alstead, N. H., and their children were Horace, Harriet, Nancy, and Samuel. The latter was born in Brownville. He married Eunitia, daughter of Horatio and Minerva (Dillon) Norton, of Pamela, and their children are Mabel and Eunitia.

William Seeber, a native of Montgomery County, who with six brothers served in the Revolutionary war, died in 1845, aged 74 years. His wife, Hannah, died in 1860, aged 93 years. Henry W., the eldest son of William and Hannah Seeber, was born in Johnstown, Montgomery County, in 1796. He removed with his parents to German Flats, Herkimer County, when seven years of age, and there lived until 1825. In 1830 he removed to this town, where he died in 1877. He married Susan Overocker in 1816, who died in 1874. They had fourteen children. Their son Frank D., a native of this town, married Emogene, daughter of Philester and Lydia (Wait) Jones, of Dexter, and is now a resident of this town, where he has lived since the day of his birth, 47 years ago. From his grandfather to the present generation there have been born and married into the family, including great-great-grandchildren, 145 souls, 120 of whom are now living. Mr. Seeber served three years in the late war in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A. Chester A. Seeber, another son of Henry W., was born at German Flats in 1821, and came with his parents to this town, where he now resides. He married Mary A., daughter of George and Mary A. (Sulief) Fredenburg, and their children are Adelaide, Edgar, and George H. William Seeber, son of Henry W., was 12 years old when he came to this town. He married Eliza, daughter of Henry and Rachel (Mandigole) Groat, and their children are Nelson W., Alonzo H., and Sylvester F. The latter married Addie M. Gardner, of Clayton, in 1879, and their children are Pearl F., and Berdie and Bertha N., twins. Nelson W. Seeber, mentioned above, served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., was honorably discharged, and now resides in Texas. Edward Seeber, son of Henry W., married Mary E., daughter of William V. and Laura A. (Powers) Morgan, and their children are William H., Albert E., Georgia A., Carrie E., Susan V., Ammie L., and Mary E. He has lived on the homestead farm of his father since his birth in 1841.

William T. Skinner was born in Westmoreland, N. H., in 1826, and died in 1878. When four years of age he came with his father, Alanson, to this town, and here remained until his death. His occupation was that of a foundryman, and he continued in that business, in the buildings erected by his father, until his decease. He married Lucy, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Ormsby) Horr, of Watertown, who survives him, and resides in this town with her son Frederick. They had born to them two children, Frederick W. and Albert A.

James Cowan, a Scotchman, emigrated to Antrim, Ireland, where he died in 1836, aged 80 years. He was married three times and reared eight children, among whom was John, who emigrated to Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1823, and in 1830 came to this town, where he died in 1872, aged 82 years. John married Elizabeth McKinley, and their children were David, James,



Elizabeth, and John M. The latter was born in this town, in the house where he now lives, and he owns the homestead farm of his maternal grandfather, John McKinley. Mr. McKinley, also a Scotchman, came to Amsterdam in 1824, and finally located in Brownville, where he died in 1836, aged 93 years.

Francis Williams, from Dutchess County, removed to Le Ray, in this county, where he died. Of his four children, Jacob married Catharine Smith, and their children were Eliza, Hiram, Henry, Mary A., John, Norman, Grover B., and Morgan. The latter, a native of Fairfield, Herkimer County, removed to Pillar Point in 1830, where he now resides. He married Eliza A., daughter of Samuel and Sally (Sherwin) Reed, and their children are Alambert G., Eugene E., Ida, Germain, and Edgar D. The latter married Ida E., daughter of James and Margaret (Sills) Drury, of Pillar Point, and they have one son, Harry M., and reside on road 80. Alambert G. Williams, now a resident of Chicago, served in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A., as a private, and was promoted to a second lieutenancy in a colored regiment at Vicksburg, Miss. Germain Williams married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Walrath, of Brownville, and they have two children, Grace G. and Eddie G.

Terrance Farmer, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Brownville in 1832, whence he removed to Hounsfield, where he died in 1883, aged 79 years. He married Catharine Corrigan, who bore him four children, viz.: James, Ellen, Dennis, and Peter. The latter married Ann Hunt, and their children were John, James, Alice, and Frank. Frank Farmer married Annie, daughter of Michael Doran, and they have two children, Annie and Charles, and reside in this town.

John Adams was a son of Moses, who served in the French and Indian war. He was born in New Hampshire, and about 1815 emigrated to Rodman, where he died. He married Mary Rollins, and their children were Hepsibah, Abigail, Mary, John, Henry, James, Moses, Joseph, Jesse, and Seth. His son Henry, who served in the War of 1812, was born in New Hampshire, and located at Pillar Point, in this town, in 1832, on a farm on road 56, where he remained until his death in 1870, aged 88 years. He married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Solomon Ingles, of New Hampshire, and their children were Solomon I., John, Doddridge, Mary, Philip D., James R., Maria, Charlotte, and Henry. The latter was born in the town of Nelson, N. H., and in 1834 located at Pillar Point, in this town. He married, first, Eliza Spicer, of Hounsfield, by whom he has one child, Alexander S. By his second wife, Mrs. Emily Ackerman, daughter of John C. Dickinson, he has had children as follows: Jane C. (Mrs. Alfred Ackerman), of Kenosha County, Wis., and Edwin R., who married Hattie, daughter of John and Mary (Ackerman) Crandall, of Watertown, and their children are Brayton C., Charles R., Henry W., and Myrtie.

John Adams, son of John, was born in Rodman, and in 1834 located at Pillar Point, in this town, where he now resides. He married Eunice Farewell, of Denmark, Lewis County, who died in 1888, aged 78 years. She was a daughter of Solomon and Sabina (Burlingame) Farewell, and their children were Seth O., Cordelia S., Edwin, Laura L., Cynthia H., Kendrick S., Dianthia V., Levi D., and Milo J. The latter married Laverne E., daughter of James R. and Margaret (Satchwell) Adams, of Pillar Point, and now resides in this town. James R. Adams was born in Rodman, and in 1832 located at Pillar Point with his father, where he still resides. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Josiah and Catharine (Billinger) Satchwell, and their children were Mary C., Albert, Charlotte, and Laverne. He married for his second wife Mrs. Susan Lepper, daughter of Henry and Mary (Keith) Lepper, and now resides at Pillar Point at the age of 71 years. His daughter Mary married Charles D. Emerson, and they have three children, Rollins A., Sterling, and Myra L., and reside at Kearney, Nebraska.

Hiram Steele, a native of Vermont, died in Windsor, in that state, aged about 80 years. His son Eliakim was born in Windsor, and in 1834 located in this town, where he died in 1883, aged 67 years. Eliakim married Betsey, daughter of Col. Cummings, of West Windsor, Vt., and their children were George H., Fanny C., Ellen M., Gracie A., and Charles C. The latter married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary Guard, of Brownville, in 1859, who bore him two children, Charles H. and George C. His second marriage was with Frances E., daughter of Alfred and Eliza (Cobb) Kilborn, of this town. Mr. Steele has been a general merchant in Brownville for 12 years, deputy postmaster 10 years, and justice of the peace one term. He has also been proprietor of a grist and flouring-mill for 10 years.

Christian Walrath, a native of St. Johnsville, N. Y., came to Brownville in 1835, and was

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the first permanent settler on a farm on road 16, now known as the Walrath farm, where he remained until his death, aged 85 years. He married Catharine Hillagas, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., and their children were Jonas, Nathaniel, Reuben, Magdelaine, Mary, and Margaret. Reuben Walrath married Lara A., daughter of Angevine and Phebe (Locke) Lawrence, of Le Ray, and their children are David H., Esther J., Mary A., and Ruby A. David H. married Jennie, daughter of Simeon Cocagne, of Cape Vincent, by whom he has one daughter, Rosa, and resides on the homestead farm.

William P. Smith, a native of this town, married, first, Clara Lounsbury, of Niagara County, who bore him one son and died in 1878, aged 42 years. In 1880 he married Mrs. Belle Kilborn, of Clayton, daughter of Lewis and Helen (Cramer) Lawton, and is now a farmer at Perch River, in this town. He commenced life as a poor boy, and for many years lived with John Prior. By industry and frugality he has become quite successful in his chosen occupation. He served in Co. A, 35th N. Y. Vols., and in Co. G, 6th N. Y. Artillery, in the late war, and was honorably discharged. Hezekiah Lawton, grandfather of Mrs. Smith, participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor in the War of 1812.

Joseph Underwood, son of Joseph who served in the Revolutionary war, was born in Vermont, whence he emigrated to Rutland, this county, in 1800, and was one of the first settlers of that town, where he lived 35 years, when he removed to this town, and died here in 1843, aged 72 years. He married Rebecca Hayes, who bore him seven children, viz.: William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Clarissa, Joseph, Huldah, and Warren. Joseph, a native of Rutland, came to Brownville in 1835, where he now resides, aged 78 years. He married Louisa, daughter of Jeremiah and Sally (Bush) Scott, and his children are Charles, Morrell, and William H. The latter married Genevieve, daughter of I. Alanson and Susan (Dwelly) Roseboom, and they have had two children, May (deceased) and Maude. Mr. Underwood is proprietor of the popular Underwood Hotel, in the village of Dexter, of which village he is president. He enlisted in Co. I, 16th N. Y. H. A., in 1862, was promoted to corporal in 1863, and served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge May 28, 1865. He was in the battles of the Wilderness and Petersburg, was at the front in the defense of the National capital, and was present at Lee's surrender. Joseph Underwood married for his second wife Julia, daughter of Daniel and Arvilla (Marsh) Whitney, of Brownville.

William Mackey, whose father was killed in the Revolutionary war, was of Scotch descent. He was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., and died in Indiana at the advanced age of 99 years. He served in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner. He wedded with Catharine Sight, of Montgomery County, and their children were Benjamin, John, Abram, Hiram, James, Nancy, Mariab, Sally, Lida, and William. The latter married Catharine, daughter of John Lent, of Montgomery County, and their children are Nathan, Harvey, William, Jerome, and Laura. He has resided in Brownville for 51 years.

Henry Fuller, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Washington County, N. Y., where he remained until his death. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife bore him eight children, of whom Lester came to Brownville in 1837, and here remained until his death, July 16, 1875, aged 80 years. In 1823 he married Lovina, daughter of Elijah and Mary Dexter, of Washington County, and their children were Sherard, Cornelius, Charles, Mary, Emeline, Albert, and Maria. Sherard Fuller served 15 years in the regular army before the war, and during the war served in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A. He died April 19, 1871, aged 46 years. Albert served in Co. A, 94th N. Y. Vols., and died at Sacket's Harbor, December 30, 1861, aged 18 years. Maria Fuller is now a resident of Brownville, the only one of the family now left in the town.

Henry Fredenburg, a native of Ulster County, came to Brownville in 1837, where he died in 1872, aged 76 years. He served in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., one year. He married, first, Annie Shower, of Ulster County, and their children were Albert, Elias, John, Mary J., David, Sylvia, James C., Eliza, George, and Lottie. His second marriage was with Annie Beckwith. James C. married Hattie, daughter of Alexander Hayes, of Chaumont, and they have two children, Cora and Blanche. He served two enlistments in the late war, first in Co. M, 2d Regt. N. Y. Vols., and second in Co. E, 186th Regt., and was honorably discharged. He served at the battles of Bull Run and Antietam, and in front of Petersburg. He resides in the village of Limerick.

Peter Christie, a native of Quebec, died on Amherst Island, near Kingston. His wife, Rachel, bore him several children, among whom was Peter, Jr., who came to this town in 1838.



and located in the village of Dexter, where he now resides. Peter, Jr., was twice married. By his first wife, Jane Ferguson, he had five children, viz.: Mary, Joseph, Julia, Alexander, and Wilson, of whom the latter served in Co. I, 94th N. Y. Vols., and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run. His second wife, Lucinda Gardner, of Pillar Point, bore him eight children, viz.: Peter, Lydia, Ephraim, William, Michael, Eugene, Edwin, Michael, and Adelia. Michael Christie married Alphrenia, daughter of William and Julia A. (Bush) Dillenbeck, of Dexter, and their children are William, Glennie, Walton, Harrie, and Elsie. He enlisted in Co. B, 186th Regt. N. Y. Vols., participated in the battles of Cedar Creek and Petersburg, and was honorably discharged. Peter Christie, brother of Michael, enlisted in Co. K, 14th N. Y. Cavalry, was transferred to the 18th N. Y. Cavalry, and reenlisted in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A. He married Kate Fling, of Peru, Ind., and their children are Charles, Fred, and Delia. He resides in the village of Dexter.

John Vandewalker, who served in the War of 1812, was a native of Montgomery County, whence he removed to this town in 1839. He married Maria Rider, who bore him 11 children, among whom was John, who married Delia, daughter of Richard and Nancy Van Allen, of Herkimer, N. Y., by whom he has six children, viz.: Harriet, Martha, Lorenzo, Charlotte, Jennie, and Jerome. The latter, of this town, was born in Herkimer County and came to this town in 1840. He married Susanna Lawyer, of Brownville, and their children are Lorenzo J., Lida D., and Clark C.

Jeremiah Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier, was a native of Rhode Island, whence he removed to Brownville in 1840, and in 1843 located in Watertown, where he died in 1872, aged 73 years. He married Mercy Ann Spieker, and their children were Eliza, Harriet, Gordon, Josiah F., Elmira, Hannah, James, John, and Maria. Josiah F. Wilson married Rachel, daughter of Morris and Lucy (Starks) Lee, and their children are Henry, Albert, Estella, Mercy A., Eugene, and Ida. He served in the late war in Co. L, 18th N. Y. Cavalry. His sons Albert and Henry also served in the same regiment, in Co. L.

Richard Van Allen was born in 1773, and his wife, Nancy Timmerman, in 1779. Their son Mindred was born in St. Johnsville, N. Y., in 1781, and came to Watertown about 1830, finally locating in Brownville, where he died in 1849, aged 68 years. He married Maria, daughter of John and Margaret Vandewalker, of St. Johnsville, and their children were Emily, Jerome, Myron, Addison S., Augustus P., Daniel D., John, Charles L., and Ellen C. John and Augustus Van Allen served in Co. K, 35th N. Y. Regt., and Jerome in Co. B, 20th N. Y. Regt. John reenlisted in Co. B, 20th N. Y. Cavalry. Daniel D. served two years in the 35th Regt., and one year with the 2d Conn. Artillery. Charles served in Co. B, 20th N. Y. Regt., and Myron in Co. M, same regiment. Augustus Van Allen married, first, Mary Benson, of Elmira, N. Y., by whom he had four daughters, viz.: Eva, Ida, Jennie, and Hattie. He married, second, Mrs. Marian Wait, daughter of Hiram Loomis, of Dexter, and by her has one son, Daniel, and resides in the village of Dexter.

Capt. Francis Winn was born in South Reading, Mass., in 1782, and died in Holden, Mass., in 1849. He married Eliza Jackson, of Boston, and of their eight children, Francis W., born in Woburn, Mass., came to this town in 1840. He married Harriet, daughter of Sylvanus and Lucy (Baker) White, of Charlton, Mass., and their children are Harriet E., William H., Frederick, Ann E., and Mary L. William H. served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and is now drawing a pension. He was in the engagement at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and was also in Petersburg at the time of Lee's surrender. He was in the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1864.

William Adams, a native of Bradford-on-Avon, Eng., emigrated to the village of Dexter about 1840, where he remained until his death in 1878, aged 62 years. He married Martha Keats, also a native of England, and their children were Helen, Mary, and Fred. M. The latter married Eva, daughter of Alfred and Margery (Luther) Emerson, in 1878, and now resides on road 51. John Adams, also of Bradford-on-Avon, located in Dexter in 1840, where he married Sarah Hiliiker, who bore him children as follows: Julia (deceased), Sarah, Albert, who served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., and is now deceased, Mary A. (Mrs. Malcomb Ross), of Saratoga, Mich., and Gibson. The latter married Elmira A., daughter of Daniel and Betsy (Betsey) Wilson, of Dexter, and their children are Julia E., Melvin D., Ernest E., Lillie B., John A., and George A., and he now resides on road 51, where he has lived 22 years. He served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, was in the Shenandoah Valley campaign and at Petersburg, and was honorably discharged.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures for recording and reporting data. It details the steps involved in data collection, analysis, and the frequency of reporting to the relevant stakeholders.

3. The third part addresses the challenges associated with data management and provides strategies to overcome them. It highlights the need for robust security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access.

4. The fourth part discusses the role of technology in enhancing data management processes. It explores various software solutions and tools that can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

5. The fifth part concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a systematic approach to data management and encourages continuous improvement in the organization's data practices.

Henry Reeves, a native of England, emigrated to this country in 1842, and settled on a farm at Pillar Point, where he made his home until his death. He married in England, and his children were John, James, William, and Henry. The latter was born at Pillar Point, and in 1879 removed to Watertown, where he now resides. He married Catharine, daughter of Philan Ball, of Dexter, and his children are James E., Blanch, Mary, and Fernand H. Fernand H. Reeves married Vira, daughter of Hiram and Lucy (Wilder) Patrick, and his children are Lucy, Artie, and Harley. He resides on a farm on road 62, in Brownville.

David Knapp was born in Mayfield, Fulton County, N. Y., where he died at the age of about 65 years. Of his four children, Samuel, born in Mayfield, removed to this town in 1847 and settled on a farm which he occupied until his death, at the age of 65 years. He married Atha Reynolds, of Fulton County, and their children were Benjamin, David, Jacob, Solomon, Hiram, Ann, Sally, Rachel, Hannah, and John L. The latter married Emily, daughter of Henry and Betsey (Dilaberne) Perry, of Brownville, in 1850, and they have had three children, viz.: Emma, Amelia, and Albert, the latter of whom is deceased.

Joseph Knowlton, a native of Vermont, removed to Ellsburgh among the early settlers, and finally located in this town, at Pillar Point, where he remained several years, dying in Hounsfield in 1869, aged 82 years. He was three times married. His first wife, a Miss Filmore, bore him four children, viz.: Monroe, Maria, Perry, and Asa. By his second wife, Jemima Holden, of Henderson, his children were Ruth A. and Harry A. His third wife was Sally Filmore, a sister of his first wife. His son Harry A. was born in Henderson. He married, first, Vestaline, daughter of John L. and Betsey (Mixer) Alger, who bore him children as follows: Frank W., of Copenhagen, N. Y.; Idella M. (Mrs. George Anderson), of Watertown; and Vesta A. He married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary M. Jackson, and is now a general merchant at Pillar Point, where he has resided 54 years.

William Brothers, of Germany, emigrated to America and located in Middlebury, Vt., where he died. Of his three children, John, born in Vermont, emigrated to Watertown, where he died at the advanced age of 90 years. He married Lucy, daughter of Ira Brant, of Albany, who died at the age of 92 years. Their children were Rachel, Sarah, Robert D., and John J. The latter was born at Dutch Hill, near Albany, and in 1845 located in Watertown. In 1852 he removed to Brownville, where he now resides. He has been twice married. By his first wife, Margaret Woodard, daughter of Ebenezer, he had five children, viz.: Alton M., Ebenezer, Amy, Mansel, and Morris. He married, second, Sally, daughter of Micah and Margaret (Vebbar) Willard, of Antwerp, with whom he now lives on road 59, where he has resided for 35 years. Micah Willard served in the War of 1812, at Sackets Harbor. A certificate, in the possession of one of his descendants, shows that he served without remuneration, and clothed and fed himself. He died at the age of 72 years, and his wife at the age of 67.

Solomon Gould, of Leverett, Mass., located in Lorraine in 1806, where he died in 1810, aged 85 years. His wife bore him 14 children, eight sons and five daughters of whom grew to maturity. One son, Nathan, married Betsey Gleason, of Leverett, and his children were Solomon, Willard, Clarissa, Lavina, Delilah, Fanny, Eliza, Deborah, Jane, Nathan, and Curtis P. The latter was born in the town of Lorraine, and in 1837 removed to Brownville, where he has resided for 11 years, on road 33. He married, first, Catharine McComb, of Lyme, who bore him two children, Alice and Jane; and second, Mrs. Elizabeth Brush, of Le Ray, daughter of Solomon and Lucinda (Hunt) Beebe, and his children by her are Franklin, Etta, Fred, Charles, and Herbert.

Chauncey H. Fay, born on Point Peninsula, in 1861, located in Dexter, where he died March 29, 1876, aged 74 years. He married Julia Ann Tracy, of Lyme, and their children were Emily, Sherebiah, Almira, Lavina, Helen, and Sullivan D. The latter was born in Lyme, and in 1860 located in Dexter, where he now resides. He married Mary, daughter of Danforth P. and Amanda (Hubbard) Clark, in 1860, by whom he had one son, Fred, who died in 1870, aged four years. He served in Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was present at the evacuation of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Col. Solomon Spafford, born in Rutland County, Vt., removed to Canada, where he died at the age 80 years. He married Sally Sheldon, a native of Massachusetts, and of their nine children Abijah, who was born in Vermont, died in Canada, at the age of 55 years. He married Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Polly (Young) Ferguson, and they had children as follows: Harvey, Solomon, William, Abijah, Alvah, Calvin, Parthenia, and Sheldon. The latter



was born in Canada, and in 1863 removed to Brownville. He married Eliza, daughter of Abiah and Hannah (Walker) Stevens, of Canada, and now resides in this town. His children are Amelia, Aurelia, Evangeline and Emeline (twins), Sophronia, and Horace.

Daniel Gould, son of John, born in Montgomery County, removed to Pamela while young, and later to Watertown, where he now resides at the age of 92 years. He married Fanny Denson, who bore him 10 children, viz.: Basselas, Dem-ter, Daniel, Jr., Horace, Madison, Nelson, Alexander, Clarissa, Fanny, and John. The latter was born in Pamela and came to Pillar Point at the close of the late war. He married Adaline, daughter of Joshua and Ruth (Freeman) Fredenburg, of Le Ray, and their children are Daniel, Morris, Charles, Orville, and Edson J.

James Bauter lived and died in La Fargeville, in the town of Orleans. His wife, Mary, bore him nine children, among whom was James, who was born in Herkimer County, whence he removed to Brownville, where he lived 15 years, dying in 1831, aged 56 years. He married Harriet, daughter of Elijah and Nancy (House) Gray, of Orleans Four Corners, who bore him five children, viz.: Esther M., Fayette E., Rose E., Frank W., and Ida May. His widow survives him at the age of 60 years, and resides on the homestead farm with Frank W. and Ida May.

David Kennedy, of Glasgow, Scotland, died in Ireland, in 1857, aged 52 years. He married Mary Brown, of Ireland, and their children were William, Sarah, Eliza, Charles, John, David, Andrew, Robert, and Hugh. Andrew Kennedy was born in Ireland. He emigrated to America and settled in Brownville, where he now resides. He married, first, Sarah Orr, who bore him three children, David, Andrew, and Thomas, and second, Mary M. Cave, of Woonsocket, R. I., by whom he has children as follows: William, Eliza, Sarah, Mary J., and Agnes. He served in Co. E, 4th R. I. Vols., three years and two months, and was honorably discharged.

John Lynch, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America and located in this state, finally settling in Martinsburg, Fulton County, where he died at the age of 82 years. He married Nancy Rice, who bore him six children, viz.: Edward, John, Matthew, Robert, Mary, and Thomas. The latter married Katie, daughter of Timothy and Catharine (Evans) Mangan, of Martinsburg, by whom he had two children. Mr. Lynch was proprietor of the Brownville Hotel. He is now deceased.

Richard Flansburg, Jr., was a native of Maine. He came to Watertown, N. Y., in 1835, where he remained until his death, aged 82 years. He married Jane Baucus, of Litchfield, N. Y., and their children were Elida J., Esther A., William, John, Mary, Martha, Katie, and Harriet L. The latter has been twice married. By her first husband, Rufus Owens, of Wilna, she had one son, Lewis. Her second husband was Matthew Lynch, of the town of Philadelphia, by whom she had two children, Henry and Sophia. Mr. Lynch died in 1870, aged 61 years. His widow survives him, and resides in this town at the age of 66 years.

Anson Potter (Hounsfield) is an example of untiring industry, a pioneer of Hounsfield, and a present citizen of most honorable standing. Anson Potter has demonstrated qualities of high order, and to acquire superiority in a chosen calling has put forth unremitted exertions. He was the second child in the family of John and Lydia (Holloway) Potter, and was born in North Brookfield, Mass., March 29, 1803. His father was a farmer of limited means, and came with his family to Stowell's Corners, in the town of Hounsfield, in 1805; here he remained for several years, and maintained his family by working as a day-laborer. About 1808 he purchased 50 acres of land, which is a part of the farm now owned by his grandson, Newman H. Potter, for which he was to pay \$5 per acre; here he struggled with poverty for a number of years, for the maintenance of his family, and the removal of the encumbrance upon his property was a severe task; but, being a man of indomitable will and perseverance, he overcame every obstacle, and to his first purchase added 100 acres, which is at this time one of the finest farms in the township. As may be supposed, our subject's advantages were limited in every particular, excepting the acquirement of a robust constitution and a strong pair of arms with which to fight the battles incident to the settlement of a new country. As soon as able to swing an axe he commenced work upon the farm, attending the district school for a few weeks in the winter; he, however, acquired a good common school education. When about 19 years of age he commenced business for himself by taking jobs in clearing land, and being desirous of securing some one to share "his joys and sorrows," he made the acquaintance of Miss Abby M. Fall, whom he married September 26, 1826. Her father, Henry T. Fall, was an offi-



cer in the Revolutionary army, and served during the war; soon after peace was declared he settled in Litchfield County, where Mrs. Potter was born, April 11, 1802. In 1811, meeting with some reverses in business, he emigrated to the town of Rodman; he, however, ended his days in the town of Brownville, at the advanced age of 96 years.

Soon after Mr. Potter's marriage he purchased about 100 acres of wild land on "big lot number 36," town of Hounsfield, for which he was to pay \$5 per acre. His situation at this time was certainly not an enviable one, his resources being his good wife, an axe, a pair of fustian breeches, an ox team, good health, and a strong will, while his liabilities were an encumbrance of \$500 upon his farm. And now commenced the struggle for the possession of his home; the land was heavily timbered, and the construction of a farm was no small task; but, by degrees, field after field was added, and industry and frugality were rewarded, and to the first purchase he added from time to time until he became the owner of over 1,000 acres of fine land, 700 of which was in one body and lay in the town of Hounsfield. This magnificent property was acquired, not through speculation or heirship, but by honorable toil, and Mr. Potter's success as a farmer shows what can be done by industry, economy, and good executive ability. He now owns a beautiful farm of 200 acres, which is a monument to his thrift and energy. This farm is probably one of the best in Jefferson County.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter have been blessed with five children, named in the order of their ages: Walter W., Newman H., Lorentine C., Lydia M., and Anson A. Walter W. is a farmer and a resident of Eaton County, Michigan; Newman H. is one of Hounsfield's thrifty farmers, and did his country good service as sergeant of Co. K, 35th New York Infantry; Anson A. is living in Brownville; Lydia M. is the wife of Harrison E. Spalsbury, of Leonidas, Mich.; Lorentine C. is the wife of Chauncey W. Bates, of Polk City, Iowa. No family of children were ever blessed with parents more kind or indulgent, and their parents are proud to know that they are fully appreciated. Although they have outlived their allotted time, they are still in the possession of good health and all their faculties, and are sustained by an implicit religious faith,—that of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a "ruling elder" and a liberal patron, and at whose altar they kneel, "humble recipients of its holy symbols." Mr. and Mrs. Potter are exemplars of "long lives well spent," and it is the wish of their many friends that many years may yet be granted them.

Herbert Whittmore, a native of Massachusetts, came to Sackets Harbor among the early settlers, where he remained until his death, in 1858, aged 65 years. He served at the battle of Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812. He married Abbie Allen, a relative of Ethan Allen, the Revolutionary hero, and their children were John, Paul, George, Matthew, and Abbie. Paul Whittmore was born at Sackets Harbor, and now resides at Cape Vincent. He married Minerva, daughter of Henry and Miranda (Collamer) Breck, and his children are Frank A., Henry B., Ira A., Miranda, Florence M., Clara F., Paul T., and George C. The latter, of this town, married Minnie A. Whittier, a cousin of John G. Whittier, the poet.

Augustus Devendorf was born in Minden, N. Y., and died at Harper's Ferry, Va., aged 35 years. His father, John, who served in the Revolutionary war, was a German. Augustus married Betsey Clook, who bore him four children, of whom Daniel was born in Fairfield and died in St. Johnsville, N. Y., at the age of 33 years. He married Margaret Markell, of Stone Arabia, Montgomery County, and their children were A. Maria, Henry, Edward, Abraham, Jeremiah and Josiah (twins), Adam, and John D. The latter married Mary A., daughter of George G. Loucks, of Manheim, N. Y., and resides in this town. He has one adopted son, Irving R., the son of his brother.

Mark Sanford, a native of this state, married Roxey A. Patrick, of Point Peninsula, and is now a resident of Sackets Harbor. His children are Phebe J., La Fayette, and Oren S. The latter married Sarah A., daughter of William and Sarah (White) Barney, of Cape Vincent, by whom he has had seven children, viz.: D. A. Dalton, Mary A., Alvah, Norah L., Mack, William W., and Charles E. He served in the late war in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged. He was confined in Libby prison for 15 days previous to Lee's surrender.

Vann N. Russell, son of Daniel and Mary (Van Ness) Russell, was born in Northville, N. Y. He removed to California, and after six years returned to Northville, where he died at the age of 49 years. He married Julia A. Webb, of Newport, N. Y., and their children were Marion and Helen S. The latter married C. W. Smith, of Lyons, N. Y., son of Howard and Ella



(Eriksen) Smith, and their children are Frank H., Arvilla I., Van R., Schofield A., and Julia A., and they are residents of Brownville.

James T. Outterson, son of Andrew, was a native of Connecticut, and is now a resident of Watertown. He served as captain of a company in the 84th N. Y. Vols. until the close of the late war. He married Frances E., daughter of C. R. Jones, of Pulaski, and his children are Rankie, Charles E., Mabelle, Carrie, and James A. The latter married Eva S., daughter of Horace S. and Mary (Coburn) Peck, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., and is president while his brother Charles E. is first vice-president of the Outterson Paper Company, of Brownville.

Abel Greigg, son of Col. Greigg of Revolutionary fame, was a native of New Hampshire. He was one of the first settlers in Watertown, locating in that city when there were but three log houses on what is now known as "The Square," where was also erected a mortar with a stone pestle hung upon a spring-pole with which the pioneers ground their corn. Mr. Greigg reared four children. His son David was born in Rutland, where he resided many years, finally locating in the town of Watertown, where he died in 1883, aged 72 years. He married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Ralph, of Rodman, and their children were Amby, Albert, Ruth, Victoria, and Charles. The latter was born in the town of Rutland, and in 1884 removed to this town, where he now resides. He married Rebecca, daughter of Simon and Rebecca (Davis) Shaver, of Wolf Island, Canada, and their children are David and Denott.

Andrew Mallett, a German, settled in the town of Le Ray when 10 years of age, whence he removed to Theresa, where he was killed by a falling tree, at the age of 55 years. He married Ann Misner, of Le Ray, and their children were David, Charles, Henry, John, Watson, Delia A., Emma J. (deceased), Laura, and George. George Mallett, of this town, was twice married. By his first wife, Mary J., daughter of Alfred and Filena (Young) Sargent, of Orleans, he had three daughters, viz.: Emma A., Fanny A., and Kate L. He married, second, Annie, daughter of Alfred and Esther (Adams) Taylor, and they have one daughter, Esther.

George Kissel, son of George and grandson of George, was born in Germany, and immigrated to this country with his father, first locating in Clayton in 1837. In 1878 he came to this town, where he now resides. He married Diana, daughter of Alfred and Lucinda (Wait) Greenleaf, of Clayton, and they have children as follows: Mary, Ellen D., Peter I., George, Henry A., and Charles F.

Asahel Calkins, a native of this state, died in Oswego County. His wife, Lena Savins, bore him 12 children, one of whom was named Seth. Seth Calkins married Nancy Holmes, by whom he had 12 children, of whom Ervin married, first, Abigail Wright, who bore him two children, Ann Eliza and Jane, and second, Mary, daughter of John and Magdalena (Frank) McCombs, of Perch River, who bore him children as follows: Harriet, George, who served as chaplain in the late war, Henry, Hannah, Mary, Walter, John, Edmond, and Taylor. Henry served as corporal in the late war, and died at Antioch Church, Va. Walter, who also served in the late war, in Co. G, 10th N. Y. H. A., married Christina E., daughter of Jacob and Betsey (Hancock) Lowe, of Brownville, and their children are George E., Eva M., and Arthur G. He is a farmer in this town.

John Vogt was a native of Baden, Germany, where he died in 1852, aged 42 years. By his wife, Margaret Quenzer, he had two children, Martin and Jacob. The latter immigrated to America in 1873, and located in this town, where he now resides. Martin came to Brownville in 1874, and settled on the farm with Jacob. He married Annie Hartman, of Canada, and they have five children, viz.: Caroline, John, Eva, Rosina, and Edna.

William Crouch married Christina Bolles, of Connecticut, and they had eight children, of whom David married Zerviah, daughter of Timothy and Amy (Babeock) Pool, and they had nine children, viz.: David, Cornelia, John, Hannah, William, Zerviah, James, Betsey, and George. Betsey Crouch married Levi Davis, of Lincoln, Iowa, March 6, 1865, and he died September 24, 1870, aged 49 years. Mrs. Davis resides in this town, on the homestead farm of her father, on road 32. Hannah Crouch married George H. Steele, April 25, 1844, a son of Eliakim and Betsey Steele, of Brownville, and he died June 30, 1853, aged 37 years. They had children as follows: Edson A., Maitland J., Herbert G., and William. Mrs. Steele resides in this town with her son Herbert G.

Zephaniah Hubbs, a native of Saratoga County, removed to Carthage, where he died. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him seven children, viz.: Herman, Janette, William S., Daniel, Amy, Bradley S., and Amelia. William S., born in Saratoga County, in 1880 removed to Brownville.



where he died in 1884, aged 58 years. He married, first, Doreas Carpenter, of South Rutland, by whom he had two children, Ella and Zephaniah. He married, second, Priscilla, daughter of Marcus and Lucy (Phillips) Johnson, of Copenhagen, by whom he had two children, George W. and Cora B. Mrs. Hubbs survives her husband at the age of 49 years, and resides on road 34, in this town. Bradley S. Hubbs served in the late war in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., and was honorably discharged.

John N. Cook, of Germany, came to America in 1847 and now resides in this town. He married Elizabeth Geisnaer, of Germany, who bore him children as follows: John, Margaret, Henry, William, 1st, Jacob, Valentine, William, 2d, Elizabeth, Anna, and Mary. William, 1st, served in Co. B, 2d N. Y. H. A., and was killed in the late war. Henry Cook married Cornelia, daughter of Lawrence and Margaret (Fox) Fetterly, of Clayton, in 1850, and their children are Ross E., Frank H., and George E.

William Jackson, son of William, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., immigrated to America when 30 years of age. He married, first, Mary Merrifield, also of Yorkshire, and second, Hannah, daughter of James Winne, of Watertown. By his first wife he had seven children. The fruit of his second marriage was three children, viz.: Charles A., Adelia, and Adelaide. Charles A. Jackson married Mary J., daughter of George and Isabelle (Hagan) Myres, and they have one daughter, Edith L., and reside in this town.

Abenazer Fish, a native of Massachusetts, married Anna Arnold, and removed to Oneida County about 1795, and after seven years he removed to this county and was one of the first settlers in Watertown. He finally located in Canada, where he died at the age of about 60 years. His son Furman was born in Oneida County, and came to Cape Vincent in 1839, where he now resides. He represented the Third Assembly district in 1859. He married Caroline, daughter of Rodger Rose, of Watertown, and their children are Myron, Milton, Furman, Albert, Daniel, Manila C., and George W. The latter married Ellen, daughter of Jesse and Triphosa (Spencer) Bander, of Cape Vincent, and their children are George G., Sheridan H., Graeie W., and Jesse M., and they reside in the village of Limerick, in this town. He served in Co. E, 186th N. Y. Vols., one year, as corporal, and was fighting before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

David Lindley, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., immigrated to America and located in North Carolina, where he married Cornelia Anderson. He afterwards located in Watertown, where he followed the occupation of a woolen weaver, dying here at the age of 44 years. His children were Maria, Sarah, Amanda, Charlotte, David, and Joseph H. The latter married Nancy, daughter of Edward and Calista (Davis) James, of this town, and they have three children, viz.: Nora M., Flora E., and Ernest. Mr. Lindley has been a resident farmer in this town for 33 years.

William Elliott, son of Thomas and Sarah (Murphy) Elliott, was born in County Longford, Ireland. In 1847 he immigrated to Canada, and in 1860 located in the town of Lyme, in this county, where he died in 1885, aged 63 years. He married Elizabeth Diamond, of Ireland, who is now living in the village of Chaumont, aged 63 years. They had 10 children, viz.: Sarah, John, Almedia, Anna, William, Luella, Elizabeth, Berman, Mary, and Robert D. The latter married Mary M., daughter of Henry and Jane (Rodgers) Dennie, of Brownville, and he now resides in this town near the village of Limerick. He is also employed on the railroad.

Joseph Ryder, son of David and Esther (Joslin) Ryder, went from New Hampshire to Massachusetts, and later to Otsego County, N. Y., finally locating in Chaumont in 1812, where he died at the age of 90 years. He married Polly Hill, of Massachusetts, and their children were David, Clark, Mary, Benjamin, Joseph, Betsey, John, Louisa, and Ellis. Benjamin Ryder was born in Windsor County, Vermont. He married Ann C., daughter of James and Martha (White) Horton, of Lyme, and their children were Watkins L., Cornelia W., Wallace W., Walter Y. (who served in Co. C, 6th N. Y. Cav., and died in Mellen prison, in Georgia), Mary, and Bruce W. The latter married Lydia R., daughter of John and Jessie Patrick, of Hounsfield, and his children are Walter B. and Edna C. Ann C. Ryder survives her husband at the age of 81 years. He died in 1872, aged 53 years.

William O. Case, son of Warren, married Catharine Countryman, by whom he had children as follows: Lillian, James W., Sidney L., Handley, William C., Curtis M., and Lynn D. The latter married Lucy, daughter of Philip and Electa Weaver, and he has one son, Roy J.,



and resides on the homestead farm of his father. Curtis M. Case married Lucy, daughter of Eli and Kate (Dorchester) Witt, of Brownville, and now resides in this town on road 2, corner 11. His children are Elmer, Estella, Fred, and Maud.

Joel Kilborn, son of Jacob and Catharine (Knapp) Kilborn, was born in Plainfield, N. Y. He came to Brownville while young and finally removed to New Jersey, where he died at the age of 75 years. He married Alexia Keyes, of Brownville, and they had two children, viz.: Oren, who died at the age of twelve years, and Altheus J. The latter married Jane, daughter of John N. and Orra (Moffitt) Gunn, and their children were Charles F. (deceased), James A., and May C. Altheus J. Kilborn served in the late war in Co. G, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Melvin Moffitt served in the War of 1812, and died at Mendota, Ill., aged over 80 years. John N. Gunn also served in the War of 1812, and died at Clayton at the age of 71 years. His widow survives him and resides in this town at the age of 92 years.

Duncan Campbell, who served in the Revolutionary war, was a native of Scotland. He first located in New Jersey, whence he removed to Washington County, N. Y., where he died, aged about 75 years. His wife, Margaret, bore him two children, Eliza and Nancy. Eliza married Daniel McGiven, of Argyle, Washington County, and they had eight children, viz.: William, Charles, Benjamin, Robert H., Joseph, Helen, Emily, and Mary. Robert H. served in the late war as saddle-sergeant in the 1st Ill. Cav., and participated in the battles of Lexington, Mo., Pea Ridge, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Appomattox Court House. He remained in the service until the close of the war. His father, Daniel McGiven, served in the battle of Plattsburgh in the War of 1812.

Phineas Osborn, from Massachusetts, was one of the early settlers of Depauville, where he died. His wife was Elizabeth Thornton, of Massachusetts. His son, Phineas A. Osborn, was born at Depauville, where he died in 1881, aged 79 years. He was a successful farmer. He married, first, Ann Frame, of Depauville, by whom he had children as follows: Caroline, Duane, Clarissa, Eliza, Orlando, Webster, Eleanor, William, Hart, and Phineas A., Jr. His second wife was Ann Goldard, of Clayton. Phineas A. Osborn, Jr., married Emorette, daughter of Conrad Lingenfelter, of Clayton, and he has one daughter, Jessie M. He is one of the proprietors of the flouring and plaster-mills at Dexter. Duane Osborn served in the late war from the state of Michigan. Webster, William, and Hart served in the N. Y. H. A.

John Ross, born near Glasgow, Scotland, emigrated to Canada, where he died. He married a Miss Monroe, and among his children was a son, William, who was born in Canada and died there. William married Nancy McLeod, of Canada, who bore him children as follows: Espy, John, Elizaeth, Thomas, Daniel, Malcolm, Mary, Catharine, Hugh, George, Alexander, and William. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter of George Allen, of Dexter, and his children are Willie D. and George T. He has resided in the village of Dexter since 1860, but has recently removed to Syracuse.

David Fluno, a Hollander, emigrated to America while young. He married Maria Wright, of Brownville, and they had eight children, viz.: Melissa, David, Richard, La Fayette, Maria, George B., Hannah, and Leonora. The latter married George B. Babcock, of Dexter, son of Jesse and Mariah (Morgan) Babcock. Mr. Babcock served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and died in the village of Dexter in 1879, aged 36 years. His widow survives him at the age of 35 years, and her children are Fred, Charles, and Mary.

Robert Anderson, whose father served in the War of 1812, was a native of Saratoga County. He resided for a long time in Le Ray, then removed to Watertown, from there to Michigan, and finally located in Oswego, where he died at the age of 73 years. He married Martha Johnson, who died in Oswego at the age of 63 years. Their children were Joseph, George, Harry, Wesley, Julia, and Amanda M. The latter married Alvaro, son of Martin and Cornelia Porter, of Fort Ann, Washington County, and they had children as follows: Nelson, Cornelia, George W., Julia A., Martha C., Hattie A., Elizabeth A., Charles G., Ellen S., Lizzie, and Nellie. Mrs. Porter survives her husband at the age of 67 years, and resides in the village of Dexter.

David Ryder, a native of Dunhamston, Vt., came to Cheumont an early settler, where he remained until his death at an advanced age. He married Esther Joslin, and their children were Benjamin, Esther, Deborah, and Joseph. The latter married Mary Hill, of Boston, and they had nine children, viz.: David, Clark, Benjamin, Joseph, John, Ellis, Mary, and Louisa M.

The latter married John B. Kimball, of Cape Vincent, son of William S. and Lucy (Bryant) Kimball, and they had four children, viz.: Seth, Clark, Mary, and Dorr. Mrs. Kimball survives her husband, and resides in the village of Dexter, at the age of 73 years.

Adelbert Pettit, son of Marcus and Cornelia Pettit, was born in the town of Lyme. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Peter and Mary Keller, of Ontario, Canada, and they have one son, Ward. The family resides in this town. Mr. Pettit served in Co. D, 186th N. Y. Vols., was at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Seneca Rogers, son of Isaac, was born in Hoosac, Mass., and now resides in Champion, N. Y. He married Marietta, daughter of Henry and Clarissa Williams, of Lyme, and his children are Ann, Ida, Fred, and John W. The latter married Helen C., daughter of Sylvanus and Dorothy (Fedderly) Henderson, of this town, and their children are Hattie M. and Frank W. Mr. Rogers is a farmer in this town, on road 56.

Edward Soule, who died at Grand Haven, Mich., was a resident of Sackets Harbor many years. His son David was born at Sackets Harbor, and now resides at Pillar Point, in Brownville. David married Livia, daughter of Horatio and Wealthy (Gardner) Sprague, and his children are Judilla, Lodica, and Leander H. The latter married Martha, daughter of Ira and Margaret (Clemens) Barber, of Herkimer, and they have three children, Ernie, Gettie, and Charles, and now reside on Pillar Point.

Samuel McTaggart was born on one of the Orkney Islands, off the northern coast of Scotland. He emigrated to Canada, where he died at the advanced age of 97 years and 11 months. He married Mary Foster, of Canada, and their children were Archibald, Peter, Anson, and George. Anson McTaggart, born in Belleville, Canada, died there at the age of 62 years. He married Jane Burgess, who died at Belleville at the age of 59 years. They had four children, viz.: Gilbert, John, Elizabeth, and Elgin. The latter located in Watertown in 1873, and in Brownville in 1887. He married Calista, daughter of Anthony and Katie (Avery) Potter, of Worth, and is now a cheesemaker on road 55, on Pillar Point.

CAPE VINCENT.

CAPE VINCENT was formed from Lyme, April 10, 1849, and named in honor of Vincent Le Ray, son of James D. Le Ray de Chaumont, the early proprietor. It is the northwest corner town of the county, and embraces Carleton, Grenadier, and Fox islands. It is bounded on the west and northwest by the St. Lawrence River, on the northeast by Clayton, and on the southwest by Lyme. The surface of the town is level, or slightly undulating, and the soil is a clayey loam. Kent's Creek, the principal stream, rises in the eastern part of the town and, flowing in a southwesterly direction, empties into the St. Lawrence River. There are a number of sulphur springs in the town.

The first town meeting was held at the hotel of Jacob Beringer, May 15, 1849, at which the following officers were elected: Frederick A. Folger, supervisor; John W. Little, town clerk; W. H. Webb, superintendent of schools; Jacob Beringer, Augustus Awberton, and Barney W. Payne, justices of the peace; E. Clement, collector; John H. Lawton and Adam A. Gray,



assessors; Buel Fuller, commissioner of highways; Francis A. Cross, overseer of the poor.

In 1880 Cape Vincent had a population of 3,143. The town is situated in the third school district of Jefferson County, and in 1889 had 16 school districts, in which 20 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 726 scholars attending school, while the aggregate days attendance during the year was 64,310. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$11,360, and the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,816,705. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$6,432.27, \$3,904.80 of which was received by local tax. Charles E. Whitney was school commissioner.

CAPE VINCENT village is pleasantly located on the St. Lawrence River, and is the most important village in this town. It is the terminus of the Cape branch of the R., W. & O. Railroad, and is connected with the lower river towns, and with Kingston, Ont., by steamboat. The village was incorporated April 14, 1853, with a population of 1,218 within the proposed limits, or 312½ acres. It now contains a weekly newspaper, four churches (Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic), two large seed houses, a brewery, planing-mill, grist-mill, a grain elevator, six hotels, one large lumber yard, the usual number of stores and business houses, and a population of 1,700. It is popular and healthful as a watering-place, and many illustrious personages sojourn here during the summer months. The custom-house district of Cape Vincent was organized in 1818. Previous to this date Cape Vincent was only a port of entry in charge of a deputy, with Sackets Harbor as the headquarters. It is now the point where the chief officer is stationed, and comprises the entire coast of Jefferson County, Sackets Harbor having been consolidated with the Cape Vincent district March 3, 1863. The first collector was John B. Esselstyn; the present one is Henry E. Morse. Before the completion of the railroad the greatest amount of business was done in the winter.

ST. LAWRENCE (p. o.) is a village of considerable local business in the midst of a good farming region. It has a hotel, church, and several shops, and is located in the extreme eastern part of the town.

MILLEN'S BAY (River View p. o.) is pleasantly situated on the river about six miles below Cape Vincent, and was named after one of the early settlers. The postoffice here was discontinued for a time, but has recently been re-established. The hamlet contains a union church, hotel, and a few dwellings.

ROSIERE is a postoffice and station on the R., W. & O. Railroad. It is quite a thriving hamlet, and contains a Catholic Church, a store, and a small number of dwellings.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT is the name given to a locality near the central part of the town. It was originally settled by Americans, who gradually disposed of their lands to a French colony which was induced to come to this town through the influence of Mr. Le Ray. After the French a company of Germans appeared and made themselves neighbors. The colonies were both



Roman Catholic in faith, and for many years the services were conducted in both languages.

The A. B. Cleveland Company (Limited), located in Cape Vincent village, was established in 1879 by Artie B. Cleveland. In 1887 a large addition to the buildings was erected to accommodate a vegetable canning department, and for the preparation of garden and field seeds, and for wholesale and retail trade. The establishment has a capacity for handling annually 100,000 bushels of vegetables, and cans about 1,000,000 cans of peas, beans, corn, and tomatoes. The establishment is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. It is now under the management of Jordon, Thurber & Gallandet, trustees, and Henry T. Hopkins is superintendent.

Howard & Underhill recently established a seed house on Broadway, in Cape Vincent village. They do a flourishing business, and their seeds maintain an excellent reputation.

The St. Lawrence Hotel is a magnificent brick structure occupying a position in the center of Cape Vincent village. It was erected in 1884, by H. J. Crevalin, at a cost of about \$100,000, and was subsequently sold to satisfy several mortgages and liens against the property. In 1887 Edwin D. Fox purchased the property and is the present proprietor. It will comfortably accommodate 300 guests, and is one of the most popular of the river hotels.

R. S. Scobell's brewery, at Cape Vincent village, was built by the present proprietor in 1852. It has an annual capacity of 6,000 barrels.

Louis Cornaire's cheese factory, located on road 24, in the eastern part of the town, was built by the present proprietor in 1883 at a cost of \$1,500. Mr. Cornaire manufactures annually about 60,000 pounds of cheese.

Peter Fralhy's saw, shingle, and grist-mill, located on road 51, was built by the present proprietor in 1886. He does a thriving local business.

This town is the oldest in settlement in the county, Carleton Island having been occupied by a British fort for a long period before the adjacent country had been purchased and colonized. The island was reserved by the state in their cession to Macomb. A military bounty, or class-right, was issued to William Richardson, a sergeant in the New York line of the Revolutionary war. Matthew Watson and William Guiland became the purchasers of this right, and on the 2d of October, 1786, located the same on Carleton Island, generally. The land commissioners sanctioned this location, but inserted the condition that it should be void if the island, in the division, should fall to Canada. Guiland sold his right to Watson, who died leaving three children, John, Margaret, and Jane, two of whom (John and Jane) died without issue, leaving their sister Margaret their heir-at-law, who married one Jacob Ten Broeck, and these sold their right to Charles Smyth. The matter of this sale and title was brought to the notice of the state legislature in 1821, when it was found that the title to the land covered by the military bounty was not good. The British held the island when Richardson sold



his right, and continued to hold it till it was surrendered, at the commencement of the War of 1812. By special legislation the title was made a legal one, and on March 2, 1821, an act was passed directing a patent to be issued for the amount of land designated as the original military bounty. This was 500 acres on the west end of the island. In 1823 F. R. Hasler made a survey of Carleton Island and reported an area of 1,274 acres. At the time of this survey there was about 30 acres of old improved land near the south shore, called the "King's garden."

In 1823 Grenadier Island was surveyed and the area put down as 1,290 acres. In 1803 Samuel English and Hezekiah Barret petitioned the legislature of New York for the grant of Grenadier Island, which they evidently supposed belonged to the state, and which they proposed to settle within 12 months after such grant was made; but no good title could be given until the national boundary line had been agreed upon. This was done in 1819, and the islands were patented soon after. John Mitchel was probably the first settler here. There is good reason to believe that the island was visited by French explorers more than 100 years before the settlement of the county. La Salle and Count Frontenac undoubtedly visited this island. In 1813 General Wilkinson, with several thousand men, started out from Sackett Harbor with the ultimate purpose of capturing Montreal. It was the intention of this army, fully equipped with heavy and light artillery, to rendezvous at Grenadier Island. They started out about dusk, with flags and banners waving, all filled with confidence in the success of the expedition—full of enthusiasm, it is said, and bad whisky. All went well until a little after midnight, when a storm arose which completely wrecked the fleet of scows, batteaux, sail-boats, etc., in which the army was embarked, and it was four days before all the survivors reached Basin Harbor, with an immense loss of ammunition and supplies. Some of the boats were driven to Wolf Island, some to Chaumont Bay, and others stood off for Kingston after working out into the lake. On the way to Cape Vincent from Grenadier, General Wilkinson encountered similar difficulties. He had a small fight with the British near Clayton, and again encountered the enemy below Ogdensburg. And then what was left of the flotilla went into winter quarters on the banks of the Salmon River. On account of the mismanagement of this expedition General Wilkinson was court-martialed and removed from command.

No spot in this vicinity has excited more historical curiosity than the head of Carleton Island, where now can be seen the conspicuous ruins of the old fort—Fort Haldimand. At the head of the island are two land-locked bays, with a depth of water sufficient to accommodate large vessels, and beyond is a low peninsula. On the high bluff overlooking the river is the ancient fortification, which, at the time of its completion, was a first-class work. Five of the massive stone chimneys are still standing, and deep excavations in the rock, probably used for magazines or secret storage, are very noticeable. It overlooked the little peninsula and the two harbors below, and effectually



commanded both the channels of the St. Lawrence lying south of Wolf Island. The gorge, or rear wall, was mostly formed by the high cliff at its base, which, for about one-half of its length, hangs nearly perpendicular over the waters of the north bay. Excavations at the base of the first shoulder of the cliff would seem to indicate magazines or store-rooms, though the main magazine was located a little north of the center of the work. The front, looking towards the main land of the island, was defended by a somewhat irregular line of earth-works, with a solid parapet having three unequal faces, with a strong bastion on each face, calculated for four guns, and there were guns mounted at intervals between the bastions. The ditch was excavated through rock to a depth of six feet. A zigzag wall, built of stone taken from the ditch, ran along the front, parallel to and distant from the outer wall of the ditch about 30 feet, and the glacis was formed of debris of the ditch filled in beyond, making the approach of an enemy exceedingly difficult, the whole glacis and ditch being under direct fire from the guns of the parapet. The quarters appear to have been built along three sides of a parallelogram, and a low wall of loose stone inclosed the space between on the south and east sides of the quadrangle. Originally there were about 15 buildings within the work, as indicated by the immense chimneys, five only of which remain standing. These chimneys were very solidly constructed of hammered stone, and were about six feet square at the base and 20 feet high. Most, if not all, of the chimneys were constructed with two fire-places, and in opposite faces, with double flues. There were two gateways, one near each extremity, on the north and south, connecting with roads leading down to the landings. The lime-kiln used in manufacturing the lime with which the chimneys were constructed was on the plain near the water's edge, and can be seen yet. The fort, including the ditch, probably covered an area of from eight to 10 acres, and could accommodate a garrison of 500 men. It was according to the system of Vauban, and must have cost an immense sum. The cemetery was on the plain east of the works, but very little remains of the head-stones at the present day. The relics found in and around the works consist of buttons, coins, tomahawks, flints, etc. Pieces of wrecked vessels are distinguished, on a still day, at the bottom of the river in the north bay. There is a sunken dock on the west side, and some little distance in the rear are the broken and almost obliterated graves of the soldiers' cemetery. When Charles Smyth obtained possession of the island, about 1820, many of the burial-places were still marked by carved oaken pieces of wood, but when Dr. Hough published his *History of Jefferson County*, 1854, he found only one grave that was indicated by a head-stone, on which was the following: "J. Farrar, D. 23 Fy. 1792." The oldest coin ever found was dated 1696.

There has always been considerable doubt whether the French or English built the fort, but in the history of *Carlisle Island and the Old Fort* recently published by Major J. H. Durham, of Cape Vincent, is a letter written Oc-



tober 14, 1778, by Gen. Sir Frederick Haldimand, who succeeded Sir Guy Carleton in command of His Majesty's forces in Canada, which proves conclusively that the fort was built by the English in that year. In his letter to his commander in England he says he has sent several officers and their companies of soldiers to establish a "post at the entrance of Lake Ontario, to serve the purpose of a safe place for the traders to send their goods to, which go from Montreal in boats, till the king's vessels, now the only craft allowed to navigate the lakes, can be spared from the more urgent services to transport them to Niagara, a secure harbor for these vessels, and a defense against the enterprises of the rebels upon this province by that great avenue into it." He also writes that he has sent an officer to build gunboats, and says: "The place pitched upon by these gentlemen, after having been carefully examined, is an island about 12 miles below the entrance of Lake Ontario, having Grand Isle (now Wolfe) on one side, from which it is divided by a channel of something less than a mile, and the south continent on the other, at a distance of one mile and a quarter from it." He also states "the name of Carleton Island is now given to this in question. Very favorable ground for fortifying, commanding a commodious and safe harbor which the island possesses at the upper end of it looking toward the lake, induced the gentlemen sent on this service to fix upon this spot, where a fort is begun, and barracks are building for the troops, and the place will be in a tolerable state of defense and habitation by the winter." As will be seen by this letter, there is no longer any doubt who built the fort or when it was built. It was named Fort Haldimand, after the general who ordered it constructed.

In 1796 Fort Haldimand was defended by a small British guard and six pieces of cannon. In 1812, as soon as the news reached Cape Vincent that a second war had been declared against Great Britain by the American Congress, Abner Hubbard, an old Revolutionary soldier living at Millen's Bay, authorized himself and several of his neighbors to capture the fort. They crossed over the river in the night and demanded its surrender. Two women and three invalid men surrendered. The following day the fort was destroyed and the prisoners taken to Sackets Harbor. Immediately adjoining the ruins of the old fort, and lying clear across the head of the island from shore to shore, a plot of ground of more than 100 acres has been surveyed, and a park laid out. Messrs. Folger and Hance, the present owners, contemplate the erection of a large hotel, and the locality once the scene of warlike preparations against Fort Stanwix, Cherry Valley, and Fort Edward, and the meetings of the mighty Iroquois chiefs who here assembled their followers and prepared for their sanguinary raids, will give place to the beauties and pleasures of a summer resort among the Thousand Islands.

The earliest settlement on the main land in this town was made by Abijah Putnam, from Rome, who, in 1801, located two miles below the present village of Cape Vincent, at a place early known as "Port Putnam," where he established the first ferry to Wolf Island. He was sent there for the purpose



by Jacob Brown, the agent of Le Ray. One Samuel Cone settled on the opposite shore of the island at the same time. In 1803 the State road was extended from Brownville to this place, and cut out and partly worked in the winter of 1803-04. In 1804 John Macombs and Peter Sternberg purchased Putnam's interest, laid out the plan of a village, and sold a few lots. In May, 1803, John B. Esselstyn settled three miles below the present village of Cape Vincent. Daniel Spinning came in 1804, and soon after two families by the name of Smith, Jonathan Cummings, — Sheldon, and others located near the place. In 1806 Richard M. Esselstyn settled near Putnam's ferry with his brother. In the summer of 1809 Eber Kelsey came to the present village of Cape Vincent, and cleared for Mr. Le Ray, the proprietor, a tract of 50 acres, erected a wharf, block, dwelling house and tavern, a frame barn, etc., and the same season Richard M. Esselstyn built a house and store, and commenced trade with John B., under the firm name of J. B. & R. M. Esselstyn. Dr. Avery Ainsworth, the first physician to settle in this part of the county, came from Vermont in 1809, and the same year built a house and store here. Mr. Le Ray, from an early period, designed Cape Vincent, or "Gravelly Point," as it was sometimes called by the pioneers, as the site of a village, and in 1811 a mile square was surveyed and lotted by Musgrove Evans, one of the surveyors employed by Le Ray.

In 1809 an extensive lumbering business was commenced in this town, which gave employment to many men and brought a transient population to the place. A large business was done in importing staves in 1810, and also the building of arks for the Montreal trade, which was continued in 1811. The War of 1812 necessitated the discontinuance of this business, and the lumber on hand was mostly used as fuel by Wilkinson's army. The business was not continued until the close of the war. The news of the war spread terror throughout the settlement, and this point being nearest to Kingston was considered of much importance by General Brown, upon whom the care of the early military operations of this place was laid. Capt. Farrar had been stationed here with a small company of militia to enforce the embargo laid in 1812.

A few days after war had been declared, but before the news was received, the *Niagara* and *Ontario*, schooners, laden with flour and potash, from Queenstown to Brockville, were seized by Mr. Elijah Fields, Jr., deputy collector at Cape Vincent, and taken to Sackets Harbor, where, after an investigation, the *Niagara* was condemned and sold, and the *Ontario* was released.

During the war, this being the most exposed point on the whole frontier, and one of the few places then inhabited on the river, it became the scene of adventures that attracted notice at the time. On one occasion, probably in the summer of 1813, a man by the name of Draper, who belonged to Capt. Getman's company, obtained permission from Col. Dodge, of Sackets Harbor, to raise a party of volunteers from the company, to dislodge a party of Indians that had been discovered lurking on Wolf Island. A gunboat, under



Capt. Hawkins, having touched at the Cape, agreed to take them over, but not to take part in the affair. As the boat approached a gun was fired which put the Indians to flight. They were pursued about a mile, when Draper carelessly exposed himself to the shots of the enemy and was killed. Two others were slightly wounded, when the party hastily returned.

A little before the attack on Sackets Harbor a British gunboat touched at Cape Vincent in the night, and a part of the crew, having heard of the presence of three dragoons, who had put up for the night from Sackets Harbor, resolved upon their capture. One of the dragoons, named Moore, who was an accomplished fencer, retreated to a corner of the room and kept off his assailants so effectually that, finding it impossible to take him alive, they shot him, a most cowardly act and one unworthy of a true soldier. His comrades escaped. Two weeks later another visit was made, a store plundered, and temporary barracks burned. Subsequent visits for plunder followed, and many of the inhabitants sought a less exposed situation.

The *Royal George*, a British war ship of 24 guns and three masts, once stopped at Cape Vincent, but withdrew without making any demonstration. Major Esselstyn was taken prisoner near Chaumont, August 23, 1813, was removed to Canada, and two weeks later was exchanged for a British officer of equal rank.

The Patriot movement in 1838, when a number of deluded persons of the United States and Canada organized for the purpose of freeing Canada from British rule, caused considerable excitement in this locality. Hunter lodges were organized, secret meetings were held, and among the initiated a mysterious sign-language was used. The robbery of the arsenal at Watertown, the burning of the *Sir Robert Peel* near Wells Island, the memorable trip of the *United States* across the lake and down the river, when the Patriots gathered at Windmill Point, and the disastrous end of the expedition are matters of historical interest previously mentioned in the County Chapter. Daniel George, one of the patriots who suffered the death penalty, was a resident of Cape Vincent village.

During the civil war Cape Vincent contributed her full quotas. The quota under the call of October 17, 1863, was 44; under that of February 1, 1864, it was 70; March 14, 28; July 18, 50; December 19, 40. At a meeting of the citizens held August 6, 1862, a permanent war committee was appointed, which continued till 1865. In February, 1865, the committee reported that \$235.85 still remained in its hands unexpended, of the moneys raised to pay bounties, which was used by the committee in providing for the families of volunteers. At a special town meeting held January 12, 1864, it was voted (263 for and 52 against) to tax the town sufficiently to pay a bounty of \$300 to each person who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States and be credited to Cape Vincent. Previous to the appointment of this war committee the volunteers received little or no bounty, although small sums were given them by individuals as they left home, and they went under the



stimulation of a patriotism that no one could lay to the charge of greenbacks. Through the efforts of the women of the town several hundred dollars were raised for the purpose of establishing a "Soldiers' Relief Fund." Several cows and sheep were donated for the benefit of this relief fund, and on the occasion of festivals given by the ladies were sold.

Previous to 1816 the settlements in the town were limited to a few points on the river; but about this time the country around about began to be taken up, new roads were opened, and the country rapidly advanced in population. About this time several educated and accomplished French families located here, among whom, in 1818, was Peter Francis Real, known in European history as Count Real, the chief of police under Napoleon. The political changes in France, in a few years, recalled many celebrated exiles who had adhered to the fortunes of Napoleon, and fled from the disasters which overtook that dynasty, among whom were Count Real and others who had made this country their home. At about the same time Mr. F. R. Hasler, the eminent philosopher and engineer, having become interested in real estate in this place, came here to reside with his family, and planned the establishment of a Normal school, which he never perfected. The village was a favorite resort of Mr. Le Ray, and he was often accompanied by eminent foreigners, who never visited the county without becoming his guests, and sharing that refined hospitality which he knew so well how to bestow. The first visit of Le Ray to this place was in 1803, and was attended with the following incident, the account of which we take from Hough's *History of Jefferson County* :—

"He was accompanied by Gouverneur Morris, and after visiting Brownville they took an open boat to continue their journey, as Mr. Morris had a wooden leg, and could not conveniently travel in the woods by the rude means of communication which the country then afforded, and he was moreover very partial to sailing, and claimed to be especially skillful in managing water craft. On passing Cherry Island Mr. Morris observed that there must be fine fishing there, and as he had with him his French cook and culinary apparatus, he declared he would serve his friend a better fish dinner than he had ever tasted. Mr. Le Ray objected that it was getting late and cloudy, and they had a great ways to run before reaching Putnam's, the first settlement on the shore. Nothing would do; Mr. Morris was as fond of good cheer as of sailing, and they stopped. They had good fishing, and a capital dinner; but it was late before they set sail again and dark before they reached the St. Lawrence, and they were obliged to stop at Gravelly Point, two miles above Putnam's, where they pitched their tent and went to bed, for they had all the necessary implements. In the middle of the night a fire built before the tent set it in flames; Mr. Morris, thus unseasonably disturbed, felt all around for his wooden leg, but was obliged to flee without it. The exposure to wind and rain produced in Mr. Le Ray a violent illness, and he with difficulty returned to Brownville. Dr. Kirkpatrick was summoned from Rome and attended him through a long and dangerous fever."

The first grist-mill in the town was built on Kent's Creek. Previous to its erection the early settlers were obliged to have their grain ground at Chaumont, and it was not an uncommon feat for the hardy pioneers to shoulder a bushel of corn and carry it to Chaumont, and bring home their meal in the same manner.



CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church, located at Cape Vincent village, was organized by its first pastor, Rev. Jedediah Burchard, in 1832, with 22 members. Their house of worship, which will comfortably seat 300 persons, was built in 1840, at a cost of \$2,000, and is now valued, including grounds and other property, at \$5,000. It now has a membership of 80, and Rev. James W. Hilman is the pastor. The Sunday-school has 14 teachers and 100 scholars.

St. John's Church (Episcopal), located on Market street in the village of Cape Vincent, was organized January 25, 1841, by Rev. John Noble, Messrs. Otis P. Starkey, Richard Townsend, William Deny, Nelson B. Williams, Robert Moore, Robert Bartlett, and Judah T. Ainsworth. Rev. John Noble was the first rector. Their house of worship is a wood structure, will comfortably seat 194 persons, and was erected in 1841 at a cost of about \$3,000. The present value of church property, including buildings and grounds, is \$6,500. The present membership is 69 families, with 103 communicants, and Rev. Samuel W. Strowger is the rector. The Sunday-school consists of 65 scholars and eight teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cape Vincent village, was organized October 14, 1851, with 55 members, and Rev. William Jones was the first pastor. Their house of worship, a wooden building capable of seating 250 persons, was built in 1853 at a cost of \$2,000. The present value of the church property, including grounds and buildings, is about \$6,000. The present membership is 67, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Harry B. Fritts. The Sunday-school has seven teachers and 60 scholars.

St. Vincent de Paul's Church (Catholic), located at Cape Vincent village, was organized in 1850, under the direction of a French missionary. Their church building was built of stone in 1850, will comfortably seat 500 persons, and cost \$5,000, about its present value. Rev. William S. Kelley is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of 10 teachers and 90 scholars.

The union church at Millen's Bay was erected for the use of the Protestant Episcopalians and the Episcopal Methodists. The Episcopalians are considered as being members of St. John's Church in Cape Vincent village, and the services are held at Millen's Bay for the accommodation of the members in that part of the town. The Methodists around Millen's Bay are considered as members of the M. E. Church at St. Lawrence village. These two societies occupy the church on alternate Sundays. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was commenced in 1869 and finished in 1871, costing \$2,700. It will seat about 200 persons. The present value of church property, including grounds, etc., is \$3,000. Rev. S. W. Strowger conducts the Episcopal services, and Rev. A. Thompson the Methodist.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Lawrence village was organized by David Aylesworth, the first pastor, in 1850. Their first church building, a wooden structure, was erected in 1850 at a cost of \$2,000, and is now valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$2,500. It will seat about 250 persons. The present membership is 50, and Rev. Arthur Thompson is pastor. The Sunday-school has 11 teachers and 50 scholars.

The Roman Catholic Church, located at Rosiere village, was organized by Michael Gaith, the first pastor, in 1830, the society at that time consisting of 20 families. Their first house of worship, a stone structure, was built in 1830 by James Le Ray, who also presented the society with 100 acres of land. The present beautiful church was erected in 1879, of wood. It will comfortably seat 800 persons. The present parish consists of 100 families, under the pastoral charge of Rev. William S. Kelley. The Sunday-school has a membership of 15 teachers and 150 scholars. Rev. Michael Gaith, their first missionary priest, for many years labored among those of the Roman Catholic faith in this new country, and did much by word and deed to lighten the burdens of pioneer life. Rev. Father Kelley was born in Keeseville, N. Y., in 1854. He was educated in Montreal, Canada, and was ordained a priest in September, 1878.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Eber Kelsey came to Cape Vincent in 1809, with an ox team and cart, and made the first clearing where the village of Cape Vincent now stands, and built the first house near the present location of the Rathbun House. He built the first hotel, called the Kelsey House, which was subsequently rebuilt and called the Carleton House, and later, with additions and repairs, called the Rathbun House, which now stands. Here he resided until his death, aged 89 years. His wife, Sarah, bore him eight children, viz.: Gideon, Lorenzo, Silas, Eli, Lucy, Laura, Sarah, and Zilpha. Eli Kelsey was born in Connecticut, and came to Cape Vincent with his father, dying here in 1874, aged 84 years. He married Eva Van Schaick, daughter of Michael and Caroline (Truax) Van Schaick, by whom he had children as follows: Eber L., Charles E., Caroline, Mary, Francis, Laura C., and E. Carlos. The latter was born in this town. He married Anna, daughter of Rev. J. B. and Carissa (North) Preston, of Byron, N. Y., and is now a general insurance agent in Cape Vincent village. Eli Preston served in the War of 1812 and helped in the construction of the old ship *New Orleans*, at Sackett Harbor.

Hyland Millen, a native of Scotland, came to America when he was 18 years of age and located in this town, and was one of the first settlers at Millen's Bay, where he remained until his death, in 1878, aged 83 years. He married, first, Caroline, daughter of Abner Hubbard, of Millen's Bay, and their children were Abner, John, and Jane. He married Arice Hutchins, of Herkimer County, and his children by her were Fred, Hyland, Henry, James, George, Arice, William, Decatur, Sylvester, and Julia. His first son, Abner, was born at Millen's Bay. He married Ann Duig, of Oswego, and their children are Caroline, John, Abner, Hyland, William, Dora, and Lucy. They now reside at Cape Vincent, he at the age of 66 years and his wife at the age of 59. He has been a captain on the lakes for 35 years. Abner Hubbard served in the Revolutionary war.

Thomas Dodge was born at Block Island, R. I., and in 1813 came to Cape Vincent, where he resided until his death in 1881, aged about 64 years. His wife was Willoby King. His son David, a native of Block Island, came to this town about 1817, and here remained until his death, in January, 1879, aged 84 years. He married Louisa Barrett, of Long Island, daughter of Tyler Barrett, and their children were Saphronia A., Benjamin B., Amelia, Cyrus A., Humeo P., Melissa M., Alonzo, Duane, Mateza, and Orlando D. The latter, a native of Cape Vincent, married Annie E., daughter of John D. and Bersina (Ballard) Augsburg, and their



children are Roy D., Ada S., Winnie E., and Floy E. He occupies the homestead farm, where he was born. Frederick H. Dodge married Harriet A., daughter of Justice Felt, of Clayton, and their children were Justice D., Benjamin D., and Jyghton G. He resides on a farm on road 6, in Cape Vincent, where he was born. Benjamin D., his only surviving child, is proprietor of the Riverside Hotel, at Millen's Bay.

Elisha P. Dodge, son of Thomas, was born in Rhode Island. He came to Cape Vincent in 1817, among the early settlers, and here resided until his death, in February, 1864, aged 63 years. He married Olive, daughter of John and Eliza (Rathbun) Tunnichff, of this town, and they had children as follows: Edwin T., Eliza R., Mary A., Adelaide D., Lorenzo E., Flora R., and Emogene O. Flora R. married Isaac T. Cross, of Cape Vincent, son of Francis and Louisa (Frink) Cross, and they have two children, Beula L. and Frank D. Mrs. Olive Dodge survives her husband on the homestead farm at the age of 81 years. Eliza R. Dodge married Henry L. Fox, son of Henry and Lydia (Tracy) Fox, and they have one son, Edward D. The latter, a native of Watertown, married Cornelia, daughter of Joseph and Cornelia (Calvin) Crevlin, and they have six children, viz.: Frederick C., Kate A., Ned R., Maria R., Delno H., and Edwin T. He is proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel at Cape Vincent.

Henry Ainsworth, a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Vermont, married Hannah Troop, and their children were Judah, Henry, Danforth, Avery, Sarah, and Willard. The latter was born in St. Albans, Vt., in 1792, whence he removed to Cape Vincent soon after his marriage, where he died in 1865. He was a farmer, served in the War of 1812, and was supervisor of this town for nine consecutive years. He represented the town of Lyrie at the time of the division of the town setting off Cape Vincent. He married Sally, daughter of Nathan Green, and their children were born as follows: Cordon D., born in 1833; Fanny M., 1817; Mary S., 1819; Sidney W., 1821; Eliza H., 1823; Henry G., 1825; Judah H., 1827; Willard, Jr., 1830; and Sarah G., 1836. Willard Ainsworth, Jr., was born where he now resides. He married Mary C., daughter of Martin and Lucy (Colburn) Herrick, of Clayton, and their children were born as follows: Nellie H., 1859; Cordon E., 1860; Emma G., 1863; Elton E., 1865; Saly G., 1869; and Mary W., 1877. Mr. Ainsworth was deputy collector in the custom-house for four years. Judah H., son of Willard, was born in this town, and here married Phebe E., daughter of Azariah and Catharine (McGregor) Baird, by whom he had children as follows: Ida M., Gertrude C., Fanny M., and Helen. He was a farmer, merchant, and dealer in live stock, and died April 12, 1872, aged 44 years. His widow survives him at the age of 55 years, and resides in Cape Vincent village. Their daughter Fanny M. married Henry Marks, lumber dealer, of Cape Vincent, and they have one daughter, Fanny E.

Joseph Cross, son of Joseph, was born in Swanzy, N. H., and in 1819 came to Cape Vincent, where he followed the occupation of tanner, currier, and shoemaker, dying here at the age of 50 years. He married Marion, daughter of Jonathan and Betsey Whitcomb, of Swanzy, and their children were Emily, Horace, Frederick, Jane, 1st, Jane, 2d, and Francis A. The latter was born in Swanzy and came to Cape Vincent with his father, and still resides here. He married Louisa, daughter of Eli and Hannah (Squires) Frink, January 8, 1840, by whom he has four children, viz.: Juliett, Isaac T., Byron F., and Mary L. He has been a resident of this town for 70 years; is now 73 years of age and his wife is 70. He is cashier of the Bank of Cape Vincent, which position he has held four years.

Henry Rogers was born in 1733 and died at Springfield, Mass., in 1795. He married Abigail Leonard. Of their four children, Abner, a famous drummer and village blacksmith, located where is now Black River village, in this town, where he was the first permanent settler on the Rogers farm, and there he died in 1824, aged 54 years. He married Cynthia Flower, of Massachusetts, who died in Illinois at the age of 80 years. Their children were Abner, John W., Austin, Sarah, Frederick Fordyce, May, and Betsey. Austin Rogers, born in West Springfield, came to Cape Vincent in April, 1815. He married, first, Jane Wilson, of Cape Vincent, by whom he had four children, viz.: Emily, Charles, and Augustus and Elizabeth (twins). He married, second, Catharine, daughter of George and Esther (Elton) Baird, and they reside in Cape Vincent village, he at the age of 88 years, and she at the age of 89. He came from Massachusetts to this town on foot. His son Augustus married Catharine, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Chatterson) Hillier, of Ontario, and resides in this town.

James F. Boriand, son of James, was born in Montgomery County, and in 1815 came to Cape Vincent with his father, who was one of the first settlers of the town. He died in this



town in 1832, aged 42 years. His wife was Rachel Wagner, of Cape Vincent, and their children were Cordelia, Clarissa, John K., and James T., Jr. The latter, who was born in this town, married, first, Hannah, daughter of Silas Kelsey, and their children were Nellie E., Dwight M., and Wilber P. He married, second, Mary, daughter of John and Bridget (Murphy) Niland, of Saginaw, Mich., and they have two children, James T., Jr., and John N., and reside at Cape Vincent village, where he holds the office of justice of the peace.

Joseph Peo, a native of Paris, France, came to Cape Vincent in 1823, and here remained until his death in 1863, aged 63 years. He married Mary Ann Jaco, also a native of France, and their children were Francis, Ramy, Julien, Peter, Adaline, Joseph, and Henry. The latter was born in Cape Vincent, as were all his brothers and sisters. He married Matilda J., daughter of John and Mary J. (Sutton) Reed, and they have two children, Nettie M. and Fanny. He is a wholesale dealer in fish, in which business he has been engaged for 18 years, shipping to nearly every town in this state and Boston and New York. Julien, son of Joseph, was born in the village of Rosiere, in this town. He married Sarah M., daughter of Samuel H. and Ann (Ford) Bridgen, of Canada, and died May 3, 1838, aged 51 years. His widow survives him at the age of 50 years. Their children are Aionzo F., Joseph, James A., Julien F., Matilda A., Clara E., Mary A., and Sarah H.

Rufus Nims, from Massachusetts, died at Fort Ann, N. Y., aged about 70 years. Of his eight children, Samuel, born in Washington County, died in Queensbury, Warren County, in 1841, aged 53 years. He married Sophia, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Barret) Hubbard, who was born in 1790 and died in 1821. Their children were Charles, George, and John H. He married, second, Hannah Conklin, and they had two children, Albert and Sophia. His son John H. was born at Fort Ann, and in 1823 came to Cape Vincent. He married Abigail, daughter of William and Sally (Boutwell) Brown, of Orleans, and his children are Frances E., Annette L., Sarah S., William A., and Charles W. He has resided at his present location on road 54 for 27 years.

James Robbins, a native of Kingston, Canada, came to Cape Vincent among the early settlers, and here resided until his death, about 1861. His son, Charles R. Robbins, married Marian, daughter of George and Mary A. (Tarrant) Saunders, of this town, and their children are Maggie R., Irene S., and Build K. He now resides in this town, on road 61, where he has been located 10 years.

John Laniger, a native of Germany, came to Cape Vincent among the early settlers, and was the first permanent settler on a farm on road 40. He died in 1883, aged 82 years. His wife was Margaret Raphols, and their children were Catharine, John, Elizabeth, Mary A., Magdalena, Joseph, Katie, Margaret, Mary, Nina, Lucy, Francis, and George. The latter was born in Cape Vincent, where he married Jane, daughter of John B. and Margaret (Cornaire) Brunot, by whom he has two children, George B. and Eva A., and is a farmer on road 14, corner 19, in this town.

James Robbins was a native of England, whence he immigrated to Kingston, Canada, where he died, aged 90 years. He married Jane O'Neil, and their children were Henry, Jane, and Redford. Henry Robbins, born in Kingston, was one of the early settlers of Cape Vincent, and here died in 1867, aged 76 years. He married Abigail, daughter of Abel and Dencey (Hagerman) Gilbert, of Belleville, Canada, and their children were Gilbert, Sarah, Margaret, Dencey, and John. The latter was born in Cape Vincent, where he married Sarahette, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Mattis) Shepard, by whom he has three children, viz.: Jenne, Harry J., and Frederick. He now occupies a farm on road 70, where he has resided for 12 years. Gilbert, son of Henry, was born in this town, and died here in 1880, aged 56 years. He married Catherine E., daughter of James and Margaret (Argersinger) Shepard, of Cape Vincent, and they had five children, viz.: Charles R., Caleb G., Maggie A., Addie A., and Nellie E. John Robbins married Sarah E. Shepard, and their children are Harry, Jennie, and Fred, and he now resides on the homestead farm.

Jeremiah Carrier, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Connecticut, whence he emigrated to Steuben, Oneida County, N. Y., among the early settlers, where he died at the age of 86 years. He married a Miss Ball, and they had two children, Seymour and Jerry. The latter was born in West Springfield, Mass., in 1789. He studied medicine and graduated at Fairfield, N. Y., and located at Alexandria Bay, where he practiced his profession several years. He served in the War of 1812 and finally located in Cape Vincent, where he was collector of cas-

1878. He died in Detroit, Mich., while on a visit, in 1878, aged 89 years. He married Abbie A. Potter, of Floyd, Oneida County, who died in 1877, at Cape Vincent, aged 87 years. Their children were Albert E., Sarah A., Helen, and Augustus. The latter was born in Floyd, Oneida County, and came to this town with his parents. He subsequently removed to Detroit, where he remained 25 years, but returned to Cape Vincent. He has been a dealer in ship timber at the latter place and Detroit. He married Fanny M., daughter of Willard and Sally (Green) Ainsworth, and their children were Albert E., Mary E., and Byron A.

Terry Connall, who died in Queens County, Ireland, at the age of 86 years, married Catherine Wyers, and had four children, of whom Richard married Mary Byrne, and they had three children, viz.: Daniel, Mary, and Terry. The latter emigrated to Cape Vincent in 1824. He married Sally, daughter of John and Demarius (Foot) Lasalle, of Montgomery County, and their children were Mary, John H., Charles M., Richard T., William, Caroline, James E., and Salinda. He now resides on road 20, in this town, where he has been located 47 years. His son Richard T., a native of Lyme, married Adaline, daughter of Xavier and Julia Colon, and their children are Maryette J. and Richard T. He is in the livery business. Terry occupies the homestead farm on road 20 in this town.

Joseph Majo, a native of France, emigrated to Canada before his marriage, and died there, aged about 80 years. His wife bore him four children, of whom Joseph, born in St. Jacobs, Canada, came in 1825 to Cape Vincent, where he died at the age of 57 years. He married Justine, daughter of Ferdinand Freezier, of Canada, and their children were Justine and Chloe, both accidentally drowned at Clayton, in 1840, Joseph Freeman, Eldof, Francis, Gordiere, Gibson, Henry, and William. William Majo was born in St. Jacobs, Canada, and in 1825 came to this town, where he now resides. He married Mary Butler, and their children are Bruce, Albert C., William M., Natilla L., and Mary F., and he is a farmer on Carleton Island, where he has resided 30 years. Natilla Majo married Silas H. Ainsworth, son of Henry, of this town, and their children are Helen M., Harry A., Mary A., S. Kelsey, Bruce A., and Stanley A. Mrs. Ainsworth died October 3, 1884, aged 35 years. Albert C. Majo married Mary E. Parsons, of Muskegon, Mich., where he now resides. He has three children, viz.: William P., Nina L., and Joseph H.

Daniel Beedle, a German, came to this country in 1756 and located in New York city. He was 10 months old when he arrived, and was sold for his passage over. He subsequently removed to Allensburgh, Vt. He married Polly, daughter of Coonrod Bright, and their children were John, Peter, Garret, Betsey, Elmer, Polly, Margaret, and Sally. He died in Canada at the age of 80 years. His wife died at the age of 46 years. Garret Beedle, his son, was born in Vermont, and in 1826 came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides, the oldest man living in the town, aged 95 years. He married Julia, daughter of John and Huldah (Gaines) Jay, of Putnam County, and their children are Wallace and Clotilda. His wife died in 1872, aged 70 years. He occupies a farm on road 6.

Christopher Irvine was born and died in Ireland, aged about 80 years. His three children were James, Jane, and Mary. James died in Ireland at the age of 60 years. His wife was Eliza Kithcart, and their children were James, Jane, Mary, and Christopher. The latter married Mary, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Stephens, of Broughton, Canada, by whom he had children as follows: Christopher, James C., Robert, Henry, Jane, Eliza, and Ann. His wife died February 15, 1888, aged 83 years. Mr. Irvine is still living at the age of 89 years. His farm on road 6 he has occupied 65 years. His son James C. was born in Broughton, Canada, and in 1827 came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married, first, Amelia, daughter of Harvey and Mary (Wilson) Hurlburt, of this town, and they had one daughter, Fanny M. He married, second, Mrs. Almira Harris, of Lyme, daughter of Bingham and Permelia (Klock) Warner, and they have one daughter, Florence. His wife, Amelia, died in 1873, aged 39 years.

Alexander Armstrong, of Ireland, came to America and to this town in 1823, subsequently removing to Millen's Bay, where he died at the age of 76 years. He married Annie Armstrong, also of Ireland, and their children were Mary, Margaret, Sarah, John, William, Christopher, and Alexander. His son John, born in this town, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah McQuay-Stewart, by whom he had five children, viz.: William, Annie, Robert, Beayton, and Charles. He is now a farmer on road 49, where he has resided 18 years. He has the confidence of his townsmen, and has held the office of assessor for six years. His son Charles is a general merchant at Cape Vincent village, of the firm of Purdick & Armstrong.

Alfred Vautrin, son of Sebastian, a native of France, removed to Cape Vincent before his marriage and here resided until his death, in 1883, aged 59 years. He was one of the early settlers of the town. He married Ann, daughter of John B. and Frances (Tettvide) Perney, also of France, and they had one son, Claude A., who married Annette, daughter of Francis and Frances (Johnly) Aubertine, by whom he has three children, viz.: Edward J., Louis F., and Alfred W. Ann Vautrin survives her husband at the age of 63 years. Claude A. is a farmer and proprietor of the hotel at Rosiere, in this town.

John Laird, an Irishman, came to America about 1830, and located at Cape Vincent, on a farm on road 49, where he died in 1861, aged 67 years. He married Mary, daughter of James Moore, of Ireland, and their children were George, Isabelle, Elizabeth, James, John, William, Jane, Alexander, Catherine, Edward, David, Samuel, Mary, and Robert. The latter was born in Cape Vincent, April 10, 1833. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Barbara A. (Smith) Baker, of Picton, Canada, and they have two children, Willie D. and George S. He occupies the homestead farm of his father, where he has resided since his birth.

Simeon Cornaire, of Rosiere, France, came to Cape Vincent in 1830, and died here in 1862, aged 74 years. He married Frances Akean, of France, by whom he had children as follows: Ann, Jenette, Frances, Margaret, Eupazie, Frank, Claude J., and Marcelle. The latter was born in France and came to Cape Vincent with his father, and was here engaged in the grocery business for many years. He married Frances, daughter of John B. Simard, of France, and their children are Annette, John P., Frank, Mary M., Emily, and Marshall S. They reside in this town, he at the age of 74 years and his wife at the age of 68. Marshall S. Cornair is a merchant at Cape Vincent.

Euger Aubertine, a native of Blaufontaine, France, came to Cape Vincent in 1831, and there died, aged 48 years. He married Margaret, daughter of Frank Grevet, of France, by whom he had children as follows: Jerome, Augusten, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Clotilde, Anastharie, and Francis. The latter, who came to this town in 1830, was born in France, where he married Fanny Jenney, who bore him five children, viz.: Mary, Victor J., Catharine, Margaret, and Annette. He has occupied his present farm on road 24 for 52 years. His son Victor J. married Harriet, daughter of Xavier and Elizabeth (Cornaire) Swallia, of Cape Vincent, by whom he has one daughter, Mary L., and resides on the homestead farm on road 24. Augusten Aubertine, son of Euger, came to Cape Vincent with his father. He married Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Dillenbeck) Lawyer, of Brownville, and their children are Nicholas L., Euger A., and Clarence. He has occupied his present farm on road 19 for 22 years. Euger A. married Emeline A. Edus, of this town, and they have two children, Mary and Myrtle.

Jerome Aubertine, son of Euger, a native of France, removed to America in 1830-31 and located at Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married Mary, daughter of John and Margaret (Jacco) Branch, also a native of France, and their children are John, Theodore, Victor, Lewis E., and Amelia. He occupies a farm on road 38, at the age of 76 years. Mrs. Aubertine is aged 69 years. Their son Lewis E., who was born here, married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine (Rhinogle) Constance, and their children are Cornelia, Levella, and Walter L.

John Francis Bourcy, of France, came to Cape Vincent in June, 1831, and was the first permanent settler on a farm on road 46, where he died in 1850, aged 72 years. He was a blacksmith by trade. He married Mary Barbery Barbalen, of France, by whom he had four children. Francis H., his son, came to Cape Vincent with his father when 19 years of age. He married Margaret Edus, daughter of Simon, of this town, and their children are Stephen, Mary, John, Peter, Louis, Annette, Eugene, and Joseph H. The latter, who was the eldest son, married, first, Mary J., daughter of John B. and Julia (Morro) Bisha, by whom he had one daughter, Mary. He married, second, Catherine, daughter of Francis and Frances (Jeanlet) Aubertine, of this town, and by her had three children, viz.: Francis V., George S., and Kate. Mr. Bourcy is now a general merchant at Rosiere. He was proprietor of the Broadway Hotel at Cape Vincent for two and a half years. He has been assessor three years.

John Branch was born in Rosiere, France, whence the village of Rosiere in this town derives its name. He came to Jefferson County in 1829 and first located in the town of Le Jay, but after two years he removed to this town and located in Rosiere. In 1858 he removed to Illinois, where he died at the age of 85 years. He married Margaret Jacko, of

France, who bore him six children. Simeon, the eldest son, came to Rosiere with his father and still resides here. He married Ann, daughter of John F. and Mary B. (Barbelin) Bourcy, of Cape Vincent, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Margaret, Mary, Anna, Louis, Geneva, John, and Achille. The latter, who was born in the village of Rosiere, married, first, Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Stumpf, and their children are Louis, Gustavus, Simeon, Mary, and William J. He married, second, Harriet, daughter of Francis and Frances (Cornaire) Vautrin, and they have one daughter, Frances, and reside in this town.

John Cornaire, of Rosiere, France, came to Cape Vincent in 1831, and now resides here at the age of 76 years. He married Margaret, daughter of Euger and Margaret (Grevet) Aubertine, and his children are John N., Harriet, Lestesia A., Frank, James, Julius S., and Louis. The latter, a native of Cape Vincent, married Belle, daughter of Hiram H. and Chestina (Huntley) Herrick, of Lyme, and they have two children, George and Jasper. He is a farmer and cheesemaker, and resides on road 25, in this town. John N. Cornaire, eldest son of John, married Paulina, daughter of Victor and Julia M. (Valdenaire) Gilbert, a native of France, and their children are Julia M. and Ernest J. The first frame barn in this part of the town was built by one Van Hooser, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Cornaire, and in which the Methodists held their first meetings.

Simeon Gaugien, of Rosiere, France, came to America in 1770, and served in the Revolutionary war under General La Fayette. He returned to France, where he died in 1813, aged 72 years. He married Laurence Udel, by whom he had two children, Nicholas and Simeon, Jr. The latter was born in Rosiere, France, and in 1832 came to this town and was the first settler on a farm on road 26. He married Jane Ann Therat, a native of France, who bore him four children, viz.: Antoine, John B., Clarissa A., and Charles A. The latter, born in France, came to this town with his father. He married Genevieve, daughter of John and Margaret (Jacco) Branch, of France, by whom he has children as follows: Clarissa A., Margaret, Charles S., Antoine E., Mary C., Louis V., Edward A., and Genevieve. He has resided on road 37 since 1832.

Joseph Wiley, of Germany, came to America in 1832 and located in Cape Vincent, where he remained until his death, aged 72 years. His wife died in Germany after bearing him four children, viz.: Ignatious, John, Catharine, and Delia. Ignatious came to this town with his father, and here remained until his death in 1886, aged 77 years. He married Mary Fry, of Germany, who bore him 10 children, viz.: John, Joseph, George, Peter, Ignatious, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Delia, and Frank. The latter, born in Cape Vincent, married, first, Mary, daughter of Edward Ellemis, who bore him four children, viz.: Josie, May, Gertie, and Ernest. By his second wife, Martha, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Lawyer) Shell, he has one daughter, Flora, and they reside on the farm where he was born. Peter Wiley, a farmer, married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (Aran) Zimmerman, of this town, and their children are Frances, Eddie, Fred, Ella, and Albert.

Felix Mance, of Baden-Baden, Germany, came to this country, locating in Rochester, N. Y., subsequently removing to this town, where he died at the age of 80 years. He was married three times, and his children were Afan, Isaac, Lewis, Joseph, Katie, and Francis. The latter, born in Rochester, came to Cape Vincent in 1832. He married Theresa, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Powers) Smithlin, and their children are Frank J., Louis C., Elizabeth M., Carrie E., Ella J., Albert J., Eva L., and Dennis E.

James Burnett, of Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier, died at the age of 84 years. He married Chloe Martin, and of their 11 children, David located in Gouverneur, N. Y., in 1820, and 12 years later removed to Cape Vincent, where he died in 1875, aged 77 years. He married Asenath, daughter of Uriel and Sarah (Hammond) Mostley, of Hampton, Conn., by whom he had children as follows: James G., Clinton D. C., Elisha G., John P., Theodore W., Cornelia A., and Uriel M. His widow survives him at the age of 89 years, and has 14 great-grandchildren. Uriel M. Burnett was born in Gouverneur, and in 1839, at the age of 17 years, located in this town on road 4, where he now resides. He married Almira, daughter of George and Mary (Gordinier) Simmons, of Fredericksburg, Canada, and they have three children, viz.: Anna A., Theodore W., and Clarence E. He served in the late war in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., six months, was disabled, and is now drawing a pension.

Francis Marchant, of France, came to Cape Vincent in 1832, and located on road 26, where he now resides. His son Henry was born in this town, where he married Christina, daughter

of Philip and Margaret (Cook) Kireliner, and their children are Francis P., Anna M. (Mrs. Dwight Borland), George W., Mary E., and John H. George W. Merchant resided on Carlton Island 15 years, in Orleans several years, and now lives in this town on road 46.

John Stewart, who served in the War of 1812, was born in Whitehall, N. Y., and in 1821 removed to Watertown, and finally to Cape Vincent. He died in Ohio while on a visit. He married Lydia Murrey, of Washington County, and their children were 10, of whom Ira was born in Adams, and in 1834 came to Cape Vincent, where he was the first settler on the farm he now occupies. He married Eliza, daughter of Ralph and Jane Half, of this town, and their children are Willard F., Sarah, George M., and Tim I. George M. married Minnie A., daughter of Orseumus and Mary C. (Powell) Cornwell, and they have one daughter, Myrtle E., and reside on the home farm with his father.

Zephron Powell, of English descent, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., where he died. He had three children, William, Jonathan, and Benjamin G. William removed to Montgomery County, where he died at the age of 85 years. He married Mary Bettis, and their children were James, Nathaniel, Charles, Ephraim, Annis, Sally, Catharine, Eunice, Lucy, and Elias P. The latter, born in Montgomery County, came, in 1835, to this town, where he now resides at the advanced age of 81 years. He married Mary A., daughter of Josiah and Mary (Lake) Potter, of Mayfield, Montgomery County, who is also living, aged 78 years. Their children are Jason O., William H., Sophronia A., Mary C., Jane A., Frances M., Morris A., George N., Gertrude M., Alice E., Milton C., James D., and Florence E. They occupy a farm on road 14, where they have resided 33 years.

John Stumpf, a German, immigrated to America in 1830, and located in Albany, but after five years he removed to Cape Vincent, dying here in 1880, aged 72 years. He married Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Rosella Tecker, who bore him seven children, namely: John, George, Mary, Barbara, Gustavus, Michael, and Joseph. The latter, who was born in this town, married Frances, daughter of Eli and Mary A. (Absalent) Bourcy, and their children are John C., Genevieve, Peter E., Joseph F., Frances A., and Lewis H. John Stumpf, son of John, came to Cape Vincent from Albany, and located in the village of Rosiere, where he worked at the carpenters' trade, dying here September 6, 1880, aged 45 years. He married Mary, daughter of Michael and Catharine (Bordel) Renogle, of Rochester, N. Y., who bore him children as follows: Francis M., Mary M., Catharine G. (who died in 1879, aged 16 years), Margaret A. (Mrs. Archille Branch), Rosa B., Helen E., John V., and George W. His widow survives him at the age of 50 years.

Ramy P. Dezengremel, a native of France, immigrated to America, and in 1835 located in Cape Vincent and cleared a farm. In 1858 he returned to France on a visit, and died there at the age of 74 years. He married Mary, daughter of Wyzan Felicity, and their children were Ramy and Francis P. The latter was born in France, and came to this country with his father when 16 years of age. He married Mary S., daughter of Frank and Theresa (Souden) Boulon, and they had three children, viz.: Eugene (deceased), Charles, and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Dezengremel reside in this town, aged respectively 69 and 67 years. He has been an industrious farmer and now owns five farms in this town. Ramy Dezengremel was born in France in 1813, and came to this town with his father, Ramy P., in 1835, and died here October 19, 1888, aged 76 years. He married, first, Melina Delaplace, of France, in 1844, and they had one son, Louis R. He married, second, Mrs. Bettie H. Hassler, of Cape Vincent, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Bayly) Hanson, of Washington, D. C., who survives him at the age of 66 years. He was a prosperous farmer and a staunch Democrat, and was an assessor many years. Louis R. Dezengremel was born in this town. He married Esther, daughter of John B. and Rose (Cocagne) Grapotte, by whom he has three children, viz.: Marion C., Estelle R., and Alfred L. He resides on the homestead farm. Frank Dezengremel, son of Francis P., married Harriet J., daughter of Joseph and Cornelia (Calvin) Crevolin, and their children are Edna M. and Raymond F. He is a grocery merchant at Cape Vincent, where he has been located six years. Charles Dezengremel, son of Francis P., married Clarissa A., daughter of Charles A. and Genevieve (Branch) Gosier, and their children are Charles E., Sadie G., and Walter E. and Wallace F. (twins). He is a farmer.

Luther Dunning, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, was a native of Connecticut, where he died, aged 66 years. Of his five children, Eli L., born in Connecticut, served in the War of 1812, and in 1835 came to Cape Vincent and located on a farm on road 63, where he

in 1841, at the advanced age of 93 years. He married Hannah McGowan, who survives and resides in Kingston, Canada, at the age of 85 years. Their children were Urania S., John F., Eli, Margaret, Mary A., Laura E., Theodotia V., and James L. The latter was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., May 12, 1834, and came with his parents to Cape Vincent. He married Julia B., daughter of William and Margaret (Cough) Cary, in 1857, and their children are Claude C., of El Paso, Texas, Maggie E., Nora M., and Inez M. Claude C. married Louie Walker, of Colorado Spa, Col. George Cough served in the War of 1812, and was taken captive by the Indians.

Joseph Rousseau was born near Quebec, Canada, whence he removed to Ste. Justine, near Montreal, where he died, aged 52 years. He married Catharine Pallagree, by whom he had children as follows: Louisa, Cyrille, Marguerite, Mary, Joseph, and John B. The latter was born in St. Augustine, Canada, and in 1836 came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married, first, Frances Kavanaugh, daughter of Tousey, by whom he had 11 children, viz.: Louis, Joseph, George, John, Chloe, Delia, Mary, Louisa, Frances, Harriet, and Jennie. He married, second, Mary, daughter of Louis and Kate Chavoustie, of Rosiere. He has been a resident of Cape Vincent village for 52 years. Cyrille Rousseau was born in Canada and came to Cape Vincent in 1852, where he now resides. He married Selina, daughter of Tousey Field, of Canada, and their children are Vittene, Mary, Charles, Jane, Eli, Bessie, William, and Emily.

Jacob Fraley, a German, came to America in 1836 and settled in this town, where his son Peter now lives, and here died in 1880, aged 67 years. He married Catharine, daughter of John Slick, by whom he had 11 children, five of whom died in Germany and six survive, viz.: George W., Mary Ann, John, Jacob, Joseph, and Peter. The latter, born in this town, married Julia, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Barberry) Adams, and their children are George J. W., Malinda C., Frank, Melford P., Christopher E., Ella N., and Mary B. He is a farmer and miller, and has resided on the homestead farm for 22 years. Mrs. Fraley's father, Christopher Adams, a native of Germany, came to this town in 1845. His nine children were Peter H., Christopher, Julia (Mrs. Fraley), Mary Ann, Margaret, Katie, Mary B., George, and Elizabeth.

John Shuler, son of Lawrence, of German descent, was born in Montgomery County, and died in Gasport, Niagara County, aged about 90 years. He married Hannah Buck, of Massachusetts, and of their 10 children, David C., born in Montgomery County, came to Cape Vincent in 1836, where he was the first permanent settler on the farm where he still resides. He married, first, Pewilla, daughter of John Butler, of Charleston, Montgomery County, who bore him nine children, viz.: Ann, Caroline, Jeremiah P., Daniel, Nelson, Hannah, Sarah, Lydia, and John. He married, second, Mrs. Elizabeth Loadwick, daughter of John Bellenger. His first wife died in 1840, aged 38 years, and his second in 1888, aged 95 years. He is still living at the age of 88 years. His son Jeremiah P. married, first, Helen, daughter of Stephen and Ann Klock, who bore him three children, viz.: Stephen C., Milford W., and Annie K. By his second wife, Maria, daughter of Thomas and Sally (Houghtaling) Relyea, he has one daughter, Carrie M., and resides on the homestead farm on road 65.

Andrew Gray, son of Adam, who served in the Revolutionary war, was born in Palatine, Montgomery County, where he died. He married Mary Snell, and of their eight children, Adam A. was born in Palatine, N. Y., and in 1836 came to this town and settled on a farm on road 72, where he died in 1855, aged 65 years. He married, first, Magdalen Loucks, who bore him four children, viz.: Alexander M., Morgan, Edwin, and Andrew C. He married, second, Pede Guile, of Oppenheim, Montgomery County, by whom he had four children, viz.: Eveline, Sarah, Harriet, and Walter. His son Edwin married Eleanor, daughter of Gardner and Fanny (Cook) Wood, and their children are Adam A., Mary, Magdalen, Eveline A., Fanny, Edwin M., M. Comb B., and Lizzie E. He occupies the homestead farm of his father on road 72, where he has resided 48 years. He was a recruiting officer during the late war, and has served as justice of the peace 32 years.

Peter Redf was a native of France and served under Napoleon. He came to America at the age of 40 years, and died in Cape Vincent, aged 86 years. His wife, Mary, a native of Germany, bore him four children, viz.: Peter, John, Michael, and Barbara. Peter, who was born in France, came to America with his father and located in this town, where he died in 1842, aged 35 years. He married Delia, daughter of Joseph Wiley, of Cape Vincent, who was

a native of Germany, and their children were Peter, John, Michael, Mary, Delia, Mary A., Eugens, Christopher, Julia, and Margaret. John Reff married Kate, daughter of Peter and Mary (Turney) Delmarsh, of Clayton, and their children are May L., Frances H., Carrie E., Lettie L., and Winifred E. He served in Co. B, 20th N. Y. Cav., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is now a resident of St. Lawrence village.

Sands Niles, of Massachusetts, removed to Alburg, Vt., where he died about 1826, aged 45 years. Of his three sons, John was born in Alburg, and in 1837 came to Cape Vincent, where he died in 1880, aged 76 years. He married Sarah Boedle, of Champlain, N. Y., and they had 10 children, viz.: Sherman, John, Stephen, Garret, Edgar, William, Catharine, Mary, Lucy, and George. George Niles, who was born in this county, married Nancy McKeeever, of Canada, daughter of James and Esther (Hawley) McKeeever, and they have had three children, Sarah, William, and Lucy, and reside on the homestead farm of his father. His mother, Sarah Niles, survives her husband at the advanced age of 84 years.

William Gardner, who served as major in the Revolutionary war and afterwards drew a pension, died in Pinckney, Lewis County, at the age of 90 years. Of his seven children, Samuel, born in Rhode Island, came in 1839 to Cape Vincent and located on road 68. He subsequently removed to road 62, where he died in 1867, aged 67 years. His first wife, Mercy Olin, who died in 1837, aged 45 years, bore him 12 children, viz.: Palmer, William, Daniel, Eben, Nelson, Henry L., Orlando, Alvira, Abra, Sally A., Fidelia, and Electa. He married, second, Mrs. Harriet Goodrich, daughter of H. Converse, of Pandia, and by her had one son, Charles J. Henry L. Gardner, son of Samuel, was born in Pinckney, Lewis County, and came to this town with his father. He married, first, Maria, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Schoonmaker) Lathrop, of Wolf Island, Canada, and they had five children, viz.: Mary I. (Mrs. William Knowlton), of Three Mile Bay; Laura (Mrs. Charles Dawes), of Pittsfield, Wis.; Delia (Mrs. George Stockwell), of Jamestown, Dakota; Carrie and Nannie. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of John and Clemence (Ethridge) Tarrant, he had one daughter, Sarah M. His third marriage was with Mary, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (McConnell) Patterson, of De Kalb, and they have one daughter, Allie M., and reside in this town.

Luther Stedman, son of Timothy and Hannah (Gillman) Stedman, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1789, and in 1839 came to Cape Vincent, where he died in 1875, aged 85 years. He married Susan, daughter of Abner and Lois Baker, of Lorraine, and their children were Asenath Eunice, Abner B., Theodore, Benjamin H., and Timothy B. Mr. Stedman served at the battle of Sacket's Harbor in 1812. Timothy B. Stedman, who was born in Lorraine, came to Cape Vincent in 1839. He married Harriet M., daughter of Ralph and Jennie (Johnson) Haff, of this town, and they have two children, Jay T. and Maryette, and have resided in this town 20 years. His daughter Maryette married Morris A., son of Elias F. and Mary A. (Potter) Powell, and they have one daughter, Bertha.

Daniel Rice, a Vermonter, removed to Lyme, N. Y., where he died at the great age of 90 years. He married Phebe Barrett, who bore him 10 children. His son Leander, who was born in Vermont, came to Cape Vincent in 1837, and here remained until his death in 1852, aged 47 years. He married Philura, daughter of Jonas and Betsey (Scoville) Everett, of Orleans, and they had five children, viz.: Albert E., Charlotte S., Orrin, Betsey C., and Brainard. His widow survives him, aged 83 years. Their son Brainard married Electa A., daughter of Philatus and Eliza (Holcomb) Judd, and their children are Albert E., Charles O., and Jessie A. They reside on the homestead farm.

Lawrence Constance was a native of Germany, whence he immigrated to Cape Vincent, where he died. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him seven children, viz.: Lawrence, Jr., John, Fred, Catharine, Elizabeth, and two who reside in the West. Lawrence, Jr., was born in Germany, and in 1840 came to this town with his father and located in the French settlement. He married Barbara, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smithling, of Clayton, by whom he had 11 children, viz.: Elizabeth, Mary, Theresa, Lawrence, Helen, Edward, Katie, Joseph, Emma, William, and John F. He is a farmer in this town. His son John F. is a merchant in Cape Vincent.

John Humphrey, of Kent, England, married Elizabeth Barnes, and there resided until his death. His children were Mary A., John, Jr., William, Richard, and Thomas. John Humphrey, Jr., was born in Kent. He emigrated, and in 1810 settled in this town, on road 73, on land now known as the Humphrey farm. He died here in 1887, aged 83 years. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Henrietta (Little) Wenban, also of Kent, England, and

died in 1886, aged 82 years. Their children were Elizabeth, Jane S., Charles, Henry T., William, Martha A., Harrison L., Henrietta H., James, Richard, and Alfred J. The latter was born in England and came to Cape Vincent with his father. He married, first, Harriet, daughter of Adam A. and Pecee (Guile) Gray, of this town, and his children by her were Adam, Eva J., Elv E., Fred, and Etta. By his second wife, Sophronia, daughter of Elias F. and Mary (Potter) Powell, he had two children, Mary B. and Bessie. He has resided at his present location, on road 71, for 23 years. His first wife died in 1871, aged 36 years, and his second wife in 1879, aged 41 years. Harrison L. Humphrey was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery County. He married Justina, daughter of Albion and Demah (Butler) Davis, and his children are Ward C., Emma L., Gertrude J., and Charles H. His wife died in 1883, aged 44 years. He resides on Grenadier Island, where he has lived 12 years. William Humphrey, son of John, was born in England, and came to Cape Vincent with his father, where he married Nancy L., daughter of George and Cordelia (Thomas) Saunders, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Albert G., Julia M., William G., Cordelia H., Fanny W., Edna L., and Edwin J. He has resided on road 63 for 21 years.

Richard Humphrey, son of John, was born in England, and came to Cape Vincent with his father. He married, in 1855, Minerva, daughter of Christopher and Margaret (Haff) Van Schaick, and they have had three children, viz.: Martha A. and Jennie M., deceased, and Ernest R., who resides on the homestead farm with his father.

Hermion Shafer was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he resided until his death. His son Conrad immigrated to Cape Vincent in 1840, and died here at the age of 84 years. He married Mary E. Walter, who attained the remarkable age of 90 years. Their children were John, Henry, Emeline, George, and William. The latter was born in the city of Nida, Germany, whence he immigrated to this country in 1831, and located on a farm in this town, where he now resides. He married Margaret, daughter of Michael and Mary Agnes (Martz) Hailfinger, of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1833, and his children are John C., William E., Mary E., Hannah A., Frederick G., Maria R., Rosella W., and Reuben A., five of whom are living. His daughter Rosella W., married Edgar J., son of John and Clara (Hollenbeck) Vincent, of this town, in 1868, and their children are George F. and William S. William E. Shafer married Christina Vogt, of Niagara County, N. Y., where they now reside, and they have five children.

Joseph Mason, a native of Saarburg, Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1832, and, after residing in New York city and in Lewis County, finally located in the town of Clayton, on a farm at Spicer's Bay, where he died in 1874, aged about 77 years. His wife, Barbara Baur, also of Saarburg, died in 1880, aged 87 years. They had three children, viz.: Dominick, Joseph, and Michael. The latter, who was born in Germany, married Mary A., daughter of Felix and Pelendena (Dale) Solar, of Cape Vincent. He died in Clayton in 1871, aged 41 years. His children are Mary E., Michael, Joseph, and John. His widow survives him at the age of 40 years, and resides on road 24, in this town.

Fidelis Beringer, of Baden, Germany, married Catherine Emberry, who bore him seven children, of whom Jacob, born in Baden, immigrated to America in 1828, and located in Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in business as a wholesale jeweler. In 1812 he came to Cape Vincent, and died here in 1886, aged 80 years. He married Gertrude, daughter of Philip and Gertrude Burdux, of Albany, who was a native of Germany, and they had children as follows: Catharine, Gertrude, Caroline C., Emma, Louisa, Mary, Bertha, and Jacob F. The latter married Mary J. Owens, of Picton, Canada, where he now resides. Gertrude married Charles Bailing, of Napanee, Canada, and they have two children, Mary G. and James R. Jacob Beringer was a Royal Arch Mason for 30 years, and was one of the founders of the Masonic lodge in Cape Vincent. He was a magistrate, and was postmaster for eight years. As a citizen he deserved the exalted reputation universally accorded him for sterling integrity. He was warden of St. John's Church for many years.

Andrew Radley, of Baden-Baden, Germany, came to Cape Vincent in 1843, and here resided until his death, aged 88 years. His son John came with him and settled on a farm in this town, and still resides here. John married Magdalena Strudle, of Germany, and their children are George, Martha, Lucas, Ferdinand, Bernard, Magdalena, and John, Jr. Lucas Radley married Mary Chauschia, of Rosiere, and his children are Oscar, Louis, Nellie, Jennie, Harry, and James. The latter was born in Cape Vincent, where he married Christina, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Chillinger) Blum, and they have three children, viz.: Charles, Leo,

and Edith. Louis Radley married Estelle, daughter of Rany and Louisa (Rouso) Pro, of Cape Vincent, and is now a farmer in this town on road 31.

Samuel McWayne was born in Scotland in 1751, and in 1753 he came to this country with his parents and first located in New Hampshire. In 1805 he came to this county and located in Hounsfield, where he died in 1813, aged 62 years. He married Sally Farrell, of New Hampshire, who bore him three children, viz.: Josiah, Justus, and Samuel. The latter, born in New Hampshire, married Chloe Tracy, of Otsego County, and died October 29, 1838, aged 55 years. His children were Sally, Andrew F., Betsey M., Esther, Gratia, and Phebe. Andrew F. was born in Hounsfield in 1820. He married Lovina C., daughter of Daniel T. and Catharine (Dingman) Patterson, and his children are Ella A., Fred E., Kittie C., and Carrie. He has lived 44 years on road 54. His daughter Kittie C. married Clarence E., a son of James and Mary Wiggins, of Lyme.

Jacob Block, of Germany, died there in 1844, aged about 88 years. His son Samuel died in Germany in 1833, aged 46 years. Samuel's wife, Judith, died in New York city in 1873, aged 81 years. They had nine children, viz.: Rosetta, Herman, Sophia, Rebecca, Morris, Sarah, Adolph, Henry, and Sigmund. The latter was born in Floss, Germany, in 1812, and in 1846 came to this town, where he now resides. He married, first, Lucy, daughter of John Niles, of Cape Vincent, and second, Mary, daughter of Samuel Lyle, of Watertown. He was a merchant for 44 years, and is now retired and resides in Cape Vincent village. His son Sidney S., his only child, by his first wife, is a telegraph operator, in which business he has been engaged 18 years.

Casimere De Camp, son of Joseph, a native of France, immigrated to New York city, where he resided 14 years. In 1846 he located in Rosiere in this town, and here died in 1880, aged 74 years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Bree, and they had three children, viz.: Emeline, John, and Alice. His widow survives him, and resides in this town at the age of 71 years.

Peter Bartholomew, who served in the battle of Waterloo under Napoleon, was a native of France, and settled in Watertown. He died in Cape Vincent at the age of 85 years. His wife, Marian, bore him one son, Joseph, who was born in France and came to Jefferson County with his father, and now resides in Cape Vincent. He married Margaret, daughter of Simson and Frances Cornaire, by whom he has had seven children, viz.: Peter, Frank, Mary J., Emily, Hattie, Louis, and Joseph. His wife died in 1881, aged 52 years. His daughter Emily married Paul Goodfriend, of Cape Vincent. He has resided in this town 40 years.

John H. Roseboom, of Amsterdam, N. Y., came to Cape Vincent in 1849, and died here in 1877, aged 68 years. He was a hardware merchant. He married Isabelle Gray, of Albany, who bore him five children, viz.: James, Garret, Howard, Louisa, and John G. The latter was born in Albany, and in 1851 came to Cape Vincent. He married Harriet Harris, of Binghamton, N. Y., and their children are George, Howard, Charles, and Emily. He is now a hardware merchant in Cape Vincent. He served in Co. D, 122d N. Y. Vols., three years, participated in the battle of the Wilderness, and was honorably discharged. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison six months, and was at City Point, Va., at the time of Lee's surrender.

Peter Reasner, of German descent, was born in Montgomery County, where he died at the age of 45 years. He married Sarah Houck, of Montgomery County, and their children were James, John, Rachel, Peter, George, Christopher, David (who went to California and has never been heard from since), Mary, Betsey, Katie, Sarah, and Jacob. The latter was born in Montgomery County and came to Cape Vincent in 1850, where he now resides. He married Lucy A., daughter of George and Rayhena (Sprecker) Countryman, and their children are Mary, Peter, Sarah, George, David, Norman, Herman, Martha, Catharine, and Jacob. Norman Reasner married Della J. Wright, and their children are Jane and Waller. Herman Reasner married Phebe Ross, has one son, and resides on road 25. David Reasner married Jennie M., daughter of Jacob and Maria (Moshier) Haff, and his children are Belle A., Earl P., and Jay C. He resides on road 1.

Jacob Woodraver, a native of Holland, immigrated to this country and located in Montgomery County, where he died in 1850, aged 90 years. Of his four children, Jacob, born in Montgomery County, married Nancy Snook, by whom he had children as follows: Susan, Jacob, Nicholas, Alena, Samuel, Rachel, John, Anna, and William H. The latter, born in this town, married Sarah, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Hopkins) Williamson, and they have one daughter, Maggie V.

John G. Wilson, born in New York city, came to Le Ray when 78 years of age, and died here in 1855, aged 88 years. He served in the Revolutionary war as a drummer boy, and afterwards drew a pension. He married Sarah Newkirk, who died in 1818, aged 83 years. Of their six children, Jacob was born in Fulton County, N. Y., whence he removed to Le Ray, where he died in 1864, aged 75 years. He married, first, Vasta Rose, who bore him three children, Willard, Charles, and Rhoda. He married, second, Mary, daughter of Henry Becker, of Pamela Four Corners, by whom he had children as follows: Sarah, Henry, Emily, Electa, Nelson, John, Mary, Homer, and Allen. The latter, who was born in Le Ray, came to Cape Vincent in 1856, and still resides here. He married Emily I., daughter of Othniel and Louie (Hubbard) Spinning, of this town, and is now a retired farmer.

Handley Bushnell, an Englishman, died in Saybrook, Conn. He married Zuba Bishop, and of their three children, Joshua, born in Saybrook, Conn., removed to Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., where he died at the advanced age of 91 years. His wife was Azaba Willard, of Saybrook, Conn., and they had children as follows: Abigail, Bishop, George, Betsey, Joseph, Nancy, and Dr. Handley W. The latter was born in Fairfield in 1799. He resided in La Fargeville 25 years, and in 1850 removed to Cape Vincent, where he died in 1867, aged 63 years. He was an able allopathic and homoeopathic physician and surgeon, and was a graduate of the Fairfield Medical College. He practised in Cape Vincent with marked success until his death. He was a surgeon in the New York state militia. He married Sarah, daughter of Augustus and Hetchu (Wilcox) Potter, of Steuben, Oneida County, and their children are Sarahette (Mrs. G. F. Bartlett) and Handley N., a physician of Cape Vincent. Mrs. Bushnell survives at the great age of 90 years.

Absalom Brewster, born in Massachusetts, removed to Cincinnati, O., about 1820, and died there. His son Thomas A., born in Massachusetts, at the age of 15 years came to Jefferson County and located in Henderson, where after 15 years he removed to Potsdam, N. Y., where he died in 1865, aged about 65 years. He married Cordelia, daughter of William and Ruth (Fobes) Horr, of Henderson, by whom he had four children, viz.: Almira, Hiram, Amanda, and Thomas M. The latter was born in Henderson, and in 1852 came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married Ellen M., daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Morgan) Lacy, by whom he has had children as follows: Mary E., Wayne B., Alonzo and Alphonso, twins (deceased), Winfield H., Olive A., Viola N., and Myra A. Thomas M. Brewster is a carpenter and ship builder. Mary Brewster married Jerry W. Cough, of Cape Vincent, and their children are Jennie B., Guy H., Roy M., Floyd, Wayne B., and Eleanor M. They reside in Appleton, Wis. Olive A. Brewster married Charles H. Foster, of Cape Vincent, and they have one daughter, Nina, who resides in this town. Wayne B. Brewster married Etta R. Stephens, and Winfield H. married Genetta A. Smith. The latter has two children. Isaac Lacy, father of Mrs. Thomas M. Brewster, served in the War of 1812 and was wounded in the battle of Sacket's Harbor. He was born in Pennsylvania and died in Rochester, N. Y., at the age of 40 years. His wife died in Henderson at the age of 55 years.

Elisha Warren, from Massachusetts, came to Hounsfield, where he located on a farm among the early settlers of the town, and there remained until his death. He married Lydia Potter, of Hounsfield, and of his eight children, his son Rensselaer removed to Henderson, where he died at the age of 39 years. He married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. David and Hannah (Sherwood) Dickerson, of Oswego, N. Y., and their children were Glorian C., Marian A., La Fayette M., Oscar M., Antonette A., and George W. The latter, who was born in Hounsfield, came to Cape Vincent in 1852. He was engaged in the lumber business for four years, and for 20 years has been a general merchant in this town. He married Mary A. Forsyth, of Cape Vincent, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Rogers) Forsyth, and their children are Charlotte M., Sarah C., George R., and Jennie A. He has served as town clerk three years, inspector of customs two years, collector of customs eight years, inspector of the binding department two years, and now has an extensive five and ten-cent store in Cape Vincent village.

Jacob Bechert was born in Germany, and died there in 1848, aged 32 years. He married Mary Mattileng, and their children were William Lena, and George. The latter was born in Germany, and in 1854 came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married Victoria, daughter of Adolph Majo, and his children are Alice and Emma. He served in the late war in Co. B, 1st Ill. Lt. Art., three years, was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and is now

drawing a pension. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Rosicoca, Dalton, Kennesaw Mountain, Mariette, and Atlanta, and at the time of Lee's surrender was in Madison hospital in Indiana.

Loved Reed, a native of Dighton, Mass., came to Rutland, in this county, at an early date, and served in the War of 1812. He married, first, Sally Angel, and second, Puah Ball. By his first wife he had four children and by his second wife six, of whom John, born in the town of Rutland, in 1855 came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides at the age of 78 years. He married Mary J., daughter of William and Esther (Rudd) Sutton, of Rodman, who is also living, at the age of 69 years. Their children are Celia S., Matilda J., Samantha A., Loved W., and Nettie L. The latter married Joseph Peo, of Cape Vincent, and their children are Grace M., Leon L., and Lena M.

Edward Weaver, son of Francis, of Scotch descent, was born in Brockville, Canada, whence he removed to Watertown in 1811, and subsequently located in Cape Vincent, where he died in 1887, aged 86 years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Polly, daughter of Roderick Fraser, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Danford, Barzilla M., Edward, Jr., Irena, Elizabeth, Ardilla, Harriet, and John C. The latter was born in the town of Orleans, and in 1856 came to Cape Vincent. He married Catharine, daughter of Benjamin and Polly (Dillenbeck) Phillips, of Clayton, and his children are Charles W., Lewella M., Hattie E., Jay C., and Helen L. He has resided on road 10, in this town, for the past 29 years.

Jacob Weaver was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he died. His wife was Appolena Lentz. Their children were William, Jacob, John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Catharine, and Anthony. The latter, born in Germany, came to Cape Vincent in 1855 and was the first settler on a farm at Rosiere, which he still owns. He is now a retired farmer at Cape Vincent village. He married Catharine, daughter of John and Catharine (Liver) Knapp, of Germany, and their children are John, Anthony, William, Joseph, Mary, Magdalena, Martha, Barbary, and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are now living, each aged 68 years.

Joseph Garlach was a native of Germany, where he died in 1866. His wife, Catharine, died in 1852. Their children were Peter, Jacob, and Mary. Peter Garlach was born in Germany, and in 1856 immigrated to this country and located in Cape Vincent, where he now resides at the age of 67 years. He married Christina Kiser, who died in 1874, aged 44 years. His children are Christina, Peter, Jr., Katie, Fred, Jacob, Mary, Charles, and Elizabeth. His son, Charles Gerlach, married Lillian, daughter of Lynus and Dorothea (Hartford) Chapman, and they have one son, Herbert C. Mr. Gerlach is a meat dealer in Cape Vincent village. Peter Garlach, Jr., married Nellie, daughter of John and Catharine (McDole) Ewings, of Kemptville, Canada, and their children are Harvey A., Edith E., Catharine H., and Robert R. He is a dealer in boots and shoes with his father, who has been engaged in the business for 33 years.

Houdro Chavoustie was a native of France, and died there at the age of 87 years. His children were Julia, John, and Louis. The latter was born in France and died there, aged 76 years. His wife, Catharine Savies, bore him eight children, viz.: Henry, Eugene, Levi, Charles, Mary, Julia, Frances, and Louis. The latter, a native of Cape Vincent, married Nora, daughter of Patrick Sweney, and their children are Louis E., John A., Henry H., Mary L., Nellie, and Caroline, and is now a resident of Cape Vincent, on road 50, where he has resided 30 years.

Martin Sheley, a native of Holland, emigrated and came to the town of Orleans, in this county, and settled on a farm, where he died at the age of 84 years. His wife, Caroline, bore him seven children. His son Martin was born in Herkimer County, whence he removed to the town of Orleans in 1820, where he died in 1866, aged 76 years. He married Betsey, daughter of Ira Weeks, of Herkimer County, and their children were Julia A., Angeline, Selinda, Almira, and William W. The latter, who was born in the town of Orleans, June 15, 1827, removed to this town in 1860 and settled on a farm. In 1880 he removed to the village. He married Mary E., daughter of William and Mary (Adams) King, of Orleans, and has had children born as follows: Winfield A., in 1853 (deceased); William R., in 1862; Jesse I., in 1866; Caroline J., in 1868, died in 1870; Reuben D., in 1871, died in 1888. Mr. Sheley has been a lake captain since 1855. Martin Sheley married, second, Catharine Hayes, who bore him three children, viz.: George E., Harriet, and Albert.

Ashbell Burnham, son of James, was born in the town of Northampton, Mass., whence he removed to Kingsbury, Washington County, where he died in 1835 or '36, aged 62 years. He

married Lydia A. Agrins, of Staten Island, N. Y., and they had 13 children, of whom Calvin was born in Kingsbury, N. Y., and in 1861 located in Cape Vincent, where he died December 31, 1873, aged 65 years. He followed the dual occupation of farmer and wagonmaker. He married Orenda, daughter of Amos and Anna (Kimball) Lucas, and their children are Edwin S., Alfred G., Frances A., Charles H., and Erastus K. The latter was born in Kingsbury, and in 1854 came to this town, where he now resides. He is a dealer in grain and owner of the elevator at Cape Vincent, where he has been engaged since he located in the town. He is president of the Bank of Cape Vincent, which was organized in 1885.

Peter Swallia was born in Canada, where he died at the age of 40 years. He married Catharine Marcott, of Lower Canada, who bore him children as follows: Peter, Mary, Frances, Josephine, Eliza, Zoe, and Xavier. The latter was born in Lower Canada, and in 1854 removed to Clayton, where he resided 10 years, and then located in Cape Vincent, where he now resides on a farm on road 18. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Cormaire, and their children are Harriet, Isaac, Louis, Joseph, John, Julia, Carrie A., Mary, and Eliza.

Frederick Margery, a native of France, immigrated to Oswego County, N. Y., in 1868, where he now resides. He married Marian Grooda, of France, and their children are Louie, George, Julius, Susan, Melina, Kate, Charles, Eddie, and Peter. The latter was born in France and came to Cape Vincent in 1865, where he married Margaret, daughter of Francis and Frances (Jonney) Aubertine, by whom he has four children, viz.: Eva, Ida, Edward, and Frances. He has occupied his present farm on road 26 for the last 12 years.

Levi Carey, a native of Massachusetts, served in the Revolutionary war until its close. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, at New York city at the time of its surrender to the British, at the battle of Trenton, and at Valley Forge. He died in Oswego, N. Y., about 1838, aged 90 years. His wife, Ruth Goodrich, bore him nine children. His son Zenas was a captain in the War of 1812. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1790, and soon after 1800 located in Brownville, in this county, and finally removed to Lyme, where he died at the age of 73 years. He married Olive, daughter of Reuben Brown, of Windham County, Vt., by whom he had seven children, viz.: Caroline, Newell, Morris, Eveline, Louisa, Rosalthe, and Charles B. The latter, who was born in Richland, N. Y., removed to Lyme in 1847, and in 1866 came to Cape Vincent. He married Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Bunce) Tarbell, of this town, and their children are Olivett, Laura M., Lydia T., Emma L., and Florence M. He is a general merchant and postmaster at St. Lawrence village, where he has been four years. He served in Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Henry Fox, of English descent, whose father served in the Revolutionary war, was born in Connecticut. He was a captain of the state militia, was a prominent woolen manufacturer, and proprietor of coloring mills. He located in Watertown in 1840, and in 1866 died in Cape Vincent at the age of 73 years. He married Lydia, daughter of Hon. Uriah and Bethia Tracy, of Connecticut, who bore him children as follows: Pruda T., Caroline A., Elizabeth, and Henry L. The latter was born in Hardwick, Otsego County, N. Y., and in 1840 located in Watertown, where he resided several years. During the late war he furnished 500 horses for the government. In 1850 he came to Cape Vincent, where he is now proprietor of a popular summer hotel. He married Eliza Rathbun Dodge, daughter of Elisha P. and Olive (Tunnicliffe) Dodge, of this town, in 1844, and they have one son, Edwin D., who was born in Watertown. Edwin D. Fox married Cornelia, daughter of Joseph and Cornelia (Calvin) Crevolin, of Cape Vincent, by whom he has six children, viz.: Frederick C., Kate A., Ned R., Maria R., Delano H., and Edwin T. Mr. Fox is now owner and proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel at Cape Vincent. Uriah Tracy, before mentioned, was a major-general in the United States army, and United States Senator from Connecticut. He died in 1807.

Eunogene O. Dodge married Capt. P. L. Millen, son of Henry Millen, of Millen's Bay, February 22, 1870, and their children were Leonard, who died in November, 1871, Maud E., Flora M., Marian E., and Pansie F. In 1869 they removed to Detroit, Mich., and in 1884 to Kansas, in the same state, where they now reside. Mr. Millen is captain of the steamer *Iron Horse*, plying between Duluth, Minn., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Samuel Lyle, a native of England, moved to County Antrim, Ireland, where he died, aged about 84 years. He married Jane Batty, by whom he had five children. His son Robert came

to Jefferson County in 1837, and located in North Watertown, finally removing to Cape Vincent in 1866, locating on a farm on the St. Lawrence River. He married Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth Crawford, who were natives of Scotland, and his children are Robert, John, Samuel, and Mary E. (Mrs. Sigmund Block, of this town). Samuel Lyle is still living at the age of 79 years. His wife died in 1876, aged 69 years.

Jeremiah Farr, son of Aaron, was a native of Vermont, and died in the town of Ellisburgh at the age of 50 years. He married Katie Belden, of Painted Post, N. Y., by whom he had children as follows: John B., Charles A., Edward B., Alzina, Zinari, Uri, and Jeremiah. The latter was born in Ellisburgh, whence he removed to Cape Vincent in 1867. He married Harriet S., daughter of Ira and Hannah (Benton) North, of Redfield, N. Y., and their children are Greenleaf and Ira. The latter married Carrie, daughter of Martin and Catharine Hay, of Cape Vincent.

Joseph Saunders was born and died in England. His son George came to this country, with his wife and three children, about 1841, and first located in the town of Lyme. He subsequently located on a farm in Cape Vincent, where he died, aged about 67 years. His wife was Cordelia Thomas, a native of Rye, England, who bore him children as follows: Joseph, Richard, Charles, William, Nancy, Sarah M., Philadelphia, and George. George Saunders came from England to Cape Vincent with his parents. He married, first, Mary A. Tarrant, of Wolf Island, Canada, daughter of John Tarrant, and they had three children, William H., Marian E., and Oscar. He married, second, Georgie, daughter of James and Adelis (Fuller) Folger, of Cape Vincent, by whom he has four children, viz.: Minnie G., Hiram B., Clara C., and G. Blake. He is now a farmer in this town, where he has resided 21 years. Joseph Saunders was born in England and came to Cape Vincent with his father. He married Harriet A., daughter of John A. and Clarissa (Hollenbeck) Vincent, of this town, by whom he had three children, viz.: William and Cora, deceased, and Josephine. He is a resident of Cape Vincent, and has been a lake captain for 17 years.

Adam Cratsenburg, son of Conrad, was a native of Johnstown, N. Y., where he died. He served, with two of his brothers, in the Revolutionary war. He was the father of six children. His son John A. was born in 1793. He removed to the town of Wilna, in this county, where he died in 1867. He married Mary, daughter of John Grems, of Minden, Montgomery County, by whom he had children as follows: Henry, Margaret, Conrad, Anna M., Andrew, Abram M., and Adam I. The latter was born in Johnstown, April 6, 1817, and in 1896 came to Cape Vincent as lighthouse-keeper at Tibbets Point. He married Ethel A., daughter of Calvin and Charlotte (Niflins) Averill, of Watertown, in 1838, by whom he has children as follows: Cassius H., a resident of Chelunahua, Mexico, Charlotte M., Phebe L., John C., Ada A., Ellen E., Charlotte A., Wilton A., Amelia M., and May B. and Belle M. (twins). Mr. Cratsenburg served two years in Co. I, 85th N. Y. Inf., and reenlisted for three years, or during the war, in Co. M, 15th N. Y. H. A., and participated in the battles of Rappahannock Station, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor. June 2, 1864, he was wounded and lost an arm. He was captured and confined in Libby prison two months and 11 days, and was discharged January 20, 1865, and is now a pensioner.

Joseph Hentzleman was born and died in Prussia. His children were Joseph, Ann, and Frank. The latter was born in Germany, where he died at the age of 75 years. His wife was Sarah Emely, and their children were Joseph, Adolph, Edward, Amelia, Mary A., Theresa, and John B. John B. Hentzleman was born in Prussia and served in the Prussian war in 1866. In 1869 he came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Ann Armstrong, of this town, and second, Lizzie A., daughter of Francis and Anna Armstrong.

Frederick Kesler, a native of Germany, and his wife, Margaret, reared a family of seven children, viz.: William, Cornelius, Kate, Margaret, Fanny, George, and Albert. The latter was born in Lyme, whence he removed to Cape Vincent, where he was killed by a falling tree in 1883, aged 54 years. He married Lucretia Wheeler, of Lyme, who bore him five children, viz.: Leila, Wilter, Edgar, Fred, and Frank. The latter married Esther A. Pearsons, of Cape Vincent, daughter of William and Almida (Marsh) Pearsons, and their children are Frederick A., Luther J., Maynard F., Richard S., Leon A., and Edith E. They reside in Cape Vincent.

Benjamin Davis, a native of Wales, immigrated to this country and located in Montgomery County, N. Y. During the War of 1812 he chartered a vessel and loaded it with "brogans."

which he intended to sell to the British government, but which was captured and confiscated by the American army. He reared a family of 10 children. His son, Henry S. Davis, was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery County, and now resides at Mt. Pleasant, Mich. He married Catharine Osborn, and their children are Alonzo B., John H., Melissa M., Fernelia J., and Richard A. The latter, who was born in Montgomery County, came to Cape Vincent in 1873. He married Lydia, daughter of Edward and Mary Ann (Brooks) Brook, of Belleville, Canada, and their children are Burt A., Edward A., Richard A., Jr., and Allen S. Mr. Davis enlisted in Co. H, 11th U. S. Inf., for three years or during the war, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, before Petersburg, and in front of Richmond. He is now practicing law in Cape Vincent and is a pensioner.

George Hiltz, a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., came to Jefferson County in 1842 and located in Orleans, where he died in 1864, aged 84 years. He married Lydia, daughter of Tyus Rice, of Salisbury, Herkimer County, and their children were Milo F., Duane, and Ezra D. The latter was born in Herkimer County, and came to Cape Vincent in December, 1870. He married Mary H., daughter of Jesse and Abigail (Schryver) Stevens, of this town, and their children are Carrie A. and Abby M. He enlisted in the late war in Battery D, 1st Lt. Art., for three years or during the war, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Yorktown. He was wounded and lost an arm, and was discharged September 26, 1862, and is now drawing a pension. He has been postmaster seven years, justice of the peace four years, and justice of Sessions three years. He taught school several years, attended the law school at Albany, and was admitted to practice in all the courts in the state. He has been located in Cape Vincent four years. Tyus Rice, before mentioned, served in the Revolutionary war.

Sheffield Burdick, son of Adam and Eliza (Moore) Burdick, was born in the town of Lyme, and in 1870 located in Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married Sobrinia, daughter of Libbeus and Charlotte (Sanford) Hewitt, and their children are Adah E., Geraldine S., Dette M., Ada E., Byron S., Mary B., Kittie E., and Fred L. The latter, who was born in the town of Lyme, is a general merchant in Cape Vincent, of the firm of Burdick & Armstrong. Sheffield Burdick has served as deputy custom house officer, and as assessor.

Francis Tuft, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Canada soon after his marriage, and there resided until his death, aged 73 years. He married Elizabeth Locke, of Ireland, and they had children as follows: William, John, Thomas, Francis, Margaret, Jane, George, Elizabeth, and James H. The latter, who was born in Canada, came to Cape Vincent in 1871. He married Maria T., daughter of Nicholas and Jane (Servet) Laillet, of this town, and their children are Annie L., Jennie E., La Fayette E., and James T. James H. Tuft enlisted in Co. A, 8th Ohio Inf., for three years or during the war, was honorably discharged, and is now a farmer in this town.

James Whebby was a native of Somerset, England, where he died at the age of 62 years. His wife, Rebecca, bore him seven children. His son James married Elizabeth Sandford, and died in England in 1842, aged 52 years. His children were Thomas, Joseph, John, Betsey, Sarah, Mary, and James W. The latter was born in Somerset, England, and in 1871 immigrated to Cape Vincent, where he married Maria, daughter of Revelo and Sarah (Smith) Eley. He is now a wagonmaker in Cape Vincent village. Revelo Eley was a gunsmith and blacksmith.

Thomas Riley, a native of Ireland, came to Watertown in 1836, and in 1872 removed to Cape Vincent, where he died in 1882, aged 76 years. He married Mary Gerard, of Ireland, and their children are Philip, James, and Thomas E. The latter was born in Watertown in 1846, and in 1871 came to this town. He married, first, Harriet, daughter of George and Jane (Isabelstyn) McCombs, of Lyme, by whom he had three children, Grace, Bertha, and Roy. He married, second, Mary A., daughter of Moses and Mary A. (Case) Lefevier, of this town, and their children are Mary L., Edmund J., Paul W., Jesse P., and Lawrence S. Mr. Riley served in the late war in Co. E., 186th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Petersburg, and was in Berksville at the time of Lee's surrender.

Job Soule, a native of Rhode Island, died July 18, 1816. His son Job died December 29, 1840. Job's wife, Lillie, bore him 10 children, of whom Thomas A. Soule, born in Rhode Island, in 1806 came to Watertown among the early settlers, where he died May 5, 1884. He was a farmer and insurance agent. He married Harriet, daughter of Seth and Mary Cole, of

Pamela, by whom he had six children, viz.: Mary L., Louisa M., Frances A., Alphonzo A., Robert A., and Lawton W. The latter, who was born in Clayton, came to Cape Vincent in 1873. He married Caroline J., daughter of H. Joseph and Cornelia R. (Calvin) Crevelin, of Cape Vincent, January 21, 1880, and their children are Caroline J., Cornelia H., and Leila G. He has been a druggist in Cape Vincent for 15 years.

Thomas Masson, a native of Scotland, was a captain in the British army and navy. In 1827 he immigrated to Canada, but subsequently returned to Scotland, where he died. Of his eight children, Thomas W. S., who was born in St. Andrews, Scotland, located in Canada in 1827, where he now resides. He married Margaret Greig, who bore him seven children, viz.: James, Sarah, Ellen, William, Norman, Stewart, and Thomas. The latter, who was born in Seymour, Northumberland County, Canada, came to Cape Vincent in 1875, where he has since been located as a physician and surgeon. He graduated from Queens University, at Kingston, Can., in 1872. He married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Selter, of Lyme, and they have one son, Jeremiah S.

Michael Fitzgerald, a native of County Tipperrary, Ireland, immigrated to this country and located on Staten Island, N. Y., and subsequently removed to Clayton, where he died. His wife, Hannah, bore him five children, viz.: John, Barrington, Peter, Margaret, and Daniel. The latter was born in Lewis County, and in 1878 removed to Cape Vincent, where he died in 1885, aged 56 years. He married Alice, daughter of John and Mary (Hayes) Kanaley, who bore him seven children, viz.: John, Michael, William, Morris, Mary, Eugene, and Daniel L. The latter was born in Clayton, and in 1877 removed to this town, where he now resides. He married Sophia, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Furlong) Walsh, of Cape Vincent, and they have two children, Henry J. and Edward D. Mr. Fitzgerald is the present supervisor of Cape Vincent.

Abram Cuppernull, son of Abram, was born in Springfield, Mass., whence he removed to Clayton, where he died in 1885, aged 77 years. He married Chloe, daughter of David Gardner, of Sackets Harbor, by whom he had the following children: Edward, Anson, David, Elizabeth, Byron, Chloe A., and George. The latter was born in Gouverneur, in October, 1831. He married Alvira, daughter of Elihu and Phebe (Huntley) Dean, of Clayton, and they have one daughter, Eva E. (Mrs. Wells Moffatt), of Lyme, who has three children—Eva M., George D., and Gracia A.

Ira Ingerson, a native of Herkimer County, came to the town of Lyme in 1848, where he died in 1877, aged 76 years. His wife, Rebecca, bore him six children, viz.: Seneca, William, Dorwin, Philo, Julia A., and Dorcas. Dorwin Ingerson married Miranda Gilbert, of Le Ray, and his children are Melvin, Almeda, Harriet, Francelia, Harvey, and Horace. The latter married Martha, daughter of Silas Mosier, of Clayton, and their children are Carrie, Corey, Eugene, and Clarence. He enlisted in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., for three years, or during the war, and was honorably discharged for wounds received in the battle before Petersburg.

Thomas Emery, a native of Vermont, removed to Canada soon after his marriage, and there remained until his death, in 1848, aged 75 years. He married Lucy A. Holt, of Vermont, who bore him 10 children. His son Barzillia, born in Canada, in 1809, removed to Clayton soon after his marriage, and subsequently located in Brownville, and later in Cape Vincent, where he now resides, aged 80 years. He married Julia A., daughter of Zebulon and Sarah A. (Smith) Bass, of Clayton, and their children are Zebulon, Julia (Mrs. Amasa Clark), of Arlington, Dakota, and Thomas. The latter married Frances H., daughter of Daniel and Arvilla (Marsh) Whitney, of Dexter, N. Y., and their children are Marian E., Clara, Brayton W., and Maude. Daniel Whitney, mentioned above, was a native of Oneida County, whence he removed to the town of Hounsfield. When 18 years of age he served in the War of 1812, in the battle of Sackets Harbor. He married Arvilla Marsh, of Oneida County, by whom he had children as follows: Clark M., Calvin, Daniel, Alva A., Brayton, Sarah M., Clarissa M., Frances H., Julia P., Jane A., and Mary A.

William Hay, B. A., M. D., C. M., L. R. C. P. S., was born in the city of Stratford, County Perth, Province of Ontario. His father, R. M. Hay, was a native of Lanark, Canada, and was a retired merchant at Paisley, Canada. His mother was Charlotte Ewart, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Hay married Catharine McFargill, of Stormont County, Ontario, and they have one son, William, Jr. Dr. Hay is a graduate of Queens University, Kingston, Canada, and is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He completed the divinity course in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Queens University. In 1887 he located

at Wood Junction, N. Y., where he was examining surgeon for the Travelers' Insurance Co. In 1888 he succeeded Dr. Pierce at the village of St. Lawrence, in this town, where he followed a remunerative practice.

Robert Donaldson, of Ireland, died in Canada in 1872, aged 42 years. He married Sarah, daughter of Alexander and Ann Armstrong, of Cape Vincent, who bore him seven children, William E., Robert E., John B., Sarah J., Mary A., Katie M., and Alexander. The latter was born in Canada and came to Cape Vincent in 1882. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Carey) Brady, and their children are Sarah L., Charles A., Robert E., and Frank R.

Hayd E. Whitney, son of James who was a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Clayton, N. Y.; he now resides. He married Cynthia, daughter of Oliver Barrows, of Clayton, who bore him children as follows: Luther F., Lucien I., Burton G., William O., Charles E., and Susan G. The latter was born in Clayton and came to Cape Vincent in 1885. He married Margaret J., daughter of Richard T., Sr., and Adaline (Coleman) Connall, of this town, and is now a general merchant.

William Bates, son of Fairhall and Mary Bates, was born in 1772, and died in 1852. His wife, Ruth, was born in 1775, and died in 1823. Of their 13 children, Samuel Bates, son of William, of Kent, England, was born in Kent in 1797. He immigrated to this country and settled in Montgomery County, but after 10 years he came to Cape Vincent in 1811, where he died in 1874. He married Sarah M., daughter of William Campbell, of England, who died October, 1897, aged 67 years. Their children were Salina M., William, Samuel I., Sarah M., Nathan R., Margaret R., James J., and Charles H. The latter was born in Swinethorpe, Lincolnshire, Eng., and came to America with his father. He married, first, Christian, daughter of Casper and Elizabeth (Bellinger) Loadwick, of Cape Vincent, by whom he had children as follows: Sarah M., Joseph H., Casper L., Samuel C., Frederick J., Wealtha A., Elizabeth L., William E., and C. Hayden. He married, second, Nora, daughter of Martin and Mary (Hines) Nugent, of Theresa, who bore him children as follows: Martin A., John E., Kate, Christian, and Llanda. Ten of his children are living. James J. Bates, son of Samuel, Sr., was born in this town. He married Altheus, daughter of Christopher and Eunice (Johnson) Flander, of Lyme, and their children are James E., John W., Addie M., Albert R., and Lewis C. They occupy the farm settled by his father, known as the Lake View farm, where Mr. Bates was born and has always resided. Samuel Bates was born in England and came to Cape Vincent with his father. He married Caroline, daughter of Casper and Elizabeth (Bellinger) Loadwick, of Watertown, and their children are Isabelle, Frank L., Emma E., Tunis I., and George G. They reside on road 63, in this town. Joseph H. Bates, son of Charles H., married Maggie, daughter of Edwin and Eleanor (Wood) Gray, of this town, and they have two children, Zelnia E. and McComb. He is a farmer on road 63, where he has resided 13 years.

William Ebben, a native of England, came to Sackets Harbor in 1818, remained there several years, and finally removed to Montezuma, N. Y., where he died, aged about 70 years. His wife is still living, in Redwood, aged 109 years. Their children were Ellis, Harriet, Eliza, Emily, Susan, Maria, Sarah A., and George. The latter, who was born in England, came to America with his father and died in Detroit, Mich., in 1884, aged about 70 years. He married Ann, daughter of Michael and Bridget (Murphy) McKinley, of Sackets Harbor, and they had two children, Elizabeth and George. The latter, who was born in Watertown, married Mary A., daughter of Charles and Bridget (Mullen) Farrell, of Clayton, December 26, 1875, and they reside in this town.

Henry Shaw, son of Thomas, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., whence he removed to Cape Vincent, and later to Chaumont, where he died in 1874, aged 61 years. His father died at the Dutch settlement in this town. Henry married Sally A., daughter of Daniel Gardner, by whom he had two children, Albert D. and David F. The latter was born in this town, where he married Marion, daughter of James and Nancy (Putnam) Herriek, and died in 1880, aged 24 years. Their children are George E., Charles A., and Frankie H. Mrs. Shaw survives at the age of 89 years. Mr. Shaw was inspector for the Island Park and Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, of Toronto. His brother, Col. Albert D. Shaw, now of Watertown, was United States Consul to Manchester, England, from the last term of General Grant's administration until President Cleveland's election.

Peter Manigold, son of John P., was born in France. He immigrated to this country and located at Evans Mills, in the town of Le Ray, in 1823, and here resided until his death, in 1869, aged 78 years. He married Margaret K. Rasayer, of France, and their children were 14 in number. His daughter Julia, born in Evans Mills, in this county, married, first, Simeon Cocagne, of France, by whom she had three children, Frederick, Rosella, and Jane; and second, Antoine Steblen, by whom she has had four children, viz.: Eugene, Simeon, Julia, and Frank. They reside in this town. Antoine Steblen married, first, Theresa Shamberger, by whom he had one daughter, Chlashque, now a resident of Alsace, France.

John Johnson, son of Herrick, was born in Sweden, where he died at the age of 42 years. His wife, Mary, bore him nine children, viz.: Charlotte, John, Carl, August, Victor, Otto, Axel, Matilda, and Frederick A. The latter, who was born in Sweden, immigrated to this country and resided two years in New York city and six years in Dutchess County, and in 1880 came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married Adelia, daughter of John and Mary (Romain) Rienbeck, of this town, in 1884, and they have one son, Herman A.

Alfred Mulligan, son of Henry C., who died in New York city, aged about 60 years, was born in New York in 1831. Mr. Mulligan was book-keeper and cashier for the Wells-Fargo Express Co. He married Julia (Grant) Prince, who bore him five children, viz.: Mary P., Virginia, Frederick W., Eugene L., and Frank E. The latter came to Cape Vincent in 1885, when he is now engaged in the merchant marine service. He married Louisa, daughter of William H. and Harriet (Hadley) Wheelock, of this town.

Zachariah Wheeler was a native of Herkimer County, whence he removed to Lyme, in this county, where he died at the age of 80 years. His wife, Phoebe, bore him seven children, of whom Erastus, born in Oppenheim, N. Y., came to this county with his father, and finally went west, where he died at the age of 50 years. He married Sarah, daughter of David and Lucretia Keniston, of Lyme, by whom he had four children, viz.: Miles, Emery F., Gariefelia, and Lucretia. The latter married Albert Kesler (now deceased), of Lyme, and their children are Leila, Wilburn, Frank, Edgar, and Fred. Mrs. Kesler survives at the age of 57 years, and resides in Cape Vincent. Their son Wilburn married Alice Walker, of Wisconsin, in 1875, and removed to Minnesota, where he now resides. The other children reside in this town. George Kesler served in the late war, and was confined in Libby prison. David Keniston, before mentioned, lived to the great age of 115 years.

Benjamin Stroupe, who was born in this state, died in Watertown, where he had resided a number of years. He was a bugler in the War of 1812. His wife, Margaret, bore him three children, viz.: William, Joel, and Henry. The latter married, first, Mary, daughter of Elisha P. Dodge, of Cape Vincent, who bore him three children, namely: Benjamin E., Edwin E., and Alice. He married, second, Caroline E., daughter of Terry and Sally (Laselle) Connell, by whom he has one daughter, Carrie E., and resides in Cape Vincent. His two brothers, William and Joel, and three half brothers, Christopher, John D., and Charles, served in the late war in the 10th N. Y. Cav.

John D. Clark, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., died at Barnes Corners, Lewis County, aged 70 years. He married Margaret Nessel, of Steuben County, by whom he had six children, viz.: John D., Margaret, Sophia, Rachel, Charles, and Christopher. The latter, who was born in Cape Vincent, married Arzellia, daughter of William and Helen (Van Valkenburg) Brougham, and their children are Willie, Winfield, Lulu, George, and Arzellia. He enlisted in the late war in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., for three years, or during the war, and was honorably discharged. He was wounded at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, and at the time of Lee's surrender was a wound-dresser in the hospital at Washington. He now resides in this town and is drawing a pension.

James Wingfield, a tanner by trade, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he died. He married Mary Cowperthwait, by whom he had two children, Mary and James. The latter immigrated to Quebec, and thence to Montreal, finally locating in Kingston, Canada, where he died in 1883, aged 62 years. He married Caroline, daughter of David and Margaret Colbert, of Montreal, who bore him children as follows: Margaret, Agnes, Carry, Kittie, Minnie, John, James, Robert, Harry, and David J. The latter was born in Toronto, Canada, and in 1886 came to Cape Vincent, where he is now a photographer. He married Lillian C., daughter of Jacob C. and Sarah (Hopper) Banta, and they have three children, Harold, David C., and Sally.

at Richland Junction, N. Y., where he was examining surgeon for the Travelers' Insurance Company. In 1888 he succeeded Dr. Pierce at the village of St. Lawrence, in this town, where he has a remunerative practice.

Robert Donaldson, of Ireland, died in Canada in 1872, aged 42 years. He married Sarah J., daughter of Alexander and Ann Armstrong, of Cape Vincent, who bore him seven children, viz.: William E., Robert E., John B., Sarah J., Mary A., Katie M., and Alexander. The latter was born in Canada and came to Cape Vincent in 1832. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Carey) Brady, and their children are Sarah L., Charles A., Robert E., and Frederick R.

Floyd E. Whitney, son of James who was a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Clayton, where he now resides. He married Cynthia, daughter of Oliver Barrows, of Clayton, who bore him children as follows: Luther F., Lucien I., Burton G., William O., Charles E., and Martin G. The latter was born in Clayton and came to Cape Vincent in 1855. He married Maryette J., daughter of Richard T., Sr., and Adaline (Coleman) Connall, of this town, and is now a general merchant.

William Bates, son of Fairhall and Mary Bates, was born in 1772, and died in 1852. His wife, Ruth, was born in 1775, and died in 1828. Of their 13 children, Samuel Bates, son of William, of Kent, England, was born in Kent in 1797. He immigrated to this country and located in Montgomery County, but after 16 years he came to Cape Vincent in 1841, where he died in 1874. He married Sarah M., daughter of William Campbell, of England, who died in October, 1867, aged 67 years. Their children were Salina M., William, Samuel I., Sarah M., Nathan R., Margaret R., James J., and Charles H. The latter was born in Swinethorpe, Lincolnshire, Eng., and came to America with his father. He married, first, Christian, daughter of Casper and Elizabeth (Bellinger) Loadwick, of Cape Vincent, by whom he had children as follows: Sarah M., Joseph H., Casper L., Samuel C., Frederick J., Wealtha A., Elizabeth L., William E., and C. Hayden. He married, second, Nora, daughter of Martin and Mary (Hines) Nugent, of Theresa, who bore him children as follows: Martin A., John E., Kate, Christian, and Ilenda. Ten of his children are living. James J. Bates, son of Samuel, Sr., was born in this town. He married Altheus, daughter of Christopher and Eunice (Johnson) Flander, of Lyme, and their children are James E., John W., Addie M., Adelbert R., and Lewis C. They occupy the farm settled by his father, known as the Lake View farm, where Mr. Bates was born and has always resided. Samuel Bates was born in England and came to Cape Vincent with his father. He married Caroline, daughter of Casper and Elizabeth (Bellinger) Loadwick, of Watertown, and their children are Isabelle, Frank L., Emma E., Tunis I., and George G. They reside on road 63, in this town. Joseph H. Bates, son of Charles H., married Maggie, daughter of Edwin and Eleanor (Wood) Gray, of this town, and they have two children, Zelmia E. and McComb. He is a farmer on road 62, where he has resided 13 years.

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Thomas P. Holland, son of William, was born in Devonshire, England. In 1868 he came to America and located at Sydenham, Ontario. He married Annie Blackmore, and their children are Mary J., William J., Albert, Sarah, Norman, Kenneth, Lettie, and Thomas. The latter was born in Somersetshire, England. He married Isabella, daughter of James Gunman, of Canada, by whom he had three children, namely: Ethel M., Pansy G., and Marian K. Mr. Holland came to this town in 1881, and has since followed the occupation of a baker.

CHAMPION.

CHAMPION was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. A part of Harrisburgh was taken off in 1803. It is the central town on the southeast border of the county. The surface is broken and hilly. The most elevated portions are the hills in the south angle (known as the "peak"), which are about 1,700 feet above tide water. From their summits the land descends in a series of broken and irregular terraces to Black River. The north part is more level. The soil is generally a clay loam, but near the river in some places it is sandy. The town was No. 4, or "Howard," of the eleven towns. It fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman, and by them was sold to Gen. Henry Champion, of Colchester, Conn., in whose honor it was named, and Lemuel Storrs. It is bounded on the north and east by Black River, which separates it from the towns of Wilna and Le Ray, southeast by Lewis County, and west by Rutland. It is watered by numerous small streams, the principal ones being Townsend and Deer Lick creeks, the former of which is in the western part of the town and the latter in the central part, both emptying into Black River. In the south part of the town is Pleasant Lake, the outlet of which empties into Black River just south of West Carthage village. The town was surveyed in 1797 by Moses and Benjamin Wright, the former subdividing and the latter surveying around it.

The town was organized and the first town meeting held April 1, 1800, at which the following officers were elected: Noadiah Hubbard, supervisor; Eli Church, clerk; Timothy Pool, David Coffeen, and William Hadsall, assessors; Ephraim Chamberlain, constable and collector; John Ward and Reuben Rockwood, overseers of the poor; Solomon Ward, Amaziah Parker, and Elihu Jones, commissioners of highways; Daniel Coffeen, William Crowell, Timothy Pool, and Moses Goodrich, overseers of highways; Levi Barns, fence viewer; Bela Hubbard, poundmaster.

In 1810 the town had 210 families and 1,471 inhabitants. There were 53 framed houses, 157 log houses, 79 frame barns, three stores, two distilleries, nine school-houses, one clothier's works, a carding machine, four grist-mills, eight saw-mills, and a brewery. A writer of 1813 says: "The inhabitants

are very industrious and thriving; * * * in no country so recently settled have I ever seen such a spirit of improvement, or more of sober and persevering industry, with so good roads—the veins and arteries of public and private prosperity.”

Spafford's Gazetteer, published in 1824, says of this town in 1820:—

“There is a small village at the head of Long Falls, opposite Carthage, of Wilna, where there is a bridge over the Black River; and near the center of the town is Champion village, where are a few dwellings, a church, two stores, a school-house, and the post-office, 77 miles north of Utica. Population, 2,030; taxable property, \$146,358; school districts, 11; electors, 357; 2,442 cattle, 555 horses, 4,562 sheep; 21,179 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; six grist-mills, five saw-mills, four fulling-mills, three carding machines, four distilleries, and two asheries.”

In 1880 Champion had a population of 2,259. The town is located in the second school district of Jefferson County, and in 1889 had 16 school districts, of which three were joint, in which 18 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 482 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 45,104. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$9,280, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,197,344. The whole amount received for school purposes was \$4,867.17, \$2,653.55 of which was received by local tax. Truman C. Gray was school commissioner.

WEST CARTHAGE is a village situated in the extreme western part of the town, on Black River. This village was incorporated March 18, 1889, and the following were the first officers elected: Marcus P. Mason, president; L. W. Babcock, Philip Hull, and S. G. Van Pelt, trustees; Charles A. Beyer, treasurer; Charles Jones, collector; W. B. Van Allen, clerk; Pierre De Peyster, street commissioner. The village now contains one pulp-mill, a sash and blind factory, two tub and pail factories, one furniture manufactory, one tannery, grist-mill, saw-mill, wood turning shop and planing-mill, one hotel (temperance), one church (Congregational), a district school with three departments, a wagon and blacksmith shop, one drug and grocery store, a grocery and notion store, a general store, two greenhouses, a meat market, photograph gallery, and about 1,000 inhabitants. A knitting factory was in operation here until the spring of 1889, when it was discontinued. It did a prosperous business with a pay-roll aggregating \$1,200 per month.

CHAMPION (p. o.) village, located in the central part of the town, contains one hotel, a general store, three churches (Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist Episcopal), a cheese factory, blacksmith shop, telegraph, telephone, and express offices, and a population of about 200.

GREAT BEND (p. o.) is a hamlet in the northern part of the town, on Black River. It contains a paper-mill where wall paper is manufactured, a general store, two hotels (one being in Le Ray), the usual complement of shops, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Episcopal), telegraph, telephone, and express offices, and about 300 inhabitants.

SOUTH CHAMPION (p. o.) is a small hamlet in the southern part of the town.

The Great Bend Paper and Pulp Company, whose establishment is located on the south bank of the Black River at Great Bend, was incorporated in 1868, with George W. Clark as its president. Its stockholders at the time of incorporation were George W. Clark, Heman Burr, and Lewis H. Mills. The purpose for which it was organized was the manufacture of straw-board, but after a lapse of five years Mr. Clark and Mr. Mills purchased Mr. Burr's interest, when they manufactured what is termed "brown hanging paper," which was composed largely of straw at first, but subsequently the straw was discarded and rags substituted. In April, 1887, Mr. Clark died and the property passed into the hands of Mr. Mills, who continued the business until February, 1888, when the mill was sold to F. A. Fletcher, of Watertown. Its present owners are F. A. Fletcher, Ida A. Fletcher, F. X. Zapf, and E. H. Thompson. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000. It gives employment to 26 hands, and manufactures about four tons of paper and three tons of pulp per day.

The Champion village cheese factory, William E. Bellinger, proprietor, was built in 1864 by George C. Freeman. It has the patronage of 450 cows, receives about 1,080,000 pounds of milk for the season, from which is made 108,000 pounds of cheese valued at \$9,720.

The McNitt cheese factory, situated on the Copenhagen and Watertown road, in the southern part of the town, two and a-half miles from Copenhagen, was built by the McNitt Brothers in 1870. It receives the milk from 300 cows, and makes 80,000 pounds of cheese annually, which is valued at about \$7,200.

The G. Searl cheese factory was built by Nathaniel Whitney in 1864, and is located at South Champion. It receives the milk from 300 cows and makes about 97,750 pounds of cheese annually, valued at \$8,793.

The Hadsall & Moore cheese factory, situated three miles west of Champion village, on road 23, was built in the spring of 1871, by its present proprietors. It has the patronage of 450 cows, receives about 1,259,137 pounds of milk annually, and manufactures about 123,153 pounds of cheese valued at \$11,083.

The Babcock cheese factory, situated two miles north of Champion, is one of the oldest in the county, being built by William P. Babcock in 1862. It has the patronage of 400 cows, receives about 1,320,000 pounds of milk during the season, from which is made 132,000 pounds of cheese valued at \$11,880. Mrs. E. M. Greenfield has made the cheese ever since the factory was built.

O. K. cheese factory was built in 1889, by E. H. Olmstead and F. A. Knapp. It receives the milk from 500 cows, and manufactures from 10 to 12 cheeses per day.

Carthage roller mill, located at West Carthage, was built in 1872, with four runs of stones. In 1885 it was changed to a roller mill, with 10 sets of rolls, with a capacity of 10 barrels per day. It has two runs of stones for feed, gives employment to five men, and does a business of \$100,000 per year. The present proprietors are William Hutchinson and C. J. Clark.

Harvey D. Farrar's woodenware manufactory, at West Carthage, was established in 1856 by the present proprietor. It has been destroyed by fire and rebuilt three times. About 10 men are employed in the manufacture of butter tubs, of which 20,000 are turned out each year.

S. E. Rice's butter tub manufactory, located at West Carthage, employs four men and manufactures from \$3,000 to \$5,000 worth of tubs per year.

Meyer, Ross & Co's furniture manufactory, at West Carthage, was established about 1878. It furnishes employment to 12 men and does a business of about \$18,000 per annum.

E. C. & J. G. Lovejoy's carriage manufactory, located at West Carthage, was built in 1886. The establishment turns out about \$4,000 worth of fine carriages annually.

West Carthage pulp works, at West Carthage village, were established by Defendorf & Plank in 1888. About four men are employed, and from three to four tons of pulp are manufactured a day. M. R. Defendorf is the present proprietor.

Gibbs's door, sash, and blind factory, at West Carthage, gives employment to six men and manufactures about \$3,000 worth of goods per annum.

West Carthage saw-mill, I. S. Normander, proprietor, has the capacity for sawing 5,000 feet of lumber per day, giving employment to four men. Shingles are also manufactured here.

Earl's saw-mill was built about 1860 by Lewis Earl. It has the capacity for sawing 1,500 feet of lumber daily.

The following regarding the commencement of settlements in the town of Champion is an extract from a letter written by Noadiah Hubbard to Dr. F. B. Hough, in June, 1853, and published in Hough's *History of Jefferson County*, page 121 :—

"Dr. F. B. Hough, *Dear Sir*: As you requested some months since, I now transmit to you a few of my recollections of the early settlement of this county. * * * I have not very many records of those early days, * * * yet some I have, and when I give you dates at all they are from memoranda made at the time.

"I first came to this town, Champion, in the year 1797, with Lemuel Storrs, a large landholder, when he came on for the first time to view his purchase. I was then residing in Stauben, in what is now Oneida County, but then, or shortly before, Berkmere. Mr. Storrs then hired several packmen, whose business it was to carry the necessary provisions for the expedition on their backs. This was late in the autumn. We traveled on foot by what was called the French road to the High Falls on Black River. This road had been cut for the accommodation of the French refugees who had made a settlement at High Falls, and had then a barony. Many of these French belonged to the nobility of France, who were obliged to abandon their country during the revolution in 1793, but who were afterwards permitted to return when the star of empire rose upon the Bonapartes. Their settlement was made upon what was called the French tract, on the north and east side of Black River, and extending a great distance. From the High Falls we descended the river in a boat to the

rapids, called Long Falls, now known as Carthage. Here we landed, and in two days explored the township, then an unbroken wilderness. On our way down Silas Stow, then a young man, and afterwards known as Judge Stow, of Lowville, joined us. On the third day we reëmbarked and proceeded up the river, and it was two days hard rowing to get back again to the High Falls. As I believe I before mentioned, it was late in November, and the night we were obliged to be out we encountered a severe snow storm. To protect ourselves in some measure we made a shanty by setting up some crotchets, and laying on poles, and covering them with hemlock boughs. * * *

"In due time we arrived safe and well in Steuben, where I passed the winter. Mr. Storrs offered me very liberal inducements to come on here and commence a settlement; so liberal that I determined to accept them, though I may say in passing, and then dismiss the subject forever, that he failed to fulfill his liberal offers. But in consideration of those offers I left my home in Steuben the 1st of June, 1788, and started for this place, accompanied by Salmon Ward and David Starr, with 15 head of cattle. We traveled again upon the French road as far as it availed us. This township had been surveyed the year before by Benjamin and Moses Wright and this year Mr. Storrs had engaged Benjamin Wright to survey Hounstield, and on his way there he was to mark a road to this place, and to precede me. I met the surveyors agreeably to appointment at a Mr. Hoadley's, and from there we came on to what is called Turin Four Corners. There was only one log house there then. From there we went west about 30 or 40 rods to Zaccheus Higby's. There we laid down our maps and consulted them, and came to the conclusion to take from thence a north course. This led us up on to the top of a hill, now known as *Tug Hill*. We were entirely ignorant of the face of the country, and of the most eligible route to pursue, and therefore took the one which seemed the most direct, not knowing the obstacles to be encountered. We had before come down by water, and on this route there was not even a marked tree. It was the duty of the surveyors to precede us, mark a road, and chain it. Mr. Wright started in advance of us for this purpose. It was a beautiful, clear morning and we followed on, progressing finely until the middle of the afternoon, when we came to a great gulf, and an abundance of marked trees. We went over the gulf, but could find no more trees marked. We then made a fire and took out the stoppings from our bells, and suffered our cattle to feed around the fire, while we set ourselves to search for marked trees, over the gulfs and up and down, but could find no place to cross, or marks by which to determine what course the surveyors had taken. In this predicament we prepared to construct a shelter for the night of hemlock boughs, &c.

"The next morning the sun came up clear and bright, and I called a council. I told the men how much damage it would be to me to return, how great a loss not to proceed, and asked them if they were willing to come on. David Starr replied that he would go to hell if I would. Though no way desirous of going to the latter place, even in good company, I determined to come on, if such a thing were possible, without a compass or guide. We then set ourselves to work, and felled trees, with which we made an enclosure, into which we drove our cattle, and then shoved them down the precipice, one after another; they went up slantingly on the other side, and much better than we got them down, so that finally they were all safely over, after much toil and trouble. I then agreed to pilot the company down, took off the ox-bell and carried it in my hand, leading the way, and steered a north course by the sun and watch. We had the advantage of a bright sunshine. We had to cross a number of gulfs and one windfall, which was the worst of all. We continued to travel upon the summit of the hill, where we found much fine table-land. The cattle would travel as fast as I could lead the way. One man drove them, and another followed, axe in hand, to mark the trees, and leave traces behind us, so that if we could not advance we could retrace our steps.

"We descended the hill before reaching Deer River. The latter we struck and crossed above the falls,—not far from where the village of Copenhagen now stands,—and, coming on, we succeeded in finding the town line, which was identified by marked trees. * * * We then changed our course, following the line to the Black River, at Long Falls, where we arrived before night. We there found Mr. Wright and his men. They had not arrived more than an hour before us. When seeing us Mr. Wright exclaimed, 'How, in the name of God, have you got here?' I replied, 'You seem here! You ought to be burnt for leaving us so!' It was a most rascally piece of business, their leaving us as they did. But I suppose the truth was, they thought it impossible for us ever to get through with our cattle. * * *

"My boat, which I had dispatched from High Falls, soon after arrived with my provisions,

yokes, chains, cooking utensils, &c., &c. The next day we left one to watch our effects, while the others were searching for a desirable location. In a few days I selected the farm upon which I now live, principally for the reason that it was the center of the township, rather than for any peculiar advantages it possessed over other portions of the town. * * * Not one man had been out here for the purpose of making a settlement, nor was there a white man settled in what is now the county of Jefferson, when I came here. I was the *first white settler in the county*. I remained here through the summer, and until October, engaged in making a clearing. We then returned to Steuben, where my family was, to spend the winter.

"During the summer some families had come into Lowville, and Mr. Storrs had caused a road to be marked from there to the Long Falls, and by that we returned, driving our cattle home again. * * * I found a living spring of pure water, a few rods before where the public house in this place now stands, which had its influence in deciding my location. Near it I built my first house, and there I kept 'bachelor's hall' two summers, being myself 'chief cook.' My first habitation was a cabin, erected in a few hours' time, with the aid of my men. It was a rude structure, but served our purpose. * * *

"Early in the spring, 1799, I sent on two men to make sugar, before I came on myself. They commenced making sugar, and one day went out hunting, leaving their sugar boiling. The consequence was, the house took fire and burned down, with all of the little it contained. During the winter the Indians had stolen all the cooking utensils I had left, and the potatoes which I had raised and buried the autumn before. I came on soon after. This spring Esquire Mix and family came on: John and Thomas Ward, Ephraim Chamberlain, Samuel and David Starr, Jotham Mitchell, Salmon Ward, Bela Hubbard, David Miller, and Boutin, a Frenchman, came to Carthage. The above were all young unmarried men, save Mix. We continued our labors through the summer of 1799, but not with that spirit which we should have done, had not a rumor reached us of the failure of Mr. Storrs, and the probability that we should lose, not only all our labor, but the money which I had advanced for my land. But I will not enter into particulars here—let it suffice that I could not afford to lose all I had done and paid, and consequently entered into a compromise with him to save a moiety of what was justly mine—of not only what I had actually paid for, but of what I was to have had, for leading the way in this first settlement of a new country, and subjecting myself again to all its discomforts and inconveniences. Consequently, in view of making this my permanent home, I moved my family here in the autumn of 1799. We had a very unfavorable time to come. There had been a snow-storm in which about six inches of snow had fallen. We were obliged to travel on horseback, the horses' feet balled badly: we had sloughs to go through, and altogether it was very uncomfortable traveling in that manner, with children. We arrived at Mr. Hoadley's the first night, and our ox-teams and goods the next day. From there we came to the High Falls, where I had a boat awaiting us, which I had caused to be built for my own use. Here we embarked with all our goods and chattels, of all kinds, loading the boat to its utmost capacity, so that when all were in it was only about four inches out of water. We spent one night at the Lowville landing, where a family were living. * * *

"We arrived at the Long Falls about noon the second day from our embarkation. The weather had by this time become warm and pleasant. Our oxen arrived soon after by land, we unloaded our boat, put our wagon together, loaded it with some of our effects, set off, and before night reached our "wilderness home." My wife said, in view of the difficulties in getting here, that, if she had anything as good as a cave to live in, she would not return in one year at least. She, of choice, walked from the Falls here, a distance of four miles through the forest. We arrived on the 17th of November, 1799. The weather continued pleasant until the 27th, when it commenced snowing. * * * I kept 15 head of cattle through the winter by browsing them, and they wintered well. Isolated though we were, yet I never passed a more comfortable winter. We had a plenty of provisions: my wheat I had raised here, a very fine crop from seed sown in the autumn of 1798 and my pork, &c., was fattened in Oneida County, and brought here by boat. And, take it altogether, I perhaps settled this country as easy as anyone ever settled a new country. * * * In the spring of 1800 people began to flock into the country by hundreds, and, as my big house afforded the only accommodation for wayfaring men,* we were obliged

* It is not understood that Mr. Hubbard intended to convey the idea that his house was then the only accommodation in the town, but the only one where Champion village now is. At this time Mr. Mix kept a tavern at Long Falls, on the west side of the river, and Mr. Boutin on the east side, in Wiwa.—EDITOR.

to keep them, whether we would or no. * * * This rush continued two or three years, and was full of incident and interest. * * * The town settled rapidly, with an intelligent and energetic class of people. Perhaps there was never a more intelligent and interesting people congregated together in an obscure little inland town, than in this within a few years from its first settlement. * * * We were once honored by having in our midst such men as Egbert Ten Eyck, afterwards first judge of the court, who was then a young lawyer, and married here to one of our beautiful maidens; Olney Pearce and wife, Hubbel and wife, Judge Moss Kent; Henry R. Storrs, who opened an office here, and afterwards became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the state; Dr. Baudry, a Frenchman; Drs. Durkee and Farlie, and many others, too numerous to mention, as well as many ladies of grace and beauty, whom it would be invidious now to particularize. Religious meetings were held on the Sabbath, after old Deacon Carter came into the town, and in very few years, I think as early as 1805, the Rev Nathaniel Dutton came. He was sent out by some missionary society in the East, to form churches in this western world, and coming to this place was invited to remain, which he did, and continued here until the close of his valuable life, in September, 1852, and for the greater part of that time was the pastor of the Congregational Church, which flourished under his ministrations and enjoyed many powerful revivals of religion.

"A house was built at a very early day, on the hill west of the village, which combined the double purpose of a church and school-house. It was an expensive house for the times and community. In a few years it was burned to the ground. The next school-house was also a large one, located across the gulf, on the road to the Great Bend. This was also used as a meeting-house. * * *

"Yours, &c.,
NATHAN HUBBARD."

The following interesting local history was written many years ago by James Mix, son of the pioneer Joel, and is taken from a diary now in the possession of one of his descendants. It contains many interesting incidents pertaining to the early settlers at West Canthage:—

"In 1798 Joel Mix, from Connecticut, came to the High Falls and assisted in surveying there. He came down Black River, explored Champion, and returned to Connecticut in the fall. Encouraged by General Henry Champion and Colonel Lemuel Storrs, who then owned the land in Champion, in the winter of 1799 he moved to High Falls. Nathaniel Merriam moved him. He then had four children. He left the children with Hannah Merriam, his wife's sister, and with his wife came down the river (then the only highway) with a 'one-horse pung,' to West Long Falls, where Daniel and David Miller, two young men who came with him from Connecticut as workmen, and Auer Terrel had been building a shanty on the bank of the river. On the 13th day of April he went up the river on the ice to High Falls, 42 miles, on foot, stayed the 14th, and on the 15th the ice in the river was broken up, and on the 16th he set out for the Long Falls with a scow loaded with some of his household goods, with his wife's sister, Hannah Merriam, and his four children, Sylvester, James, Electa, and Sally, and two hired men. They set out in the morning behind the ice (there was no dam, but rapid falls). As night was coming on the scow went more rapidly than they were aware of, and they soon found the scow changing ends and being drawn rapidly in towards the falls. The two hired men were so terrified that their strength deserted them and they were of no use to help manage the boat. But Joel Mix was not the one to shrink from duty in the hour of danger, and while the boat

was darting rapidly down toward the foaming falls he caught the chain of the boat in one hand, and as the boat swung around he saw the top of a tree which hung over the river some feet from the boat. With a great effort he sprang from the boat and caught with one hand the limb of the tree, and with the other held fast to the chain, his body dangling between the boat and the tree. About the same time that they saw their danger, Hannah Merriam called at the top of her voice for help, and was heard on the bank by Mrs. Mix, who was at the shanty, where were also Daniel and David Miller and Auer Terrel, who ran to the river, but could not assist as there was no boat on that side of the river. But they had heard the cry on the other side of the river, where one or two French families had settled, among whom was Joanna Ward and husband and Peter Belmont, and one or two others. All except Ward came speedily across the river and rescued Mr. Mix from his perilous position, where he had hung partly in the ice and water until he was nearly exhausted. They succeeded in landing the boat about nine o'clock that night, about 15 rods below Lake Creek, at the head of the falls.

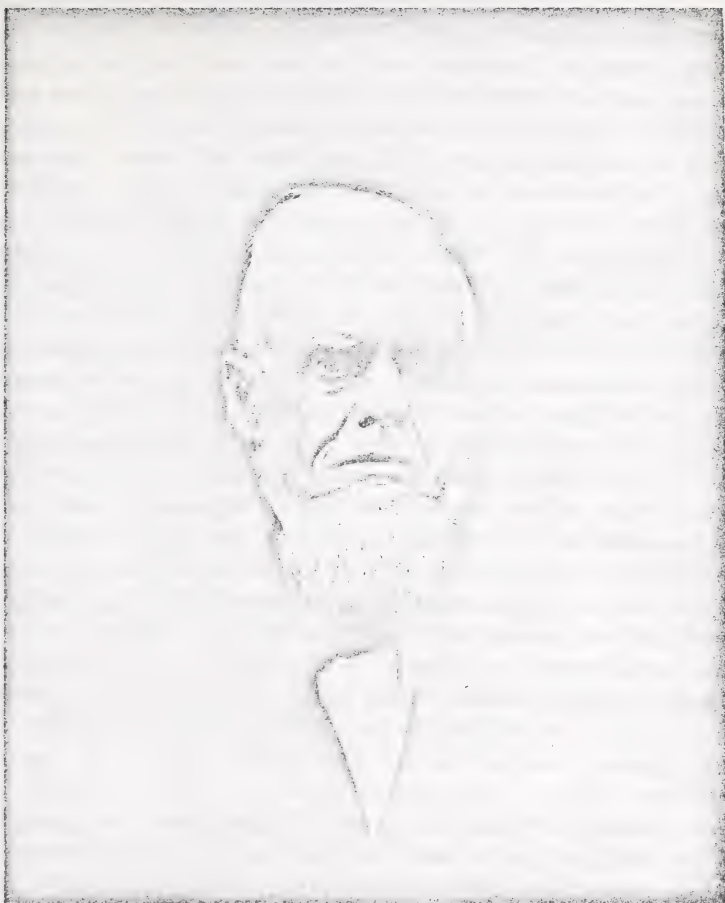
"After all had safely arrived at the shanty, it being dark and the ice running in the river, those who came over to the rescue thought it not prudent to return that night, and they all stayed in the shanty.

"Mr. Mix cut down the first trees on a small piece and commenced building a house. The boards used in its construction, and all his provisions, were brought down the river by boat. After his house was completed he commenced the erection of a saw-mill, which was put in operation late in the fall in that year. Some few individuals came to Long Falls that summer (1799), among them being Elihu Jones, Samuel Starr, and Noadiah Hubbard, the last named of whom settled in the center of the town, had built a log cabin in 1798, where Champion village now is, and was the principal man of that settlement.

"In 1800 the settlement of the town of Champion was rapidly advancing. In 1801 Joel Mix built a grist-mill on the site of the present grist-mill, which was afterwards called the Coffeen mill. The millwright was Ethni Evans, who afterwards settled and built mills in the locality known as Evans Mills, in the town of Le Ray. Joel Mix was the principal man of business on the west side of the river, John Bossant on the east side, and Noadiah Hubbard in the center of the town. Stephen Hubbard was also a prominent man in the center of the town. He died a few years after settlement here. The first town meeting was held at Joel Mix's house in 1801.

"In 1802, the population increased rapidly. Joel Mix kept a 'settlers' house of entertainment,' a few groceries, and the most necessary farming tools, such as axes, hoes, and sickles. He also built and put in operation a distillery. At this time no one thought it a sin to distill and drink moderately, and no one was troubled with *delirium tremens*.

"The woods were alive with wild animals, and hogs were frequently killed by bears. On one occasion a bear killed a sow near the old mill, in open



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James M. Hix

day, and the settlers immediately instituted a bear hunt and soon succeeded in dispatching brum.

"The Indians were in great numbers and were very expert in their bark canoes on the rivers. About this time two were occupying a shanty together up the river after the tribe had gone to St. Regis. They had visited the settlement at the falls and were seen to go up the river in a canoe. One of the Indians was subsequently found dead on a flat rock in the river near the ferrying-place, which was afterwards known to the inhabitants as 'Indian Rock.' (It was out of water the most part of the year before the dam was built.) Mr. Mix was justice of the peace and acted as coroner under the appointment of Oneida County. He summoned a jury, and their verdict was that 'the other Indian was the cause of his death.' Mr. Mix issued a warrant which was placed in the hands of Philo Taylor, an athletic and courageous man, and he arrested the Indian. Mr. Taylor thought he could take charge of the prisoner safely during one night, but the Indian succeeded in making his escape and went to St. Regis, where he told the members of his tribe that his comrade had been murdered by the white men at Long Falls on the Black River, and was found in the river with two bullet holes through his head. At this report the Indians were greatly exasperated, and their chief, with 12 warriors, were preparing to go and massacre the settlers at the Long Falls. But a friendly Indian, who had been acquainted at the falls, and had received some special kindness, felt that he could not have it so, and went to Judge Ford, at Ford's Settlement (now Ogdensburg), and told him the design of the Indians, and expressed such great anxiety that the Judge felt that he would be sure to do anything he could to prevent the crime. The Judge wrote to Mix, who had visited Ford's Settlement, and told him of the contemplated action of the Indians, and advised that they must use their best judgment. The Indian took the letter and said he would deliver it before he slept. He did so, and immediately disappeared. Mr. Mix consulted with Mr. Bossant, and they thought best to go and meet the Indians. Early the next morning they set out and met them between the Long Falls and Indian River. Most of the Indians were known to Mix and Bossant, and the Indians recognized them. After a friendly interview they told the Indians that they were glad to see them, and wanted them to go to the Long Falls and find out all they could about one of their tribe who was found dead on a rock in the river. They came with them, a part staying with Mix and the others with Bossant. The next morning they dug up the murdered Indian and found no bullet holes in his head. Mix then told them the decision of the jury, and the chief, after the examination, said, 'White man no kill him. He kill him,' pointing to the accused Indian, who was one of the party. They bound him on the spot, promised the murderer would not live two days, and went away satisfied. By the faithfulness of one poor Indian the inhabitants of the settlement were saved from an awful death.

"Jean Baptiste Bossant owned the farm, now owned by Philip Hull. He

built a potashery on the small creek (then much larger than now) above the road opposite where the barn is now located. This was a great convenience to the pioneers, and a source of considerable revenue to the owners.

"The land cleared, being new and out of the hard winds, yielded an abundance of all kinds of grain. The corn, growing where the ground had previously been burnt over, needed no hoeing, and large crops were raised among the logs where the brush had been burnt out. In one instance Johnson Tift, residing on the lower side of the farm now owned by Philip Hull, trimmed out the brush on the flat, and among the logs raised over 300 bushels of shelled corn and more pumpkins than could be disposed of. David Miller raised 16 bushels of wheat from one bushel hoed in among the logs.

"Among the first settlers was a colored family from Connecticut, Benjamin and Dolly Buck and two children, Larry and Daniel. Benjamin was a butcher, and also a very expert performer on the violin. He was often called upon to furnish the music at the merry-makings. Dolly, his wife, was an excellent nurse, and was often called to attend the sick.

"About 1806 Joel Mix sold his grist and saw-mills to David Coffeen and Wolcott Hubbel. Mr. Hubbel also opened a small general store. These mills afterwards went by the name of the "Coffeen mills."

"Henry Champion and Lemuel Storrs were the owners of the town of Champion. They offered great inducements to Joel Mix and Noadiah Hubbard (the first two settlers) to commence the settlement of the town. Mix commenced at the Long Falls, and Hubbard at the center of the town. Both were well situated to assist in a speedy settlement, which they did. Mix built mills, a potashery, and distillery, and kept tavern. Hubbard also kept a tavern, built an ashery, and kept some necessary farming tools, groceries, etc. He made early clearings, raised stock, and soon furnished seed grain for new comers. The town settled rapidly with a very industrious, intelligent, and energetic class of pioneers.

"It is due to Messrs. Champion and Storrs to say that they did not assist nor reward these men for their sacrifice and service. They had to pay for land for their roads, lay them out and work them, pay for surveying, one dollar for a contract, with compound interest if not paid punctually, and if they saw fit to renew a contract an additional charge was made. If one were fortunate enough to succeed in paying all these charges, and the principal, he then had to pay for a deed, and all the expense connected with it. To give every one their due, I have heard it said that Champion gave a piece of land for a meeting-house, and in some school districts a few feet for a school-house. These proprietors came on in June every year, got all the money they could, and carried it away with them. They did nothing to assist or encourage the inhabitants, and held their land at a high price."

Among the early settlers at Great Bend was Roswell Gates and Eli Watson. The latter had a grist-mill, hotel, and distillery. Daniel Potter kept the

first store here, Nathan A. Carter was the first blacksmith, and Schamel Reed made the first chairs.

In the Champion Evergreen Cemetery, near where Orson Merrill now resides, two Revolutionary soldiers lie buried, one of whom was the grandfather of Abel P. Lewis, who resides at Black River.

Mr. Mosley and Rev. Mr. Dutton were well-known men of Champion in these early days. Champion village was a place of great expectations: it aspired to be the county seat of Jefferson County. There were two stores in the village, kept by Stephen Hubbard and Judge Hubbard. Judge Hubbard also owned a distillery, which was tended by Levi Tuttle, and the Judge was the proprietor of the first tavern.

The oldest person living in this town is Mrs. Rachel Loomis, widow of Otis Loomis, who is now 95 years of age. August 9, 1887, her 93d birthday was celebrated, and 62 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren were her guests, as was also a brother who resides in New York. Mrs. Loomis came to this town from Ilion, Herkimer County, in 1802, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Harris, who were originally from Connecticut. [Mrs. Loomis died in the autumn of 1889.] The road on which Mr. Harris settled is the one leading from Champion to Watertown, about two miles west of the former place, where he died in 1834 and his wife in 1848.

CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church of Champion was organized in 1801, and called its first pastor, Rev. Mr. Dutton, in 1805, who was not installed, however, until 1807. In 1819 its membership numbered nearly 400. Some two or more churches have been organized from this one, and, with removals and deaths, in 1876 the membership was only about 14. After being without any stated preaching for about seven years, in 1876 an effort was made to revive the old church. The services of Rev. I. M. H. Dow were secured, who served the church for about nine Sabbaths, when sickness compelled him to leave the field. The church suffered a severe blow by the sudden loss of Mr. Dow, as there was no more regular preaching until February 11, 1877, when the services of Rev. W. T. Osmun were secured through Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D. D. After preaching two Sabbaths the church and society gave Mr. Osmun an unanimous call to become its acting pastor, which position he held for one year, when Rev. Charles Fifield became pastor. He remained with the church five years, since which time the church has had only occasional services.

The First Methodist Church of Champion, located at Great Bend village, was organized in 1826 by Nathaniel Salisbury and Gardner Baker. Their first house of worship, a wooden structure, was built in 1826, about two miles from the present site. This whole territory was then called the "Black River Circuit." Nathaniel Salisbury and Gardner Baker were colleagues upon the

circuit when the first church was built, which would seat about 300 persons. The house stood upon one of the four corners known as "Francis and Babcock Corners," was built of wood, plain, without steeple or belfrey—no daub of paint was ever upon it inside or out, and no cushions were ever upon its seats, except one individual one. Jesse Penfield, Isaac Puffer, F. H. Stanton, and many others were among its pastors. As churches were built at Felt's Mills and Champion village, the congregation here grew smaller, members died, and when it was decided to abandon the "old church" but few members remained. The church was dedicated at a watch-meeting held December 31, 1826, and the last benediction was pronounced January 1, 1837, when the new year was but just dawning. The present house of worship, also a wooden structure, was built in 1837, at a cost of \$2,300, about its present value. It will seat about 200 persons, and was dedicated about four months after the old church was abandoned. Wilson Pennock, a local preacher, Jason Francis, Josiah Townsend, and Elijah Francis were the first trustees of the church. About two years after the organization of the church Nathan Francis was appointed class-leader, and has since served in that capacity without intermission. The present trustees are Emerson Peck, E. J. Pennock, and J. D. Pennock. The present church building is modern in style, with a tower 50 feet high, is nicely furnished and carpeted, and is heated by a furnace. It was dedicated free from debt, is in a flourishing condition, with a present membership of 54, and Henry Ernest is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has about 80 members, with Edwin Sweet, superintendent.

The First Congregational Church, of West Carthage, was organized by Rev. Mr. Dutton, the first pastor, March 31, 1835, with 12 members. Their house of worship, the present wooden structure, was built in 1852, will comfortably seat 200 persons, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$3,000. The present membership is 83, with Rev. George B. Rowley, pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of more than 100, with an average attendance of about 60.

The Baptist Ecclesiastical Church, at Great Bend, was organized in 1842, of two societies,—one at Champion village and one at Rutland,—and at its organization consisted of 200 members. Rev. John Wilder was the first pastor. Their first house of worship, the present wooden building, was erected in 1844, at a cost of \$1,500. It will comfortably seat 220 persons, and is valued, including grounds, at \$1,200. The present membership is 69, with Rev. F. H. Richardson, pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of 60 scholars and nine teachers, with O. F. Dodge, superintendent.

Trinity Chapel (Protestant Episcopal), located at Great Bend, was started as a mission in 1873 by Mrs. Mary Bradford Sterling Clark, acting under Rev. L. R. Brewer, now missionary bishop of Montana, who was the first rector. It has never been organized as a parish. Their house of worship, the present wood structure, was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2,500. It will comfortably seat 150 persons, and is now valued, including grounds, at

\$3,000. The mission has been operated from the first mainly by Mrs. Clark, above mentioned, as deaconess, with fortnightly services by the rector of Trinity Church, of Watertown. The chapel has 33 communicants, and Rev. Russell A. Olin, of Watertown, is the present rector.

JAMES MIX.

James Mix, son of Joel and Eleanor Merriam Mix, was born August 24, 1797, in Wallingford, Conn. He was one of a family of 10 children. In the fall following his first birthday his parents with their family migrated to High Falls (now Lyons Falls, Lewis County), and in the following spring came down the Black River by boat to Champion (see sketch of Joel Mix), landing at the place now occupied by the village of West Carthage, where he resided with his parents until his father's death, which occurred when he was 17 years of age. Soon after his father's death he went to Watertown and commenced reading law with Egbert Ten Eyck, afterwards first judge of Jefferson County; but soon thereafter his health failed, and acting under the advice of his physician he returned to Champion and commenced farming.

His first business venture was made during the War of 1812, when troops were being moved through Champion to Sackets Harbor. A disabled cavalry horse was offered for sale, and young Mix purchased him for \$1 and soon after sold him for \$17. Perhaps this was indicative of the success he afterwards achieved in the purchase and sale of horses and cattle, for which he became somewhat famous.

October 13, 1822, he was married to Anna Martin, a granddaughter of Capt. Martin, after whom Martin street was named. By this marriage he had one child, a daughter, who died at the age of 19. The mother of this child died October 31, 1825. April 4, 1827, Mr. Mix married Eliza Wilmot, by whom he had four children, viz.: Mrs. Le Roy Wood, Mrs. Melvin C. Rice, Harrison Mix, and Mrs. Mary E. Smith, all of whom survive except Mrs. Smith. The mother of these children died March 4, 1847, and on April 24, 1862, Mr. Mix married Lovina Birdseye, of Trenton, Oneida County, who died November 11, 1881. He was always happy in his domestic relations and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

In June, 1852, Mr. Mix formed a copartnership with Erastus H. Whitney and Edgar Darling, under the firm name of Whitney, Mix & Darling, for the purpose of carrying on the business of merchandising and tanning in the village of Carthage, just across the river from where his father landed with his family when he came to Jefferson County. Mr. Mix then removed from his farm in Champion to Carthage, where he resided until December, 1853, when the above named copartnership was dissolved. Whitney and Mix transferred their interests to James G. Darling. With the exception of the brief period of his residence in Carthage and Watertown, as above stated, he resided in Champion from the spring of 1799 until his death, which occurred August 28, 1887. Until three weeks before his death he always managed his

own business, never finding it necessary to call any one to his aid by reason of any infirmity of mind or body. He died of no particular disease, and it is safe to say that at the time that event occurred he had resided within the territory comprising the county of Jefferson longer than any other person then living. In 1824 he commenced keeping a diary, in which he entered the principal occurrences of each day. He had also written out statements of various matters of interest relating to the early history of Champion and Carthage occurring previous to that year. Some of these it is believed never found their way into print until the publication of this book.

Mr. Mix never availed himself of any opportunities for making himself prominent, but was always contented with a faithful discharge of the duties of life as they came to him from day to day. When a young man he united with the Congregational Church at Champion village, but subsequently united with others in forming the church at Carthage, and for a long time acted as superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was always regular in his attendance at church and maintained a spotless Christian character. In politics he was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, after which he affiliated with the Democratic party. He was a man of positive opinions, and one of a class necessary to the well being of every community.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Joel Hubbard, with his brothers Noadiah, Fairchild, Bela, and Stephen, came from Middletown, Conn., some time previous to the settlement of the "Black River country," and located in Steuben, Oneida County. They left one brother on the old homestead at Middletown, and his posterity are numerous there at the present time. There are also two sisters in this family of eight children, which, with its numerous descendants, may be worthy of a passing notice as noted for the longevity of its members. Joel Hubbard came with the other brothers mentioned from Steuben to Champion in the year 1799. Noadiah Hubbard had previously visited the town and made a clearing where Champion village now is. Joel took up a wilderness farm, erected a log hut, and with his wife, whose maiden name was Mercy Austin, to whom he was married in Steuben in 1797, bravely commenced the struggle for existence. Joel and Mercy Hubbard were the parents of 13 children, four of whom died in infancy. The remaining nine lived to an advanced age. Their names were Edward, Clement, Joel A., Charles, Wealthy, Phoebe, Julia Ann, Laura, and Cherille, all of whom, with the exception of the latter, married early in life, settled in Champion, and raised families. There survive at the present writing (1889) three of this remarkable family, viz.: Edward S., who resides with a married daughter near Champion village; Mrs. Wealthy Knowles, relict of the late R. K. Knowles, of West Carthage, to whom we are indebted for many of the facts herein given; and Miss Cherille, a maiden lady residing with a niece near Carthage. Mrs. Knowles is a remarkably preserved woman at the advanced age of 86 years, having a memory extending back almost to the beginning of the present century. She is quite deaf, but otherwise is in the possession of all her faculties. She was the first woman in the town of Champion who signed the pledge of total abstinence, in the summer of 1829, and she says: "What is better, I have always kept." She is the mother of six children, all of whom are living. Joel Austin Hubbard, mentioned above, who died in 1883, became the possessor of a farm which was originally deeded, in 1807, from Storrs and Champion, the old land-holders, to Joel Hubbard, his father, of whom he purchased it in 1835, and upon which he always after lived, and which upon his decease became the property of his son, J. Austin Hubbard, Jr., who is thus not only in possession of the old family name, but also of an estate which has descended through three generations in the same family. The old original deed is shown and is an interesting document. Among many well-known and

respected descendants of this family we will mention F. H. and E. H. McNitt, of Copenhagen, N. Y.; Edwin C., Alfred O., and Joel C. Hubbard, all farmers, of Champion; Charles L. and Samuel Knowles, of Carthage; besides many others. Five of Joel Hubbard's grandchildren are residents of Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, and Missouri. The farm which Joel Hubbard cleared, and upon which he lived to the day of his death, is now owned by T. M. Hadsall, near Champion village. Upon this farm, and almost as good as new, stands a large stone barn, which, according to the legend inscribed upon a large block of granite in the front gable, was erected by "Joel Hubbard in 1820."

Joel Hubbard's descendants are not among those who have aspired to great wealth or high position, but to those humbler virtues of temperance and honest industry which are their own best reward. They are almost without exception, even to the third and fourth generation, a race of farmers, and are successful in their chosen vocation.

Ward Hubbard was born in Oneida County, September 26, 1797, and came with his father, Noahiah, to this town in 1790. He was a prominent farmer, and held several town offices. He married Clarissa S. Fish, and they had one son and six daughters, of whom two daughters, Mary and Clara E., are living and reside in Watertown.

Elihu Jones came from Connecticut into Champion in the spring or summer of 1798, and purchased 100 acres of land about one and three-fourths miles west of Champion village. He made a small clearing and built a log shanty, and returned to Connecticut; in 1799 he returned with his wife, accompanied by William Davis, his brother-in-law, and his family. Mr. Jones sold to Davis 40 of the 100 acres, retaining the balance. Davis raised a large family of children and lived on this 40 acres till he died, a very old man. Jones had but one child, a daughter, born in 1800, who married Hubby Dorwin, and lived on the old place till about 1840, when they removed to Champion village.

Sylvester Mix, son of Joel, was born in 1795, and was four years of age when his parents located in Champion. When Sylvester was 13 years of age his father died, and being the eldest of seven children the cares of the family devolved upon him. His mother also died while he was yet young. He married Hannah, daughter of John Reed, of Lowville, and settled upon the farm now occupied by his son Joel. He had five children, namely: Mary, Nahar, George, David, and Joel. Joel Mix was born March 27, 1830. In 1852 he married Abigail D., daughter of George and Lydia (Selleck) Fulton, and located on the homestead, where he has since resided. He is engaged in farming, and is one of the road commissioners of the town.

William Rockwood, son of Reuben, came to Champion in 1799, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Charles G. He did not remain long, however, but about 1801 or '02 returned and commenced a clearing. In 1808 he married Polly, daughter of Seth Cutler, and they had 12 children, six of whom are now living, namely: Priscilla (Mrs. David Boulston), in St. Lawrence County; Sally (Mrs. George Sayre), in Champion; Reuben, in Michigan; Sabrina (Mrs. Johnson), in Croghan, Lewis County; John W., in Wisconsin; and Charles G., in Champion. Charles G. Rockwood was born March 26, 1816. He married, first, Mary S. Rounds, and second, Jane Van Deusen. He has two children, F. L., who resides at Felt's Mills, and Dempster, who lives with his parents. Dempster Rockwood married Anna, daughter of Joseph Wise, of Watertown, and they have one son, Wesley W. Charles G. Rockwood has always resided upon the old homestead. Reuben Rockwood came to Champion about 1803, and located near his son William. His sons Daniel, Asa, and Roswell also settled on adjoining farms in this town.

Leonard Harris was born in Herkimer County in 1792, and when quite young his father settled in school district No. 6, of this town, west of Champion village, on a tract of 200 acres, which he purchased of the Champion estate. Here Leonard was reared amid the hardships and privations of pioneer life, receiving such education as his surroundings afforded. At the age of 20 he married Miss Lucinda Thompson, of this town, and built him a log house on his grandfather's farm in the same neighborhood. He lived here for two years, when he removed into a new frame building which he built on the same farm. This he occupied till 1819, when he purchased of the heirs his father's estate on the old State road, between Champion and Rutland, where he died January 24, 1873. The children born to him were as follows: Roena, who now resides at Natural Bridge, this county; Alfred, who died in 1858; Rachel, who resides in Wayne County; Clarissa, who lives in Pulaski, Oswego County; Guilford, who resides in town; Lovica, who died in Chicago, Ill., in 1874; Erastus, who is a resident of

this town: Chester, who resides on his father's homestead; and Jane S., who lives at Coppenhagen, Lewis County. Mr. Harris was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was a pensioner of that war at the time of his death. Mrs. Harris died in August, 1831, when their youngest child, Chester, was but one year old. He was again married in 1833, and his widow now survives him.

Joseph Sanders was born in Halifax, Vt., whence he removed to the town of Champion about 1800. About 1804 he married Lucinda Fainman and located near Pleasant Lake, where he lived until 1817, when he removed to Wilna and settled on the farm now occupied by Edwin Cowan, where he died. He was captain of a company of militia and served in the War of 1812. He had 12 children, four of whom are now living, namely: Jared, at Natural Bridge, in Wilna; Lucinda (Mrs. Daniel Jackson), on Martin street, in Champion; Clarinda (Mrs. Abram Poole), in Kansas; and Orin F., in this town. Orin F. Sanders was born in Champion in 1809. In 1836 he married Mary, daughter of William Sarvay, by whom he had four children, namely: Mary (Mrs. Germain Tallman), of Orleans; Annette (Mrs. J. H. Phelps), of Champion; Louisa (Mrs. Sidney S. Richards), of Newark, N. Y.; and Melvina, who died young. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Amanda Parker, by whom he had a daughter, Cynthia, who married Eugene Graves, of Champion. For his third wife he married Mrs. Merab Lewis. Mr. Sanders is a farmer, and a Republican in politics.

Edson Sanders, son of Joseph, was born in Champion in 1807, but spent most of his life in Wilna. He married Phebe Ivory and located on the farm now owned by Mr. Sarvay. He was also engaged in mercantile pursuits for about 25 years, and served as assessor several years. Of his four children, three are living, namely: Alsina (Mrs. William H. White), of Denmark; Lucinda (Mrs. Chester B. Hammond), of Lowville; and Roselle, of West Carthage. Roselle Sanders was born in Wilna, April 27, 1810. August 11, 1832, he enlisted in Co. D, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served until February 28, 1865. He was wounded in the right leg by a shell June 16, 1864, in front of Petersburg, and again July 8, 1864, in the right ankle, from which he has since been disabled, and now draws a pension. He married, first, Louisa, daughter of William Lamb, of Wilna, by whom he had a son, William E., who is attending school at Lowville. He married, second, Sarah A., daughter of Joseph Hewitt, of Denmark, who died September 12, 1887.

William Hadsall came from Washington County to Champion in 1800, and located on the farm on road 23 now occupied by his grandson, A. W. Hadsall, where he took up 200 acres of wood land. He died in 1813, leaving a family of 10 children. Solomon, son of William, bought the homestead farm, and here resided until his death in 1871. He married Ann Munson, and they had six children, five of whom attained maturity and four are living, namely: Thomas, in Champion; A. W., in Black River village; Delia A. (Mrs. C. A. Clark), in Carthage, Dakota; and Ambrose S., in Wilmington, Ill.

Richard Lewis, a native of Wales, located in Rhode Island, and from him sprung the family of that name who settled in Champion. Col. Arnold Lewis located in this town about 1800 and took up a tract of 700 acres, a portion of which is the N. J. Fuller farm. Nicholas, son of Arnold, came here in 1804 and occupied until his death the farm now owned by L. J. Fuller. He had two children, Robea and Abel P. The latter was born in Galway, Saratoga County, in 1800. He married Mary, daughter of Stephen Stoddard, and occupied the homestead until 1858. In 1861 he removed to the town of Rutland to reside with his son William L., where he died February 12, 1888. His wife died in 1858. They had 13 children, 11 of whom survive, namely: Nicholas P., of Canton, N. Y.; John S., of Watertown; Robea B. (Mrs. L. Muzzey); Elizabeth (Mrs. B. V. Hinds); William L., of Black River; Cordelia M. (Mrs. E. J. Pennock); Mary A. (Mrs. C. H. Cross), of Philadelphia; Prudence M. (Mrs. R. H. Olley); Emma A., of Philadelphia; Henry M., of Watertown; and L. Candace (Mrs. G. C. Wood). Arnold Lewis served in the French and Indian war seven years, and in the Revolutionary war the same length of time, and held a colonel's commission. He was a surgeon during the war, and after its close became a preacher in the Baptist Church. He died in 1824. Ebenezer, better known as "Squire" Lewis, came to Champion with his father, Arnold, and was one of the prominent men of the town in the early days. He was justice of the peace 40 years and supervisor several terms. He married Hannah Springer, by whom he had six sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to maturity and were married. Seven of their children are now living, namely: Benajah A., in Denmark, N. Y., aged 86 years; Nicholas J., in Lewis county; Rakey L., (Mrs. Will-

ism P. Babcock), on the old homestead; Sabra Ann (Mrs. D. Townsend), in Michigan; R. F., in Cheban, Lewis County; La Fayette D., in West Carthage; and Mary J. (Mrs. Joel Odell), in Champion.

William Campbell came from New Hampshire to Washington County, and thence to the town of Champion about 1800, locating on a farm, corner of roads 51 and 52, where his grandson, William A. Campbell, now lives. He kept a hotel here several years. He married Easter Fletcher, by whom he had seven children. John, son of William, was born in 1804. He married Minerva Campbell, and they resided on the old homestead. He had five children, of whom two are living, namely: Myra (Mrs. J. R. Agens), of Denmark, Lewis County, and William A., mentioned above. The latter married Harriet, daughter of William Vrooman, of Denmark, and they have three sons and two daughters, namely: Nettie C., Arthur H., Myra S., Berney, and Homer.

Peter Crowner, the progenitor of those of that name now residing in Jefferson County, settled in Champion about 1803 or '04, on the farm now owned by Josiah Phelps. He reared a large family, and numerous of his descendants now reside in the county.

John McNitt came from Salem, Mass., in 1803 or 1804, and settled on what is now known as Stonewall street. He took up 160 acres, and here resided until his death. He had nine children, all of whom are deceased. Noah, son of John, born in 1791, married Laura, daughter of Joel Hubbard, of Champion, and resided on the homestead the greater part of his life. He was a great lover of horses, and was a successful breeder of these noble animals. He was a delegate to the convention at Watertown which organized the Republican party in this county, and was until the time of his death a prominent worker in that party. He had eight children, seven of whom attained maturity and six are living, namely: Sarah J. (Mrs. C. C. Ingraham, of Cortage; Ambrosia (Mrs. Guilford Harris), of Champion; Frances I., who resides in this town with her brothers; Julia E. (Mrs. A. O. Babcock), of Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. H. and F. H., who reside in this town on road 63, and are engaged in farming and stock raising. E. H. married Sarah C. Knowles, daughter of Russell K., and they have a daughter, Cornelia. F. H. married Phebe C., daughter of Simeon Ingraham, and they have two daughters, viz.: Ellen A. (Mrs. E. P. Sage), of Champion, and Laura M. (Mrs. W. F. Carpenter), of Antwerp.

Joseph Peck came here from Connecticut about 1803 or '04. He located upon the farm now occupied by Emerson Peck. He served seven years in the Revolutionary war. Four sons and three daughters were born to him, only one of whom, Mrs. Lydia Stevens, survives, and resides in Michigan. Joseph Peck, Jr., was born in 1794. He married, first, Sally, daughter of Thomas Francis, and located upon the farm now owned by his son John F. He had born to him four sons and one daughter. His second wife was Martha S., daughter of Solomon Hopkins, of Champion. Mr. Peck was a soldier of the War of 1812. John F. Peck, son of Joseph, Jr., was born September 22, 1824, and in 1855 married Emily A., daughter of Thomas Gordon, by whom he has four children, namely: Emily A. (Mrs. W. E. Pennoek), J. Floyd, John G., a teacher in Lowville, and Ernest F. Mr. Peck was supervisor of this town in 1868, and in 1875 represented the first Assembly district in Jefferson County in the state legislature. He is now successfully engaged in farming.

Steele Warner, son of Matthew, was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1774. He came to Champion in 1803, and received a deed of a tract of land from Henry Champion. In 1805 he married Anna, daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Crandall, of Champion, and located upon the farm now occupied by his grandson, Elizur C. Warner. He was a wagonmaker and carpenter, and built a great many barns in this town. He was supervisor in 1818-20, and justice of the peace several years. He died September 5, 1828. He had one son and two daughters, namely: Fanny, who married Joel A. Hubbard in 1829; Edna S., who married Elizur Canfield in 1835, and now resides in Copenhagen, N. Y.; and Matthew S. The latter was born in 1814, and in 1837 married Charlotte, daughter of Alvin and Nancy Loomis, and settled on the homestead. He had three children, namely: Laura A. (Mrs. A. J. Colvin), who died in 1873; Matthew S., Jr., also deceased; and Elizur C. The latter was born September 15, 1853, and in 1878 married Bessie E., daughter of Allen and Huldah Merrill, and settled on the old homestead with his mother, where he now resides. He has a daughter, Emma, born in 1882.

Josiah Hall, who served in the War of 1812, came with his brother Roland to Champion about 1803. He worked out for a few years, when he bought the farm on road 53 now

owned by his son Porter. Here he resided until 1847, when he removed to Champion village, where he died in 1864. He married Abul, daughter of Thomas Crook, by whom he had six children, namely: Channey, who died in Philadelphia; Ferdinand, who died in Champion; Orlas, who resides at Dodge Center, Minn.; William, of Martinsburg, N. Y.; and Porter and J. A., of this town. L. A. Hall was born May 16, 1829. He married Achsah L., daughter of George Shepard, of Turin, N. Y., in 1857, and in 1863 located upon the farm on road 49, which he now occupies. He has one son, Charles B. Politically Mr. Hall has always been a Democrat.

Asa Harris came to Champion in 1803, and located on the farm now occupied by Chester Harris. He was a major of militia and served in the War of 1812. He married Rachel Farr and they had 16 children, equally divided as to sex, of whom three are living: Mrs. Rachel Loomis, of Champion; Morgan L., of New York city; and Amanda (Mrs. Riley Andrus), of Texas.

Solomon Hopkins was born February 17, 1778. He came from South Kingston, R. I., to Champion in 1803, and located on the farm on Martin street now owned by his son Joel H. He took up a tract of 50 acres, to which he added by purchase, making a farm of 123 acres. He was an upright and well-known citizen, was school commissioner several terms, and also assessor and highway commissioner. His second wife was Levina, sister of Capt. J. P. Rice, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters, three of whom are living, namely: Hiram B. and David W., who reside in Randall's, Pa., and Joel R., of Champion. The latter was born April 9, 1819, on the farm where he now resides. He married, first, Harriet C., daughter of Oren Brown, who died in 1851. He married, second, Prudence H., daughter of Peter Swinburne, of Denmark, N. Y., by whom he has four children, namely: S. D., a lawyer, who is engaged in mining in Colorado; J. S., a physician in New York city; J. L., also a physician in New York; and J. Lula (Mrs. W. S. McCallister), of Carthage. Mr. Hopkins was a school teacher in his younger days, but has spent most of his life-time in farming.

Otis Loomis, son of Jonathan, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., March 7, 1791, and in 1804 came with his father to Champion. In 1811 he married Rachel, daughter of Asa Harris, of this town, and in 1815 located upon the farm on road 51 now occupied by his son Sylvester. In 1823 he built the stone house here which is still standing. He was a representative man, and served as supervisor of the town several terms. He died in 1868, and his widow died in 1889 at the extreme age of 95 years. They had 19 children, five sons and five daughters, six of whom are now living, namely: Leonard, in Rutland; Charles, on Martin street, in this town; Harriet (Mrs. William Clark), in Denmark, N. Y.; Mariette (Mrs. John Wright), in Lyons, Nebraska; Rachel (Mrs. Chester Carter), in Hannibal, Mo.; and Sylvester, on the old homestead, in Champion. The latter married Amelia, daughter of Erastus Freeman, of Le Roy, in 1856, and they have five children, namely: Emma, Francis, Asa H., Rachel, and Florence. Mr. Loomis is engaged in farming.

Horace Loomis, son of Jonathan, came to Champion with his father in 1804. He married Phila, daughter of Asa Harris, and located on road 51, on the farm now occupied by his son Clark. He had seven children, namely: Eber, Ashley, Lewis H., Foscott H., Ward, Wesley H., and Clark. Mr. Loomis died in 1880. His son Clark, who married Helen Freeman, has nine children and occupies the homestead.

Amos Draper, who served in the Revolutionary war and was one of General Washington's body-guard, came from Argyle, R. I., to Champion about 1804, and located on a part of the Isaac Bohall farm, where he remained a few years, when he removed to Wilna, where he died. Samuel Draper, son of Amos, married Rebecca Gilbert and settled in West Carthage, a few years later removing to the farm now occupied by Adelm Taskett, on Draper hill. He married, second, Elizabeth Mosher. He had eight children, seven by his first wife and one by his second. Three of his children are living, namely: Chester, Jennie, and Charles. Chester served in Co. B, 35th Regt. N. Y. Vols., two years, and now resides in Baltimore, Md. Gilbert served in Co. A, 11th N. Y. H. A., and was killed in front of Petersburg, June 17, 1864. Jennie married Rev. Solomon Breen and resides in Boston. Charles Draper enlisted in Co. I, 94th Regt. N. Y. Vols., November 4, 1861, and was discharged October 7, 1862, by reason of general disability. July 7, 1863, he re-enlisted in Co. A, 29th N. Y. Cav., and was discharged at Annapolis, Md., June 17, 1865. He was taken prisoner January 13, 1865, while on picket duty.

Capt. John Pardee came from Herkimer County to Champion in 1804, and located on the farm now owned by John H. Woolworth, where he took up a large tract of land. After a few years' residence here he removed to Antwerp and cleared a large farm, which he occupied until his death, after which sad event his family again located in Champion. Previous to his settlement in this town he married Hannah Gage. Alfred Pardee, son of John, resided in Antwerp about 12 years before he located in Champion. He died in Carthage village. Charles Pardee, son of Alfred, is the only one of the name residing in this county.

Daniel Jackson, Sr., came from Vermont to Champion about 1804, and located on the farm, on road 29, now owned by W. Bohall, where he resided until his death. Of his 12 children, five are living. Daniel Jackson, Jr., was born in Champion, October 13, 1815. He married, first, Elizabeth Johnson, and second, Lucinda, daughter of Joseph Sanders, of Wilna. In 1860 he located on the farm now occupied by his son Byron S. Byron S. Jackson married Clara, daughter of Amos and Mary (Child) Evans, of Le Ray.

Adam Bohall came from Lowville, Lewis County, to Champion about 1804, and located on Martin street, on the farm now owned by Seth Hastings. He married Margaret Van Dewalker and they had 12 children, four of whom survive, namely: Elmira (Mrs. Seth Hastings); Phoebe (Mrs. Henry Hastings, of Portland, Oregon); Isaac A., of this town; and Adam, of Worcester, N. Y. Mr. Bohall died on the old homestead. William Bohall served at Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812. He died in this town at the age of 90 years, on the farm on Martin Street now occupied by his son.

Rev. Wilson Pennock came to Champion about 1807, when 18 years of age. In 1808 he married Sarah, daughter of Capt. John Pardee, of this town, and settled on the farm now owned by his son E. J. A few years subsequently he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and was licensed as an exhorter, and afterwards was ordained an elder. He was well known throughout the county as "Father" Pennock, and was respected and loved by the people. He was recognized by his neighbors as a just man, and was often chosen arbiter of their differences. He reared seven children, six of whom survive, namely: George W., of Chamont; Rev. Amos C., of Glenwood, Iowa; Hiram H., of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Huldah A. (Mrs. Allen Merrill), of Champion; Clarissa E. (Mrs. Thomas Crawley), of Ottawa, Canada; and E. J., who resides on the homestead in this town. E. J. Pennock was born February 28, 1832. In 1852 he married Cordelia M., daughter of A. P. Lewis, of this town, and they have had seven children, five of whom survive, namely: William E., Lillian C., and Grace M., who reside at home; Arthur F., pastor of the M. E. Church at Oneida; and Corra B. (Mrs. Frank Phillips), of West Carthage.

Hiram H. Vebber, son of Darins and Sally (Ware) Vebber, was born in this town, April 20, 1830, on a farm on which his father settled and cleared up, in the west part of the town. His father was from Massachusetts and came into the Black River country in 1807. When but four years of age Hiram was left an orphan and went to live with his uncle, Daniel Vebber. In 1853, at the age of 23, he married Miss Almira Merrill, of this town, and set up house-keeping at Champion Huddle. In 1859 he removed to Great Bend, where he resided till the summer of 1862, when he enlisted in Co. D, 10th N. Y. H. A., which had its headquarters at Sackets Harbor. In the following September the Tenth was called to Washington, but the Fourth battalion of the regiment in which Mr. Vebber was put stopped on Staten Island till May, 1863, when they were called into active service. They were with the gallant Phil Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and took part in the battle of Petersburg. Here, while the Fourth battalion of the 10th Regiment was making a gallant charge on the enemy, April 2, 1865, Mr. Vebber received a gunshot wound midway between the knee and thigh, and, falling upon the ground, was left on the field, taken prisoner, and carried to a rebel hospital; but the enemy, hastily retreating in the night, left their prisoners which they had taken, and the next day they were recovered by our forces. Mr. Vebber, with his wounded comrades, was taken to the field hospital, and his limb was amputated close to the body by Dr. Smith Copeland, the regimental surgeon. After this he was transferred from one hospital to another till October 5, 1865, when he was discharged from David's Island Hospital, at New York harbor. He is now receiving the pension granted for such disability. After returning from the war he and his family went to live with his father-in-law, William Merrill, and at his death succeeded to the farm, on which he now lives. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Vebber are as follows: Frank M., born in 1856, who is a physician and now lives in West Carthage; Marian J. (Mrs. J. Austin Hubbard, Jr.), born in 1859; Hubert J., born in 1868; and Nellie A., born in 1871.

Frank Merrill Febber, M. D., was born in Champion, January 11, 1836, on the farm now occupied by his parents. He was educated at the common schools until 18 years of age, when he taught the school in district No. 15, in Le Ray. He continued teaching during the winters for 10 years. In 1882 he discontinued teaching and took up the study of medicine, attending two courses of lectures in New York, from which place he graduated, March 3, 1884, standing third in his class, which gave him the position of salutatorian. He first located in practice in La Fargeville, but soon removed to West Carthage; where he has been in successful practice. January 21, 1885, he married Emma, youngest daughter of Adam J. Sacell, of La Fargeville, and they have had two children, the eldest of which died at the age of one year. Dr. Febber was elected coroner of the county by the Republican party in 1885, and reelected in 1888.

Nathaniel Dutton was born in Hartford, Vt., September 28, 1779. He was a lineal descendant of John Dutton, who came from England in 1630. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802, the year following the one in which Daniel Webster received his collegiate honors, and with whom Mr. Dutton was somewhat acquainted. The standard of scholarship was much lower at that time than now, the course requiring but three years, with often meagre preparation. After finishing the course at Dartmouth he taught a winter school at Hatfield, Mass., and two or more terms at Northampton. He studied theology with Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield, whose church was the one he first joined. He was ordained at Westfield, Mass., March 5, 1805. Having been engaged by the Hampshire Missionary Society to make a tour of the Black River country, he started out on horseback April 30, 1806, reaching Utica a week later, making 80 miles a day over bad roads. At Lowville he was entertained by Capt. Rogers, who built the first frame dwelling in that village. Here he met Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Westfield, Mass., who was to be his companion on the journey. After making the tour of the county, and as far south as Rome and "Salt Springs" (Salina), they returned by the same route. He was installed over the church in Champion, May 21, 1807, where he preached with few intermissions until his death, September 9, 1852. He assisted in forming churches in Denmark, Le Ray, Alexandria, West Carthage, Philadelphia, and other towns. February 15, 1808, he married Sallie Ward, of Middletown, Conn., sister of Mrs. Noadiah Hubbard. Of six children, three are living, viz.: E. B. Dutton, the eldest, a farmer, now of Watertown; Mrs. Sarah Graves, of Social Circle, Ga.; and Mrs. Judge Pace, of Covington, Ga. Three are deceased: Mrs. Eunice Baker, of Augusta, Ga., who died in 1888; Miss Warren Dutton, who died in 1887; and J. H. Dutton, attorney, of Watertown, who died in 1860. During the first 25 years of his residence in Champion there was seldom a time when there were not more or less students under his care, for higher schools were not as common then as now. During one winter they numbered 14, part of whom were boarders in the family. Grammar, Latin, Greek, and the higher branches were taught. Among those who afterward became ministers were Mr. Munroe, who preached at Lowville and Rodman; James Page, Azariah Hall, and Augustus Richards.

Daniel D. Merriam, son of Marshall, was born in Connecticut in 1783. In 1806 he removed to Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., and in 1808 located in Champion, where he resided until his death. He served at Sacket's Harbor in the War of 1812. In 1810 he married Eunice, daughter of Asabel Cady, and they had four sons and two daughters, namely: Royal G., John H., Z. D., Maria F. (Mrs. Asa B. Hamlin), of Michigan, Mary P. (Mrs. William Brown), of Wisconsin, and Willis G., of Oberlin, Ohio. Zelotes D. Merriam, son of Daniel D., was born June 2, 1818, and has always resided in this town. He married, first, Lorinda Fitts, by whom he had a daughter, Josephine E. (Mrs. Oscar Hopkins), of Romeo, Mich. He married, second, Adel Guiot, widow of James Patterson, and they have a son, Victor Z. In 1839 he formed a partnership with his brother Royal G., and carried on carriage manufacturing at Champion for 25 years. He has been out of business since 1864.

Job Endworth, a native of Hampshire County, Mass., married Roxana, daughter of Stephen Noyes, and in 1874 located in Carthage village. He entered the employ of Hoyt & Dickerman as foreman of their tannery, and died in West Carthage in 1884. His widow survives, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. George J. Britland.

Miner C. Merrill, son of Moses C., was born May 22, 1813, on a farm on road 14, in this town, where he died. He was one of a family of 15 children. He was prominently identified with the affairs of the town, was postmaster about 25 years, and overseer of the county poor-house and asylum several terms. He was supervisor in 1873 and 1874. He was a carpenter by trade, and was an influential member of the Baptist Church at Great Bend for 35 years.

and had charge of the building of that church. He was an active Republican, and was often called upon to act as chairman at public meetings. He married, first, Mary W. Merrill, and second, Sarah S., daughter of Heman Morgan, of Adams. By his second wife he had two children, M. C. and Mary S. (Mrs. G. W. Coffeen). He also had an adopted daughter, Mary A. Ward, who married G. R. Sayre. He died March 12, 1874. His widow survives and occupies the homestead.

Daniel Grant, a native of Rutland, Vt., located in Denmark, Lewis County, in 1804, and in 1812 married Mercy Anderson, of that town. After a few years' residence in Lewis County he removed to Champion and first located on the farm now owned by Thomas Brown. About 1837 he removed to the farm now occupied by E. E. Phillips, where he resided until his death. He was one of the pioneer Methodists in this county, and with his wife joined the church when living in Denmark. He had no children of his own, but brought up Sophronia F. Murphy, who married E. E. Phillips and occupies the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have two children, Sylvester M. and Mabel L.

Thomas Stewart, son of James, was born in Vermont, and when a boy came to this town with his father. He married Lydia Sellick, of Champion, and located on the farm now occupied by L. G. Prentice. He had a daughter, Mary C., who married D. K. Briggs. He died in this town. D. K. Briggs, son of Elias, was born in Berlin, N. Y. When 13 years old he came to this town with his parents and located on Tabor Clark's farm. When 26 years of age he married Mary C. Stewart, and in 1880 removed to the farm he now occupies. His wife died in 1888. He has three children, Adelaide, Ada, and Enos E.

Ezra Sayre was born in Essex County, N. J., in 1781. He married Elizabeth S. Ball in 1806, and the same year removed to Le Ray, where four children were born to him, namely: Charlotte, in 1807; Eliza, in 1809; George Randolph, in 1811; and Eliza, 2d, in 1812. In 1813 he removed to Champion, locating about one mile west of "Champion Huddle," where two children were born to him, Esther B., in 1815, and Nehemiah, in 1816. In 1818 he removed to a farm one mile east of the "Huddle," where three more children were born to him, Elizabeth S., in 1818; Ezra M., in 1820; and Elihu E., in 1822. His wife died in 1824. He afterwards married Phebe Vanwinkle, of Champion, Rachel Norris, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Catharine Halsey, also of Elizabeth. In 1835 he removed to Newark, N. J., taking all his children except George R., where he died in 1874, aged 66 years. George Randolph Sayre married Sarah Jane Rockwood, April 14, 1833, and four children were born to them, namely: Melissa T., June 4, 1836, died in 1841; Cordelia A., June 26, 1838, died in 1857; Eleon A., January 27, 1849; George Randolph, Jr., September 10, 1853. George R. Sayre, Sr., engaged in farming and the manufacture of lime, and also learned the carpenters' trade. He died August 22, 1888, aged 77 years, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Champion village for more than 40 years. Mrs. Sayre survives and resides with her son Eleon A. on the homestead farm. George R. Sayre, Jr., married Ida Antoinette Merrill, adopted daughter of Miner C. Merrill, in 1874, and they have had three children, namely: Alice Antoinette, born October 15, 1875; George Merrill, born January 16, 1878; and Ida May, born July 26, 1883.

Ephraim Brown, with his two sons, Warren and Solomon, were natives of Chittenden County, Vt. They enlisted in the War of 1812, and were with General Scott at Lundy's Lane, where the father received his death wound. The sons were both wounded in the battle of Chippewa. Warren was struck by a bullet in the right side of the face, which fractured his jaw and knocked out three teeth. He was in the hospital at Buffalo and rejoined his regiment at Sackets Harbor, where he was discharged at the close of the war, and he immediately located in the town of Champion. In 1819 or '20 he married Anna, daughter of Thomas Crook, of Champion, and first located upon the farm now owned by S. Loomis. About 1839 he bought the farm now owned by his son Albert H., where he resided until his death. He was a pensioner. Of his six children, four are living, namely: Thomas, in Leyden, N. Y., and William, Emeline, and Albert H., in this town. William enlisted in Co. M, 5th N. Y. H. A., August 13, 1862, and was mustered out July 10, 1865. Albert H. married, first, Emily C. Colston, by whom he had two children, one of whom, Warren C., is living and resides in this town. He married, second, Mary A., daughter of Harvey Bond, of Champion, by whom he has a daughter, Lina A. Mr. Brown has in his possession a letter dated 1835, on which the domestic postage was 25 cents.

Jeremiah Babcock, from Rhode Island, located in Hamilton, Madison County, previous to

1800, and about 1820 he removed to Champion and located on the farm, on road 18, now owned by Mrs. Rackey L. Babcock. He had 12 children, eight of whom grew up and had families of their own, and six resided in this town, namely: Christopher, Elias, Jeremiah, Jr., Ambrose S., William P., and Amy A. Elias Babcock came from Hamilton to Champion in 1820. He married Sarah Angel, and for two years after locating here worked by the month, when he bought the farm on road 14 now owned by his son H. D. He was prominent in town affairs, and was assessor for several years. Of his three children, Hiram A. died in Amboy, Ill.; Eunice A. married Joseph M. Gardner, and resides in Lowville, N. Y.; Horatio D. married Mary, daughter of William Bedell, of Denmark, Lewis County. He has been assessor for the past eight years and is engaged in farming. Ambrose S. Babcock was born in Hamilton, December 2, 1800. March 9, 1825, he married Hilda, daughter of Nathan Babcock, and in May, 1825, he located in Champion village, where he engaged in the cabinetmaking and undertaking business, which he continued until 1875. He was justice of the peace and town clerk for about 35 years, and also served as associate judge and supervisor. In politics he is an active and earnest Republican. He has four children, namely: Albert O., of New York city; Adelia R. (Mrs. O. L. Cutler), Maria A. (Mrs. M. G. Coughlan), and Althea J. (Mrs. O. W. Pierce), of this town.

Lewis F. Bushnell, son of Lewis, of Le Ray, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., in 1832. In 1852 he married Amelia B., daughter of Frank Plumbtree, and located in Great Bend, where he now resides. He is a carpenter and is employed by the Great Bend Paper Co.

Godfrey Shew, Sr., came to this country from Germany previous to 1763, as his first child was born here in that year. He first located in Montgomery County. He served in the Revolutionary war. Godfrey Shew, Jr., was born in Montgomery County, whence he removed to Champion about 1822, locating upon the farm now occupied by his grandson Eugene A., where he resided until his death. Lyman Shew, son of Godfrey, Jr., was born in Montgomery County in 1809, and died in 1859. When about 13 years of age he came to this town. In 1846 he married Sylvia, daughter of Ebenezer Woodward, of Le Ray, and located upon the homestead with his father, where he died. He was a carpenter and farmer, and well known throughout the county. He had four children, namely: Albion J., born May 27, 1842, who married Helen M., daughter of Richard F. and Frances Lewis, of Champion, and now resides on Martin street; and Eugene A., Ida A., and Eva E., who reside on the homestead.

Elisha Greenfield came from Trenton, N. Y., to Champion in 1823, and located upon the farm now owned by Merritt Smith, where he carried on the tailors' trade. He had seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Wyatt, of Watertown; Hiram, of Michigan; Abner, of Felt's Mills; Ellen (Mrs. Willard Gunn), of Hartford, Mich.; and Elisha B., who married Esther M. Babcock and resides with his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. L. Babcock.

Frederick C. Carter, son of Asa Barnes and Sheloma (Thompson) Carter, was born in this town, December 2, 1831, on a farm situated five miles north of Carthage, on the river road. His father settled there in 1825, soon after his marriage. Here Frederick lived until he was 10 years old, when his father bought the farm on which Frederick now lives. When Frederick attained his majority he worked by the month till 1861, when he enlisted in Co. D, 10th N. Y. H. A. The regiment was immediately called to Washington, but his battalion, the Fourth, stopped on Staten Island. In June of the following year they were also called to Washington, where they remained nine months, when they were sent to Petersburg. The regiment was under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and participated in the memorable battle of Petersburg. They were mustered out of service June 23, 1865, and returned to Sacket's Harbor, where they received their pay. On the 22d of February, 1866, Mr. Carter married Miss Eliza Graves, of this town, and settled on his father's farm, which he had previously purchased of the heirs, his father having died in 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been born the following children: Asa B., Fred L., Milton G., and Leon T.

Joseph C. Muzzy was born in Dublin, N. H., where he married Silby Mason, and in 1814 located in Richland, Oswego County, where he resided until 1828, when he removed to Champion and located at Great Bend. He was a shoemaker, which occupation he followed until his death, in 1876, aged 86 years. Leander R. Muzzy, son of Joseph C., was born June 26, 1818. When 16 years of age he went to live with Elias Babcock, where he made his home four years, when he worked as a day laborer until he attained the age of 33 years. He married Rebecca B., daughter of Abel P. Lewis, and removed to St. Lawrence County, where he remained

nine years, when he again located in Champion on the farm now occupied by J. M. Soultis. He occupied this farm until 1884, when he removed to Great Bend, where he now resides. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for 45 years.

Isaac Locklin, Sr., came to Champion in 1828 and settled on road 11, on the farm now owned by Seymour A. Locklin, of Sterlingville. His son Isaac came at the same time and located on an adjoining farm. Isaac, Jr., had 11 children, 10 of whom attained maturity and seven are now living, namely: Susan E. (Mrs. A. W. Rice), who resides on Martin street, in this town; Seymour A., of Sterlingville; George W., of Martinsburg, Lewis County; Albert W., of Gloversville, Fulton County; Ellen (Mrs. Egbert Knowles), of Johnstown, Fulton County; Mary (Mrs. Rev. C. H. Merrill), also of Johnstown; and Jerome L., of West Carthage.

George Bossnot, son of John Baptiste Bossnot, was the first white child born in Wilna, March 6, 1804, and he died November 7, 1871. He married, first, Margaret Lafave, and located in Champion on the farm now owned by Philip Hull. He married, second, Mary Panto, and they had five children. He had seven children by his first wife. Leander E. Bossnot, son of George, was born March 26, 1843. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. A, 20th N. Y. Cav., and was discharged in 1865. He married Mary M., daughter of Henry Linstruth, of Croghan, Lewis County, and located in West Carthage, where he is now engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has one daughter, Gertie W.

Jonathan Covey, with his wife and three children, from Washington County, N. Y., located in the town of Rutland in March, 1801, on the farm now owned by M. L. Graves. He brought with him two yoke of oxen, and from Lowville his only guide through the forest was blazed trees. His daughter Polly was the second white female child born in the town of Rutland. She was born August 9, 1801. After a few years' residence in Rutland he bought an adjoining farm in the town of Champion, where he resided for a time, when he removed to St. Lawrence County, from whence, after 12 years' residence, he located in Wilna, where he died. Of his family of four sons and four daughters, three sons are living, namely: Cyrenius, of Felt's Mills, aged 80 years; Philip, of Wilna, aged 81 years; and Alfred, of West Carthage, aged 72 years. The latter married Mary Lamphear, daughter of Lewis, by whom he has a daughter, Mary L., widow of Henry Jones, who has a daughter, Hattie, aged 14 years, and resides with her father.

John Hasting, from Massachusetts, was one of the pioneer settlers of Champion. He located on road 29, on the farm now occupied by Duane Potter. He had seven children, one of whom, Seth, survives, and resides on road 15 in this town. Seth Hasting married Elnira, daughter of Adam Bohall, and they have two children, namely: Emogene M. (Mrs. Morris Miller), who resides with her father, and Emenel, who resides in this town. The latter married Charity A., daughter of Tabor Clark, and they have three children, Nelson H., Genie, and Myra C.

Silas H. Chapin came from Tyringham, Mass., to Champion in the fall of 1830, and the following spring located on the farm now occupied by his son S. G. He married, first, Clarinda Knowles, by whom he had one son, S. G. By his second wife, Fanny, daughter of Samuel Orvis, he had a daughter, Sylvia C., who married Henry Remington. He died in 1866 and his wife in 1869. Sylvester G. Chapin was born in 1831. In 1852 he married Chloé Leonard, daughter of Dennis, by whom he had one child, Georgia A., who died in 1884. He married, second, Philena, daughter of Daniel Abbey, of Clayton, by whom he has five children, namely: Edith C., Mildred C., Allie E., Blanche, and Myrtle, all of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Chapin is a prominent farmer in this town. He was commissioner of highways for about 18 years.

Reuben H. Potter, son of Henry, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1820, and in 1832 came with his father to Champion, locating on the farm where he now resides. He married Aurilla Holbrook, of Townshend, Vt., who died May 30, 1888. Mr. Potter was a justice of the peace 16 years, and justice of Sessions several terms. During the war he took an active part in recruiting soldiers. He was a merchant from 1852 to 1879, and has manufactured hundreds of tons of potash. He was also a commission merchant for about 10 years, and ran a line of boats to New York. He is now extensively engaged in farming.

William Clark removed from East Hampton, Conn., to Trenton, N. Y., and in 1835 located in the town of Champion, on the farm now owned by his son J. Hayden. He married Sophronia Post, and they had four children, namely: William H., of Pinckney, Lewis County; Thomas N.,

Mrs. Sophronia M. Stewart, and J. Hayden, of Champion. The latter married, first, Maria, daughter of James Fulton, by whom he had a son, Chauncey H., who resides in this town. He married, second, Mrs. Susan Gates, and third, Mrs. Lydia M. Southworth, of Rutland, daughter of John M. Clark. Chauncey H. Clark was born in this town. He married Gertrude, daughter of Theodorus Buck, and they have two children, Jay and Fred.

Edwin H. Olmsted was born in the town of Watertown, March 31, 1841. In 1874 he married Emeline S., daughter of Sanford Lewis, of Wilna, and they have a son, William S. Mr. Olmsted is one of the read commissioners of this town. He located on the farm he now occupies soon after his marriage.

Elias Briggs, son of Enos, was born in Pownal, Vt. He married Clarissa, daughter of Benjamin Thurber, of Petersburg, N. Y., and subsequently removed to Williamstown, Mass. About 1836 he located in Champion, on the farm now owned by Tabor Clark, where he resided until his death. Of his eight children, four are living, viz.: Nelson F., in Philadelphia; Darius K., in Champion; Bethany A. (Mrs. Wesley-Barr), in West Carthage; and Wesley E., on Martin street, in this town. Wesley E. Briggs, youngest child of Elias and Clarissa Briggs, was born in Champion, March 16, 1841. When 21 years of age he married Paulina C., daughter of Theodorus Buck, and they have a daughter, Lulah, who is 14 years of age. Mr. Briggs is prominent in the affairs of the town and is serving his second term as supervisor.

Nathaniel Pierce, from Halifax, Vt., was one of the early settlers of the town of Rutland. He had nine children,—five sons and four daughters,—three of whom are living, namely: Nathaniel, Jr., in Rutland; Elsie (Mrs. Ansel (Clark), in Antwerp; and Nancy (Mrs. Eleazer Williams), also in Antwerp. Preserved Pierce, son of Nathaniel, married Lena, daughter of Russell Randall, of Lorraine, in 1825, and located in Rutland Hollow, where he resided until 1839, when he came to Champion. He served in the War of 1812, and his widow now draws a pension. He had four children, namely: Benjamin, deceased; Cordelia (Mrs. Hubbard Whitney), of Chicago; and O. W. and Nancy (Mrs. H. J. Case), of Champion.

W. G. Dealing, son of Samuel A., was born in Moscow, N. Y., March 15, 1829. His parents died when he was an infant, and when 18 months old he was taken to Oneida County to live with his grandfather, Samuel Dealing, who subsequently located in the town of Ellisburgh. August 21, 1862, W. G. Dealing enlisted in Co. M, 5th N. Y. H. A., and was discharged June 26, 1865. He married Roxy, daughter of Medad McTyre, of Denmark, N. Y., and they have five children, namely: W. E., Anna E., Ella N., Charles E., and George A. They reside in West Carthage.

William Britland, a native of Derbyshire, Eng., located in the town of Champion, at Great Bend, about 1812, and a few years later removed to Carthage, where he resided about 20 years, when he removed to Harrisville, Lewis County, where he died in 1884. He was a miller, and was well known in this county. He married Hannah Rumford, and they had four children, three of whom are living, namely: Emma (Mrs. Milton Osborn), in Harrisville; William, in Nevada City, Cal.; and George J., in this town. George J. Britland was born September 7, 1843. September 11, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 10th Regt. N. Y. H. A., and was discharged July 5, 1865. In 1878 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Job Cudworth, and they have one son, William Herbert. Mr. Britland has been in the employ of M. P. Mason since 1865.

John Peck, son of Joseph, located in this town with his father on the farm now occupied by his son Emerson. He married Polly Jones, and they had 11 children, nine of whom attained maturity and six are now living, namely: Elizabeth S. (Mrs. Charles Austin), of Watertown; Martha C. (Mrs. Sidney Hale), of Indiana; Phebe L. (Mrs. Albert Slack), of Felt's Mills; Caroline (Mrs. Alvin Cooper), of Philadelphia; Emily (Mrs. David N. Locklin), of Champion; and Emerson, who occupies the old homestead. The latter was born April 29, 1843. He married Mary, daughter of Turner E. Howard, of this town, and they have two children, John T. and Florence M.

Chauncey Woolworth, from Massachusetts, located in Lewis County, N. Y., at an early day. He had a family of six sons and one daughter. Volney Woolworth, son of Chauncey, was born in 1812. He married Betsey, daughter of Levi Moors, of Denmark, Lewis County, and about 1849 located in Champion on the farm now occupied by the widow of his son John I. He was a farmer and dealer in live stock, and was well known throughout the county. He had four children, namely: George G. and John L., deceased; Elijah M., who was in Co. H, 186th Regt. N. Y. V., and now resides in this town; and Seymour A. The latter was born February 22, 1842.

October 23, 1867, he married Martha J., daughter of Col. Elias and Emily O. Sage, of Champion, and located on a farm on road 59. He has been extensively engaged in farming, carrying on, not only his own farm, but that of Col. Sage as well. At one time his dairy consisted of 100 cows. He has three daughters, Bertha, Emily R., and Gertrude, all of whom reside with their parents.

Harvey Doud, a native of Vermont, came to Champion about 40 years ago. He was a cooper and carried on his business at Champion village. He married Mary Ann Alphee, and they had eight children, only one of whom, Mrs. A. H. Brown, is living in this county.

Asa T. Carter, son of Asa B., was born October 23, 1828. In 1850 he married Amanda, daughter of Jude Cross, of Champion, and in 1867 located on the farm where he now resides. He is a Republican in politics and is well known in the county. He has been deputy sheriff 20 years, was justice of the peace 11 years, and was the first station agent at the depot at Great Bend, which position he held nine years. He has three children, namely: Imogene M. (Mrs. Zuriel Sarvay), of Wilna; A. B., of Carthage; and Cora A., a teacher, who resides at home.

Jude Cross was one of the early settlers of Jefferson County, coming here from Berkshire, Mass. He taught school in the town of Rutland and there married Sophia, daughter of Silas Fairbanks, and located on the farm now occupied by Mr. Larrabee, but after a few years he removed to Antwerp, where he resided about 30 years. He then located in Champion, where he died. He was a justice of the peace in Antwerp for several years. Of his five children, Jude resides in Vineland, N. J.; Sophia (Seram), in Antwerp; Amanda (Mrs. A. T. Carter), in this town; Andrew died in Great Bend, and Sophronia in Vineland, N. J.

Harvey Phelps was a native of Massachusetts, whence he removed to Steuben, N. Y. He was killed by falling upon the tines of a pitch-fork while pitching hay, and left his wife, Sally Green, with five small children, the eldest of whom was but seven years of age. His wife came to Champion in 1850, with her son James H., and died here in 1880, aged 90 years. James H. Phelps married, first, Annette, daughter of Oren Sanders, of Champion, in 1867, and they had a daughter, Minnie, who married Frank Mould and resides on the homestead. He married, second, Sarah, daughter of B. A. Van Valkenburg, of Trenton, Oneida County.

Le Roy Wood came from Fairfield, Herkimer County, to Champion in 1849. In 1859 he married Anna Eliza, daughter of James Mix, and has since been engaged in farming here. He has two children, Mary E. and William E., both of whom reside in this town.

Capt. Joel P. Rice was born in Greenfield, Mass., February 11, 1781, and died in Champion, May 7, 1873. In February, 1802, he started from Greenfield with four oxen, and drove them to Champion in 20 days, stopping twice on the way to re-shoe his sled. March 17, 1802, he drove the first team ever driven on Martin street. In 1807 he married Elizabeth Crowner, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. He served in the War of 1812, was a member of the Methodist Church, and held several of the principal town offices. He was much respected by all who knew him.

Harvey D. Farrar was born in Marlboro, N. H., March 2, 1828. He married, first, Carrie R. McCallister, and second, Ellen R. McCallister. He came to Champion in 1853, and in 1856 built a woodenware factory at West Carthage. This factory has been burned and rebuilt three times. Mr. Farrar is an active member of the Baptist Church, and contributes liberally to its support.

Amasa F. Allen, son of Amasa, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., and in 1845, when 18 years of age, came with his father to Jefferson County and located in the town of Theresa. In 1848 he married Adaline, daughter of Jacob Hart, of Le Ray, and in 1855 located at Champion Huddle, where he has since resided. August 23, 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, 186th Regt. N. Y. Vols., was wounded at the battle of Petersburg, and was discharged June 2, 1865. He has five children, namely: Mary E.; E. J., Lydia A., Helen A., and Raymond H., all of whom reside in this county.

Calvin M. Clemons, son of Henry, was born in the town of Lyme, October 18, 1845. August 27, 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, 186th Regt. N. Y. Vols., participated in the battle of Petersburg, and was discharged June 2, 1865. In 1872 he married Sarah, daughter of William E. Williams, of Watertown, and located on the farm where he now resides. He has four children, namely: Helen A., Evan H., Rachel M., and Wallace.

Jasper Woolworth, son of Phineas, who was a son of Timothy, was born in Suffield, Conn., and when about 14 years of age located with his parents in Lewis County, N. Y. In 1804, at

the age of 20 years, he married Elizabeth Buell, and in 1838 removed to Watertown, where he resided eight years, when he located in Rodman, residing in that town nine years, and the following six years in Adams, finally locating in Lorraine, where he died. John H. Woolworth, son of Jasper, was born in Pinckney, N. Y., in 1821. In 1851 he married, first, Fanny McBrier, of Brownville, and subsequently resided in Rodman nine years, when he located in Champion, in 1859, where he now resides. He married, second, Mrs. Elvira Moulton, of Watertown. By his first wife he has two sons, viz.: Frank W., who resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is at the head of the Woolworth syndicate of five and ten-cent goods; and Charles S., who is proprietor of a variety store in Scranton, Pa.

Lewis Weston Mills, son of Col. Philo Mills, was born in Kent, Conn., December 7, 1801. He was of the fourth generation from Peter Walter Van Der Meulen, who, in 1663, settled in Windsor, Conn., and whose name, at his request, was by legislative action changed to that of Mills. September 15, 1825, Lewis W. married Amanda Skiff, who was born in 1806 and died in 1839. They had two children, Lewis Henry and Ezra Skiff Mills.

Lewis Henry Mills was born March 25, 1827. When 18 years of age he started out in life for himself, and whether driving a market wagon from the Connecticut valley to the Hudson, or from South Dover to New York city, he was the same indefatigable worker. May 16, 1851, he married Fidelia Pitkin, of Hartford, Conn., and soon after came to Sterlingville, this county, and engaged in mercantile business with his uncle, Ezra Skiff. He carried on mercantile business for a while in Harrisville and Lowville, Lewis County. In 1869 he purchased the Charles E. Clark estate at Great Bend, where he did a thriving milling and mercantile business, infusing new life and energy into the village. About this time he purchased the Walton House and store at Sterlingville of James Sterling, Jr. April 25, 1864, his wife died, leaving two sons, Henry H. and Ezra F. He carried on the iron business at Sterlingville for many years. In 1867 he purchased the Shurtleff iron ore mines, where he employed 150 men and 50 teams. In 1869 he purchased an interest in the Crescent mills, of Oswego. Subsequently he came to Carthage, and with R. N. Gere, of Syracuse, purchased the old furnace property and organized the Carthage Iron Co., which he carried on for many years for the manufacture of iron. After the iron industry became unprofitable the furnace gave way to a new saw and grist-mill. He was extensively engaged in the lumber business at the time of his death, in the interest of which he had purchased large tracts of timber land near Jayville, N. Y. He was a loser to the amount of \$26,000 over and above his insurance in the great fire of 1881. In April, 1886, he was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland's administration, which office he ably filled up to the time of his death. He was also postmaster at Sterlingville during the administration of Franklin Pierce. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, and for years was one of its vestrymen. In 1865 he married Julia A., daughter of James Sterling, who with five sons, two by his first wife, survive. Mr. Mills died suddenly in his store on Christmas morning, 1889.

John M. Soules, son of Ludwig, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 16, 1828, and in 1851 he immigrated to the United States and located in the town of Le Ray, in this county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 10th N. Y. H. A., from the town of Antwerp, and participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and also in several minor engagements. He was discharged from the service July 7, 1865. January 23, 1858, he married Resina, daughter of John Kuppler, and they have seven children, namely: Anna, George, Helena, Albert, Louisa P., Franklin, and Josephine. Mr. Soules has resided in Jefferson County most of the time since coming to this country. He is now a successful farmer and resides in Champion.

David Odell came from Madison County to Champion about 1864, and settled on a part of the farm now owned by David Coffeen, where he resided until his death. Three of his children are now living in town, namely: Mary (Mrs. G. W. Tamblin), Jane, who resides with her sister, and Joel, who resides on road 1.

Oliver Fontaine, son of J. B., was born in St. Remis, Canada, March 13, 1812. In 1858 he located in Copenhagen, N. Y., and September 12, 1862, enlisted in Co. M, 5th Regt. N. Y. H. A., with which company he served about 15 months, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was assigned to Capt. N. S. Hill's company. He was afterwards assigned to Gen. Halleck's headquarters, where he acted as orderly until June 26, 1865, when he was discharged. In 1859 he married Octavia M. Twombly, of Watertown, and in 1865 located in West

Carthage, where he has since resided. He has two children, namely: Octavia C., who married William De Zotelle, by whom she has a son, William Fountaine; and Ollie A., who lives at home.

Walter B. Van Allen, son of Warren, was born in the town of Wilna. He attended Ives Seminary, at Antwerp, read law with A. E. Kilby, attended the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar May 6, 1837. He married Mary E., daughter of William Burnside, and resides in West Carthage village.

O. H. Caswell was born in Theresa, September 17, 1835. He married Lovina M. Tooker, daughter of William, and located in West Carthage about 1865, where he is a well-known carpenter and builder. His daughter Ella L. married, first, Dr. George E. Hull, and second, Byron G. Seamons, and resides in Richfield Springs, N. Y.

William W. Goldthrite, son of Benoni, was born in Rutland, October 23, 1812. January 6, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 94th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, Five Forks, Rappahannock Station, Groveton, Thoroughfare Gap, Gainville, Poplar Springs Church, Dabney's Mills, Quaker Road, Royalston, White Oak Roads, and Appomattox, besides several minor engagements. He was taken prisoner twice, and was discharged July 18, 1865. September 23, 1869, he married Emeline A., daughter of A. M. Peterson, of Watertown, and they have three children, Fay W., Edith May, and Ruth T. He resides in the village of Great Bend in this town.

William Clickner, son of Andrew, was born in Hardenberg, Germany, July 1, 1842. At the age of 17 years he immigrated to this country and located in Troy, N. Y., where he resided 10 years, when he removed to Great Bend, in this town. He married, first, Minnie Schlosser, of Troy, who bore him one son, Charles, who resided in Watertown, and died in 1868. He married, second, Mary A. Kause, by whom he has four children, Robert T., Matilda A., Mary, and William L. Mr. Clickner came to this town in 1869, and is employed by the Great Bend Paper Company.

Philip Hull, son of William, was born in Norfolk County, Eng., in 1829, and in 1837 came to this country with his grandfather, William, who settled in Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1848, and there resided until his death. Philip lived with his grandfather until he attained his majority. In 1852 he married Lucia L. Crosby, of Swan Creek, Ohio, and in 1866 located in the town of Rutland, where he resided four years, when he removed to Champion, locating on road 29. Here he remained until 1883, when he removed to West Carthage village, where he now resides. He has had five children, namely: William P., who resides in West Carthage; Ella M., who died young; George E., a physician, who died in this town in 1884 aged 25 years; Fred R., who died in 1882, aged 20 years; and Charles J., a practicing physician in West Carthage. Charles J. Hull graduated from the Eclectic College in New York city, in 1881, locating first in Croghan, Lewis County, remaining one year, when he removed to Madison, N. Y., where he remained six years, when he located in West Carthage.

John A. Brown, son of James, was born in Swanton, Vt., in 1818, and there resided until he was 16 years of age, when he located with his father in St. Lawrence County. He was a merchant at De Kalb for about 15 years, and was subsequently engaged in the same business in Angelica, Cuba, and Wellsville, N. Y. September 6, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, and was captain of Co. H, 85th Regt. N. Y. Vols. He served in seven general engagements and nine skirmishes. After his term of three years was ended he re-enlisted and served until the battle of Fort Gray, where he commanded the Union forces and was taken prisoner. He was first taken to Andersonville prison, and was confined in eight different prisons before he was released, a year later, at the close of the war. After his discharge he located in Carthage and engaged in the grocery business, but was obliged to discontinue it on account of ill health. He served as justice of the peace in Wilna. About 1874 he located in West Carthage, where he was a justice of the peace until his death. Mr. Brown married, first, Amelia Thompson, and second, Harriet E., daughter of Jeremiah Babcock, who was a native of Champion. By the second wife he had two children, namely: Ada A., who married M. Gardiner, and resides in Pahrsville, N. Y., and Alice, who died at the early age of four years. Mr. Brown died July 4, 1882. His widow resides in West Carthage village.

Thomas Goldthrite, a native of Connecticut, was the first of that name to locate in Jefferson County. He first settled in Le Ray, thence removed to Champion, and subsequently to

Michigan. He had three sons and three daughters, of whom Sylvester, the eldest, settled in Champion and married Elizabeth Peck, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, of whom four are living, namely: Phebe (Mrs. M. Randall), Joseph, and Benoni, who reside in this town, and William, who resides in Michigan. Benoni Goldthrite married Tamer Clark, of Rutland, and located in Champion, where he now resides. He enlisted in Co. B, 193d Regt. N. Y. Vols., March 15, 1865, and was discharged January 29, 1866. He has had 10 children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living, namely: Chester, Mary J., William W., Sarah A., Charles, Joseph, George, Elizabeth, Emma, and Ella. Chester and William W. served in the late war.

William H. King enlisted in Co. C, 27th Regt. Iowa Vols., October 3, 1862. He was severely wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and died in hospital a few days after from the effects of his wounds. He was also in the service in Minnesota when the Indians were so troublesome there. He married Jerusha Armstrong, of Wilna, by whom he had three children, namely: Susan M., of Carthage; Frank E., deceased; and William O., of Champion. William O. married, first, Elva E., daughter of E. J. Pennock, and by her had two children, William H. and Elva E., both of whom are deceased. He married, second, Adelia E. Forsythe, by whom he has a son, Frank W.

Timothy Tamblin came from Brattleboro, Vt., and located in the central part of the town of Rutland, about 1893, where he engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Timothy, Jr., came to this county with his father when a boy. He married Lydia B. Gilbert, and subsequently settled in the town of Philadelphia, where he resided 15 years, when he removed to Theresa, thence to St. Lawrence County, and finally located at Great Bend, in the town of Champion, where he died. He served in the War of 1812. Of his four children, three survive. G. W. Tamblin, of this town, married Mary Odell, also of this town. He is prominent in town affairs and holds the office of justice of the peace. Gilbert W. Tamblin resides in Franklin County, N. Y. Harriet A. married A. J. Stewart and resides in Hermon, St. Lawrence County.

Parker Fletcher removed from Johnson, Vt., to Gouverneur, N. Y., about 1829. He died at the advanced age of 98 years. He had four sons and two daughters, of whom Orin is the only survivor. Orin Fletcher was born in Johnson, Vt., January 1, 1816, from which place he removed to Carthage in 1844. In 1846 he married Sophia, daughter of Alson Holcomb, of Champion, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He has had six children,—three sons and three daughters,—four of whom are living, Loren A., in Champion village; Gilbert B., in Springfield, Mass.; Martha S. (Mrs. W. A. Munger), of Copenhagen, Lewis County; and Orin, Jr., who married Clara I., daughter of Samuel A. Loomis, of this town, and resides with his father. Loren A. Fletcher was born June 29, 1846. He married Anna Belle, daughter of Samuel Patterson, of Carthage, and they have a daughter, Bertha M.

Norman J. Fuller, son of Jacob, was born July 26, 1830. In 1867 he married Mrs. Jerusha A. King, daughter of William J. Armstrong, of Wilna, and located in this town on the farm of 300 acres on road 11 now owned by him. Mrs. Fuller had three children by her first husband, Willard King, namely: William O., who resides in this town; Susan M., who resides with her stepfather; and Frank E., who died in Carthage leaving a widow and one son. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller had three children, namely: Alfred N., a clerk for O. S. Levis, of Carthage; and Ella S. and Emma J., who reside with their father in Carthage. Mrs. Fuller died February 18, 1872.

William P. Babcock, son of Jeremiah, married Rackey L. Lewis, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: W. A., in this town on a part of the old homestead; Esther (Mrs. E. Greenfield), with her mother; Lysander W., in West Carthage; and Elizur, in Watertown. Mr. Babcock died in 1877. His widow survives and occupies the homestead.

Dennis Flander, Jr., from Montgomery County, N. Y., located at Pamela Four Corners as a farmer. He married Charity Doxstater, and they had four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons survive, namely: William, who resides in Boylston, Oswego County; Jeremiah A., of Ellisburgh; and Reuben W. The latter was born in Pamela, November 2, 1841. August 20, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 186th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and was discharged July 19, 1865, by reason of the loss of the left arm while on picket duty at Petersburg, Va. He was in the engagement at Rappahannock, and also at Petersburg. He married Sarah A., daughter of Peter Clutsmann, of Wilna, and they have had 11 children, five of whom are now living.

namely: Nettie, Nellie, Charles H., Fred L., and Harry R. Mr. Flander occupies the O. W. Winnot farm, on road 32, in this town.

Philip Beyer came from Baden, Germany, in 1852, to Croghan, N. Y. He married Louisa Scherer, and they had five sons and five daughters. Charles A. Beyer, the eldest of the sons, stayed at home until he attained the age of 16 years, when, in 1876, he removed to Carthage and worked for his board for L. F. Bachman while he attended school. After two terms at school he engaged as clerk in Mr. Bachman's drug and grocery store, where he continued until 1883, when he entered into copartnership with George E. Hull, M. D., at West Carthage, in the drug and grocery trade. In 1884 Dr. Hull's health failed and he sold his interest to Mr. Beyer, who continues the business in a new block which he erected in 1885, corner of Bridge and Main streets, in West Carthage. June 1, 1884, Mr. Beyer married Ahneda Perry.

Alfred Freeman, from Vermont, located in Wilna about 1808, on the farm now owned by Guy Penniman, where he built what was known as the "checkered house." He had six sons and five daughters, of whom Charles M., who resides in Montana, is the only one living. Erastus B. Freeman married Abi, daughter of John Strickland, Jr., and settled in the northern part of the town, on the farm now owned by J. H. Dawley. After 14 years' residence here he removed to Great Bend, where he died. He had eight children, all of whom attained maturity and married, and six are now living, namely: Amelia (Mrs. Sylvester Loomis), of Champion; Helen (Mrs. Clark Loomis), also of Champion; Almira C. (Mrs. Charles Roberts), of Felt's Mills; Martha A. (Mrs. T. B. Phelps), of Lowville; and John E. and George E., of Great Bend.

James Glazier, Jr., son of James and Lovisa (Hubbard) Glazier, was born in Lowville, N. Y., September 27, 1844. When 18 years of age he enlisted in Co. M, 5th N. Y. H. A., and served three years. He was taken sick the second year of his service, and was in the hospital in Baltimore six months, when he returned to his regiment. During six months of his service he was on detached duty in Frederick City, Mo. His health was ruined in the service of his country, and for the past year he has been confined to his house. He married Margaret Rabb while home on a furlough, and they have one daughter, Emily (Mrs. William Austin).

Prosper L. Eaton was born in Canada, February 1, 1836. When 20 years of age he removed to Illinois, where he resided two years, when he returned to Canada. In 1864 he engaged in the sash and door business in Gouverneur, N. Y., where he remained until 1882, when he located in West Carthage and engaged in the same business, which he now continues in company with his son Charles E. He married Josephine A. Read, and they have four children, Charles E., George L., Amy, and William, all of whom reside in West Carthage.

John Failing, Jr., was born in St. Johnsville, N. Y., and in 1835 removed with his parents to Pamela, and located on the farm now owned by Mr. Flander. He had eight children who attained maturity, of whom Reuben and Menzo died at home; Benjamin lives in Clayton; Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Mowerson), in Iowa; Nancy (Mrs. John S. Dillenbeck) and James in Le Ray; Kate (Mrs. L. J. Jennings), in Antwerp; and Isaiah, in West Carthage village. Isaiah Failing was born in 1822. In 1849 he married Julia A., daughter of Enoch Swartout, of Pamela, and resided with his father until 1856, when he removed to the town of Le Ray, locating near Evans Mills, where he carried on farming for 27 years. He reared four children, namely: Della J., who died at the age of 20 years; Elwood R., who lives in Sherburne, N. Y.; Eunice E. (Mrs. H. E. Van Brocklin), who lives with her father; and Frank A., who resides in West Carthage, and is engaged in business in Carthage village. Mr. Failing located in West Carthage in 1881.

Russell P. Lovejoy, son of David L., was born in Chatham, N. Y., in 1833. August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Co. I, 5th N. Y. H. A., and was discharged July 3, 1865. In 1887 he located in West Carthage, where he now resides. He is a blacksmith by trade, but his health not permitting such heavy labor he has turned his attention to invention, in which he has been quite successful. He has invented the "Lovejoy rope fire escape," and also a horse-power potato sprinkler. He is now working on other inventions which he hopes will be successful.

Jacob Kring removed from Montgomery County to Alexandria in 1836, and took up a farm, the most of which was then forest land. He married Mary Ann Ecker, of Montgomery County, and their children now living in Jefferson County are Alice (Mrs. Orvis Hardy), Elizabeth (Mrs. S. B. Miller), Nancy (Mrs. Clark Patterson), and Alonzo. Alonzo Kring was born in 1833. He married, first, Mary Sprague, daughter of Benjamin, and located in Redwood, in

the town of Alexandria. He had born to him a daughter, Minnie, who resides at home. In 1870 he located in Carthage, where his wife died in 1872, and in 1874 he married Alzina L., daughter of Abel Bigelow, of Redwood. In 1887 he removed to Champion village, where he now resides.

O. C. Ferguson, son of Franklin, was born in Clayton, August 22, 1846. October 14, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 94th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and served in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Rapidan, and second Bull Run. He was wounded in the last named battle, and was taken prisoner, and in 1862 was discharged from the hospital at Alexandria. In July, 1863, he re-enlisted in Co. E, 20th Regt. N. Y. Cav., and was discharged in August, 1865. He married Catharine Hogan, and they have three children and reside at Great Bend.

CLAYTON.

CLAYTON was formed from Orleans and Lyme, April 27, 1833, and was named in honor of Hon. John M. Clayton, United States Senator from Delaware. It embraces two-fifths of Penet's Square, a gore west and another north of that tract, and Grindstone and several smaller islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface of the town is level or slightly rolling. The principal streams are Chaumont River, which takes a southwesterly course through the town a little south of its central part, and French Creek, which takes a northeasterly and northerly course through the northwestern part, emptying into the St. Lawrence River. The town is bounded on the north by the St. Lawrence River, on the east by Orleans, on the south by Brownville, and on the southwest by Cape Vincent and Lyme. Among the smaller islands lying within the limits of this town, and occupied as summer homes, are Governor's* and Calumet* islands, opposite Clayton village, Round Island, upon which is located the Frontenac Hotel, one of the finest hotels in this famous region, Washington Island, Little Round Island, and Bluff, Robbins, Hemlock, and Maple islands. The latter has recently been purchased by Messrs. Charles H. Pierce and W. Allen Butler, of Syracuse, who contemplate the erection of an elegant park here. The topography of the island and its location are favorable for such an enterprise. Jefferies and Grennell islands, constituting Grennell Island Park, are also in this town.

At the first town meeting held at the house of Isaac L. Carter, June 4, 1833, the following town officers were elected: Hubbell Fox, supervisor; B. F. Faxton, clerk; Gurdon Caswell and Stephen Martin, justices of the peace; Jesse Noyes, Abram Burdick, Bariah Carpenter, Jr., assessors; Caleb Closson and James Barney, overseers of the poor; Samuel P. Payne, Lloyd B. Farrar (or Traver?), Elkanah Corbin, commissioners of highways; Alfred

* Governor's and Calumet islands were once known respectively as Shot-bag and Powder-horn islands.

Fox, John Consaul, Jr., and Joseph Mason, commissioners of schools; Josiah Farrar, David Baker, and B. F. Faxton, inspectors of common schools; Erastus Warner, collector; Erastus Monroe, T. Haskell, Sydney Spencer, and Eldridge G. Tilton, constables.

In 1880 Clayton had a population of 4,214. The town is located in the third school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 25 school districts, in which 33 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. The whole number of scholars attending school was 1,063, while the aggregate days attendance during the year was 96,909. The total value of the school buildings and sites was \$21,295, and the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,141,563. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$7,704.21, \$3,669.12 of which was received by local tax. Charles E. Whitney was school commissioner. The town has an area of 49,244 acres.

CLAYTON (p. o.) village was incorporated April 17, 1872, by a vote of the citizens, as provided in an act passed by the state legislature, April 20, 1870. The vote stood 140 for and 51 against, the assumption of corporate honors. The first election for village officers was held at the Walton House, May 8, 1872, at which the following were elected: Elijah McCarn, president; S. G. Johnston, William Hawes, and S. D. Johnston, trustees; Stephen Hill, treasurer; Charles M. Marshall, collector; and C. H. Ross was appointed clerk. The village is situated on the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of French Creek, and was the scene of a brief conflict during the War of 1812. The advance of General Wilkinson's army, under command of General Brown, reached French Creek on the afternoon of November 1, 1813, where it was attacked by a British force of two sloops, two schooners, and a strong infantry force in boats. Captain McPherson, with a battery of three 18-pounder guns, took position on Bartlett's Point, now Prospect Park, and returned the fire of the enemy, who were repulsed, but renewed the attack in the morning, when they were again defeated and forced to abandon their purpose. Three Americans were killed and two wounded, while the loss of the British was never fully known, although it was afterwards ascertained to have been very severe. The safety of the Americans lay in the fact that the British vessels, with their heavy 32-pounders, fired too high, and thus overshot their foes. Some of their shots have been plowed up on what is known as the Kline farm, now within the corporate limits of the village.

The village was in 1823 named Cornelia. In 1831 the name was changed to Clayton, which it has since retained. It was at one time very generally known as French Creek. In the primitive patent of Penet the creek and bay is named *Weteringhra Guentere*.

The village is a terminal station on the Utica & Black River division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, and is a popular stopping-place for visitors to the Thousand Islands, who pronounce a summer stay at Clayton the height of enjoyment and repose. Here within sight are many of the beautiful isles forming that most wondrous of all archipelagoes—The Thousand Islands.

The village was surveyed by Clark W. Candee, in 1824, and resurveyed in 1833 by Oliver Child. It now contains five churches, one of the best graded schools in Jefferson County, two prosperous banks, several fine hotels, numerous manufacturing institutions, a weekly newspaper, telegraph, telephone, and express offices, electric light plant, and a population of about 1,800.

E. G. Merick in his day probably carried on the most extensive business of any man who has ever lived in Clayton. He and his associates since 1828 conducted a very large business here in rafting, lumbering, ship building, and merchandising. Mr. Merick came to Clayton soon after the village began to develop, and remained until about 1860, when he went to Detroit, where he died.

DEPAUVILLE, named in honor of Francis Depau, an early settler here, is situated on Chaumont River, at the head of boat navigation, six miles from Chaumont Bay. The place was once known as "Catfish Falls," and above the falls the river was known as "Catfish Creek." It has a telephone and express from Chaumont, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Freewill Baptist), an hotel, grist-mill, saw-mill, several stores and shops, and a population of about 300. The first improvement here was made by Simon and Jared White, who came on as trespassers to get out lumber; but, being warned off by the agent, left a quantity of hewn lumber and removed to Three Mile Point, on Chaumont Bay, from which place they started, in May, 1817, for the West in an open boat. The party consisted of the brothers, their mother, wives, and children,—eleven in all,—and had arrived in Hounsfield, a mile or two beyond Sackets Harbor, where they put up for the night. After leaving this place they were never seen alive. Their boat was found robbed of household goods, several hundred dollars which the men had was gone, and their bodies exhibited unmistakable marks of violence. The children were found drowned, but the bodies of the women were never found. The first house in this village was erected in 1818 by John Smith. The first store was kept by Peter B. Beadle, agent or clerk for Stephen Johnson. The first mills were built in 1824; the first tavern was kept by one Winthrop in 1820, in which year, and in the same building, was also taught the first school. The first church edifice was built about 1825, by the Episcopal Methodists.

CLAYTON CENTER is a hamlet situated a little northeast of the central part of the town. A postoffice was once established here, but has been discontinued.

CORBIN'S CORNERS is the local name for a settlement about a mile northwest from Depauville.

THURSO (p. o.) is on the north side of Grindstone Island, near which are located extensive granite quarries.

Bank of Clayton.—The first bank in this town was organized as a private institution in the fall of 1876, by A. F. Barker and R. P. Grant, under the title of Bank of Clayton. A. F. Barker was president and Mr. Grant was

cashier. The bank was so continued until the fall of 1882, when it was reorganized as a state bank, under the same title, with a capital of \$26,000, and remained so until July, 1884, when Mr. Grant and others purchased Mr. Barker's interest, and it was soon after merged into the Exchange Bank.

The Exchange Bank of Clayton was organized in 1884, under the state law, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, and a paid up stock of \$40,000. The present officers of the institution are those elected at its organization, and are as follows: John Johnston, president; Jacob Putnam, vice-president; and R. P. Grant, cashier. The directors are, in addition to the officers of the bank, Lucien J. Strough, William H. Lingenfelter, Alfred D. Lowe, George H. McKinley, John Faley, and William D. Clark. The Bank of Clayton was merged in the Exchange Bank soon after the organization of the latter, and the business of the old organization was discontinued. The Exchange Bank is one of the prominent financial institutions of the northern part of Jefferson County, and its officers and directors are men of recognized business ability, experience, and integrity. The office of the bank is pleasantly located on Water street, commanding a fine view of the famous St. Lawrence River. According to the quarterly report, dated September 7, 1889, the surplus of the bank was \$10,000.

The Citizens Bank of Clayton was started in December, 1884, by A. F. Barker, as a private bank, with William Rees, president; A. F. Barker, cashier; and O. L. House, assistant cashier. The bank was thus continued until October 4, 1887, when it was reorganized as the

First National Bank of Clayton, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. The officers were originally and are now as follows: A. F. Barker, president; William Rees, vice-president; H. W. Morse, cashier; A. A. Warner, assistant cashier. The directors are A. F. Barker, William Rees, George H. Strough, Charles A. Ellis, Frank L. Hall, James J. Belden, R. B. Biddlecome, and W. F. Ford. The surplus is now \$9,000.

The Security Building, Loan, and Savings Association, of Clayton, was incorporated in 1889, under the building and loan association laws of the state of New York, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 with shares at \$100 each. The officers are Hon. James Johnson, president; Thomas E. Walt, vice-president; A. E. Wood, secretary; William D. Clark, treasurer; Charles E. Hocknel, manager.

Thousand Island Electric Light and Power Company was organized in 1887 and reorganized in 1888. The new company went into effect January 1, 1889. The plant is at Strough & Brooks's mill. Twenty-eight arc lights and 100 incandescent lights are now in use. The capital stock of the company is \$15,000. C. A. Ellis is president; C. E. Rees, secretary; and Seymour B. Barker, treasurer.

St. Lawrence River Skiff, Canoe, and Steam Launch Co., successors to A. Bain & Co., is located in Clayton village, where an extensive business is done in the manufacture of all kinds of small water craft. A specialty is

made of skiffs, canoes, and steam launches. The fame of the St. Lawrence River skiffs is known, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but also in England, Australia, and other foreign countries. The boat building industry in Clayton was begun in a desultory way about 20 years ago by Xavier Colon. His means were limited, and his appliances for skillful and economical work were crude, yet his genius was in the right direction, and led to splendid results. As the island population increased the demand for boats grew rapidly, until finally several men were employed in their manufacture. Finally Dr. A. Bain conceived the idea of uniting the entire boat building business under one head. In 1873 the first shop was built for Xavier Colon, and the business was prosecuted with much vigor. In 1887 the present company was formed under the firm name of A. Bain & Co., backed by capital in the hands of wealthy citizens of New York city, which was followed by the erection of the present extensive factory, 50 by 100 feet in size, three stories high, with a basement, and an extensive garret, or dormer story. One year after the formation of the company the present comprehensive name was given to it, and the manufacture of steam launches, canoes, and other special forms of boats was undertaken. The business is still under the management of A. Bain, and Mr. Colon, who laid the foundation of the business in 1870, is still with the firm.

The Jefferson County fish hatchery, formerly known as the St. Lawrence fish hatchery, and owned by M. B. Hill, was established in 1881, and is located at Prospect Heights, near the western part of the town, on road 50. It is now a state institution, in the jurisdiction of Superintendent Monroe A. Green. M. B. Hill is the local superintendent.

Clayton Furniture Manufacturing Company, on Theresa street, was organized in the spring of 1889, with a capital stock of \$12,000. The company is at present engaged in the manufacture of chamber suits, the power being furnished by the Electric Light and Power Co. Frank L. Hall is president; William H. Consaul, vice-president; C. A. Shaver, secretary; and H. S. Barker, treasurer.

Gardiner M. Skinner, at Clayton, is engaged in the manufacture of trolling spoon bait, and his goods have acquired a national reputation for their sterling worth. Besides being attractive lures, they are uniformly made in such substantial manner as to win the confidence of the angler, and withstand the struggles and throes of greedy and powerful fish.

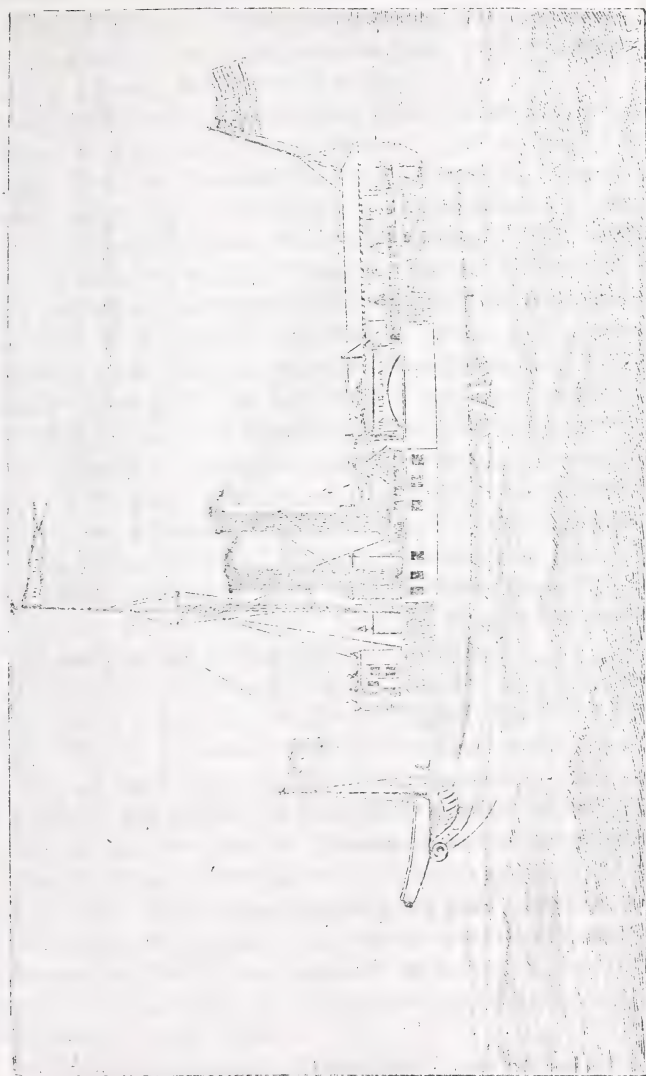
Strough & Brooks.—The business of retailing lumber in the village of Clayton was first entered into by Luther Eddy, who may be considered as the pioneer in that line. In April, 1880, he associated with him George H. Strough, a school teacher, who purchased the business for his son, Arthur B. Strough, having no intention of engaging in the business himself. During this copartnership the firm name was Eddy & Strough. The first year's business aggregated but little over \$6,000. The third year it was over three times that amount. Mr. Strough, who had continued teaching up to this time,

then decided to give his whole attention to the lumber trade, and on January 1, 1883, purchased Mr. Eddy's interest, and for the next four years his trade increased to over five times the amount done in 1880. January 1, 1887, wishing to add manufacturing facilities to his increasing business, Mr. Strough entered into partnership with Otis Brooks, a well-known and experienced lumberman and manufacturer, formerly a member of the firm of Roberts & Brooks, of Philadelphia. January 20, 1887, Strough & Brooks bought out the lumber and manufacturing business of the firm composed of J. B. Flynn and Myres Thompson, who occupied the extensive mill and factory at the corner of Mary and Theresa streets, where a rock projects out into the bay, forming a natural dockage, surrounded by water from six to 12 feet deep. Messrs. Strough & Brooks proceeded at once to inaugurate a system of improvements which cost them thousands of dollars, but which added correspondingly to their facilities. Among the improvements have been the erection of a store-house for dressed lumber, etc., a fine office building, in which is also a hardware and weighing room below and a large room on the second floor for priming and glazing purposes; also docks, a coal-house, an engine-house in which the Electric Light and Power Company have an 80-horse-power boiler and a 60-horse-power engine which propels the machinery for Strough & Brooks. The factory is furnished with the latest improved machinery for manufacturing sash, doors, and blinds, wood turning, and for the manufacture of all kinds of joiner goods, furnishing employment to from 20 to 30 skilled workmen. The transactions of Strough & Brooks during their first year were about \$20,000 more than the aggregate of both concerns before the purchase of the property of Flynn & Thompson. Arthur B. Strough is the efficient foreman of their factory, and John W. Williams is employed as architect and supervising foreman on all their job work outside. A large part of their contract work is in the erecting of buildings planned and drafted by him.

Syracuse Granite Company, incorporated, has a capital stock of \$50,000. The quarries of the company are located on Grindstone Island, and the business office is in Syracuse. John H. Tolman is president, and William Van Auken, secretary.

The following relating to the ship building interests of Clayton is a revision of the sketch published in the *History of Jefferson County* (1878).

Ship building began at Clayton in 1832, by Smith & Merick, and has since been continued, sometimes giving employment to as many as 100 men. From two to four vessels have been built here annually, making a total of from 75 to 100, including most of the splendid steamers of the old Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company's lines. This business began here at about the time the burdensome tonnage duties upon the lakes, amounting almost to a prohibition, had been removed in part by Hon. Joseph Hawkins, of Henderson, who represented this district in Congress. From this time there existed no limit to the size of the vessels but that of the



The steamer *United States*, launched at Ogdensburg in November, 1831, at that time was the largest and most important American vessel navigating the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario. She was captured by the Patriots, at Ogdensburg, in 1838, and took an important part in the battle at Wind-mill Point. The engraving is from a painting by Col. Jonah Woodruff.

locks of the Welland Canal. The first vessels built here were the *Jesse Smith* and *Horatio Gates*, commenced by Captain Pickering and completed by George S. Weeks, for Smith & Merick, in 1830. G. S. Weeks continued building for the same firm, and built the steamer *Black Hawk*, and the schooners *Franklin*, *Jefferson*, *Morgiana Willetts*, *Monroe*, *Gazelle*, *Madison*, *Lucinda*, *Cleopatra*, *Western*, *Chesapeake*, *Robert Wood*, *E. G. Merick*, *Sylph*, and others, besides the steamer *Swan*. Mr. Weeks subsequently built vessels in Oswego, and later in Chicago.

John Oades commenced building for E. G. Merick & Co. and Fowler & Esselstyn in 1841, and built the schooners *St. Lawrence*, *John Oades*, *D. N. Barney*, *Superior*, *Invincible*, *New York*, *Quebec*, *America*, *Flying Cloud*, *Sovereign of the Lakes*, *Northern Light*, *White Cloud*, *Northerner*, *Sky Lark*, *Republic*, *Clayton*, *Amelia*, *Adriatic*, *Northern Belle*, *Dashing Wave*, *Monticello*, *Adirondack*, *Radiant*, *Clayton Belle*, *M. F. Merrick*, *Montana*, *Kearse*, and others, and the steamers *Niagara*, *Cataract*, *Ontario*, *Bay State*, *New York*, *Jenny Lind*, *British Empire*, *British Queen*, *Midge*, and *Widgeon*.

Thomas Rees built the schooner *Mountainer*, and Harrison Persons the schooner *Marshfield*. In 1863 John Oades built the schooner *Portland* for A. F. Barker. In 1867 John Cantwell built the schooner *F. D. Barker*, and in 1868 Simon G. Johnston built the schooner *Hoboken* for A. F. Barker. Simon G. Johnston commenced building for Fowler & Esselstyn in 1854, and built the schooners *Greyhound*, *Eagle Wing*, *Watchful*, *Mediator*, *Sentator*, *Snow Bird*, *Brooklyn*, *Montpelier*, *Montcalm*, *Montgomery*, *Montmorency*, *Mont Blanc*, *Irene*, *L. B. Stone*, *Scud*, *William Home*, *Hattie Johnson*, *Henry Falger*, and *Black Diamond*. He also built the steamers *T. S. Faxon*, *H. S. Johnston*, and *Island Belle*.

Mr. Johnston is the only one now engaged in ship building at Clayton, Messrs. John Oades and Fowler & Esselstyn having removed to Detroit, Mich. The St. Lawrence River Skiff, Canoe, and Steam Launch Company has recently been organized, and the company will continue the business of Dr. Bain in the building of skiffs, and will also include small steamboats. During the last few years Mr. Johnston has built several steam yachts.

Hough's *History of St. Lawrence County* is authority for the statement that in 1799 there was a single log hut in this town, probably that of some lumber thieves, who plundered the frontier without restraint or limit during many years before any one appeared to show title. Mr. Nathan Ford, the pioneer of Ogdensburg, in a letter to Samuel Ogden on this subject, dated December 27, 1799, wrote:—

"There are several persons now cutting timber upon the two upper townships. I have no authority to say anything about the matter; but vast injury will take place upon the townships, and if there are not measures taken immediately, not less than 30,000 or 40,000 staves, and also the spruce timber which is now getting, that will be taken off. Mr. Watkins took down the names of several who pretended to settle; their motive was only stealing off the timber. The thing is now working as I told him would be the case, and if something is not done about this business great destruction will arise. An example ought to be made, and

this can not be done without sending an officer from Fort Stanwix. They have got the timber so boldly that they say there is no law that can be executed upon them here."

The first permanent settlement in this town was commenced in 1801 or 1802, by a Mr. Bartlett, at a place called Bartlett Point, about a mile above Clayton village, at the mouth of French Creek. The point has recently been surveyed and laid out for summer homes, and is known as Prospect Park. Bartlett had been placed here by Smith and Delamater, land agents at Chaumont, to keep a ferry to Gananoque, but after staying a year or two set fire to his house, as tradition says, and ran away by its light.

In the winter of 1803-04 Smith and Delamater undertook the erection of a saw-mill, near the mouth of Wheeler Creek, upon which it was built. The expense attending this measure embarrassed them considerably, and contributed to their subsequent failure.

In 1816 Nathaniel Norton, Jr., who had previously been a merchant at Russia, N. Y., came as agent for C. H. and E. Wilkes, owners of 12,000 acres on Pene's Square, and adjoining the present village of Depauville.* Soon after David and Nathaniel Holbrook came to the falls, and with their father, under a contract of Alexander Le Ray, the agent of Depau, erected a rude apology for a grist-mill, but upon failure of payment the premises were sold in 1824 to Stephen Johnson and Peter Martin, who had located as merchants and lumbermen. At this time there were but two or three log houses and the rude mills where Depauville now is.

In 1817 Phineas Osborn, father of Thomas S., Schuyler, and Phineas A. Osborn, came in from Herkimer County and settled about three miles northwest of Depauville, on what is known as Elm Flat. In 1818 Jerry Carter came in and settled near Clayton Center. He came with his father, who was a great hunter, and told marvelous tales connected with his hunting expeditions. In 1819 James D. Gloyd came in with his father, Amos, from Vermont, and settled on lot No. 39. In 1820 Adam Fry came from Denmark, Lewis County, and settled in this town. Gaylord Enos came in from Herkimer County in 1824, his first purchase of land being 50 acres from Depau. The first justice of the peace in the town was Gurdon Caswell.

Grindstone Island is one of the largest of the Thousand Islands, being more than five miles in length and from two to three in width. This island, with many others, was claimed by the St. Regis Indians at an early day, and leased by their agent to British subjects for a long term of years. Upon survey of the boundary in 1818 they were found to belong to our government, and in 1823, upon these islands being patented by the state, in pursuance with an agreement with Macomb, difficulties arose that threatened for a time to result in serious measures, and which have been known locally as the *War of Grindstone Island*. A quantity of pine timber had been cut and prepared for rafting, which was claimed by the patentee, but was refused

* His power of attorney is dated June 20, 1820.

to be given up by those in possession. Finding it probable that any attempt to serve legal papers upon the parties alleged to be trespassers would be resisted, a detachment of militia from Lyme, under Capt. S. Green, was called out. The timber had mostly been passed over into British waters, and after some firing the party in charge of the timber dispersed. One of the militia men was accidentally killed by the discharge of his own gun. The question subsequently became a subject of litigation, and was finally settled by arbitration. The first court on Grindstone Island was held April 30, 1889, when S. H. Slate, justice of the peace, was called upon to investigate a charge of assault and battery between two women, sisters-in-law, whose husbands were employed in the quarries at Thurso. The defendant in the case was fined \$30, which was paid.

The islands in this vicinity have many associations connected with the War of 1812, and affairs growing out of the Patriot movement, which are detailed in the County Chapter. During the embargo period of 1808 the old French road, that had been cut through from the High Falls to the river at this point, became a thoroughfare for teams laden with potash, and this contraband trade continued with comparative impunity till the commercial restriction was removed.

CHURCHES.

The Freewill Baptist Church, of Depauville, was organized March 20, 1820, by Amasa Dodge, the first pastor, with 15 members. The primitive structure in which the society first worshiped was built of logs, in 1820, and was the first house of worship in the town of which we have any record. In 1835 the present stone structure was built at a cost of \$3,000. It will comfortably seat 250 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other property, at \$8,000. The society now has a membership of 65, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Barton G. Blaisdell. The Sunday-school has a membership of eight teachers and 80 scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Depauville.—A Methodist class was organized at Depauville as early as 1821, and it is mentioned as one of the 23 appointments in the old Black River district, and within the Genesee Annual Conference, in 1822. The society was organized November 25, 1834, with Martin Spicer, Abel F. Low, Caleb Closson, Wareham P. Case, and Timothy O'Connor, trustees. Meetings were at first held in private dwellings, and in the old frame school-house. The present church edifice was erected in 1851, at a cost of about \$3,000, and was dedicated by Rev. A. J. Phelps. The present value of church property, including building and grounds, is \$6,500. The present membership is 150, and Rev. Leroy Grant is the pastor. The Sunday-school has 25 teachers and 88 scholars.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Clayton, located on the corner of John and Jane streets, in Clayton village, was organized October 5, 1840,

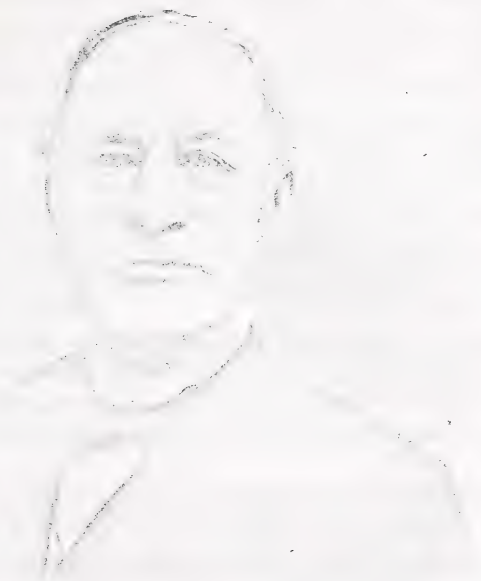
by Rev. Hiram Shepard and seven trustees, with eight members. The first pastor was Rev. Benjamin Phillips, who was succeeded by Rev. Hiram Shepard. The first church edifice, the present wood structure, was built as a union church by the Methodists and Baptists in 1840, at an original cost of \$4,000. In 1846 the present society purchased the Baptists' interest in the building, which will comfortably seat 350 persons and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$11,000. The present membership is 155, under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. O. Barnes. The Sunday-school has a membership of 18 teachers and 175 scholars.

The First Baptist Church of Clayton, located on John street, in Clayton village, was organized October 6, 1840, by five trustees, and at its organization consisted of 17 members. The first pastor was Rev. E. G. Blount. The church edifice was erected of wood in 1850, at a cost of \$2,000. It will comfortably seat 250 persons, and its present value, including grounds and other church property, is \$3,500. The present membership of the church is 50, under the pastoral care of Elder Thompson. The Sunday-school has a membership of 11 teachers and 75 scholars.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, located in Clayton village, was organized in 1868, by the rector, wardens, and vestry, and at its organization consisted of 10 members. The first rector was Rev. H. R. Lockwood (now D. D.), present rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Syracuse. Their house of worship was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$10,000. It is built with a stone basement and brick superstructure, will comfortably seat 250 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at about \$12,000. The church now has 60 communicants, and Rev. J. E. Walton is the rector. The Sunday-school has 13 teachers, and about 60 or 70 scholars.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church, located in the eastern part of the town, was organized in 1880, with Rev. Samuel Beag as the first pastor. Rev. W. J. Merle, of Orleans, is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of five teachers and about 50 scholars.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, located on James street in Clayton village, was organized in 1838 by Rev. Francis Gouth, the first pastor, and at its organization had 15 families in its parish. Occasional services were held by missionaries in private dwellings and in the school-house some years prior to the regular organization of the church. The first house of worship was erected in 1841 or '42. The present elegant stone structure was commenced in 1885, was dedicated December 11, 1889, and cost about \$23,000. The exterior of the church presents a fine appearance, and the interior is appropriately furnished and decorated. The aggregate cost of the three marble altars was about \$1,250. The church will seat 1,200 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other property, at \$25,000. The present number of families in the parish is 300, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Edward G. Brice.



Arthur Currier

ALDEN F. BARKER.

Alden Farnsworth Barker, the subject of this sketch, was born October 21, 1822, in the town of Walden, Caledonia County, Vermont—a town nestled among the Green Mountains. He was the eldest of nine children—five sons and four daughters. His parents were descended from English stock, and were as rugged and hardy as the hills that witnessed the birth of these children. Here young Alden passed his early boyhood, doing chores on the homestead and going to the district school at odd intervals, until 1833, when 11 years of age, he went to the village of Pierrepont, St. Lawrence County, this state, to work on his father's farm of 60 acres, of that place, and the following year he went to the town of Potsdam, same county, to live with Aaron Eddy, and in May, 1837, moved with Mr. Eddy to Clayton and was clerk in the grocery store of A. & L. Eddy, of that place, until 1842, when, with his savings aggregating the modest sum of \$100, and the credit obtained through strict honesty and sober and industrious habits, he purchased the stock of that firm, and thus may be said to have got his first start in his business career.

In August, 1844, he married Laura D. Smith, who was then teaching a district school in the town of Clayton, and a daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Smith, of Russell, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Three sons and one daughter have been the issue of this marriage, all of whom are now living in Clayton.

Henry S. Barker, the eldest son, is engaged in the mercantile trade at that place. Seymour B. Barker, next youngest, is secretary of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, and is engaged also in the vessel business. Frank D. Barker, the youngest son, is an alumnus of the Syracuse University and the Albany Law School, and occupies the position of deputy collector of customs at Clayton, to which office he was appointed in October, 1885, under President Cleveland's administration. Celinda, the daughter and youngest child, is married to Solon H. Johnson, only son of the Hon. James Johnson, of Clayton.

Mr. Barker continued in the grocery trade at the old stand known as the "Cataract House," on Water street, until 1845, when he, together with A. & L. Eddy, put up the building now known as the "Hayes House," and conducted the business with them until 1847, when he built a store of his own and carried on a general merchandise business in this building until it was destroyed by the great fire of August, 1853, but this was replaced by a brick structure the following year, and which is still standing. In 1856 he formed a partnership with Simeon D. Fobes, then a clerk in the store, and continued this relationship up to the year 1860, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Barker continuing the business, together with other and larger interests, up to the year 1873, when he was succeeded by his sons, H. S. and S. B. Barker.

In 1856 Mr. Barker purchased his first interest in vessels, engaging in the grain trade on the chain of lakes between Chicago and Ogdensburg. During the years 1863, 1867, and 1868, respectively, and while having an interest in other vessels, he built at Clayton the schooners *Portland*, *Frank D. Barker*, and *Hoboken*, and continued in the business up to the year 1887.

But the enterprise with which Mr. Barker's name is most prominently associated, and with which the interests and prosperity of his town have been most closely connected, was the building of the Clayton and Theresa Railroad. The bonding of the several towns along the line for this project was commenced in 1871, but on account of the strong opposition made by many of the taxpayers it was only accomplished after a hard fought and closely contested struggle. But the organization of the Clayton and Theresa Railroad Co. was effected that year with Mr. Barker as president, and Russell B. Biddlecom, of the town of Orleans, as secretary and treasurer, which respective offices these gentlemen held until the road was merged into that of the Utica and Black River Railroad in 1885. The building of the road was commenced soon after the towns were bonded and was pushed forward with great vigor, and was completed in October, 1873, but only after many formidable obstacles had been overcome.

An appeal had been taken from the decision of Judge Sawyer (then county judge), that the several towns along the line had taken all the necessary steps to qualify them to issue bonds in aid of the construction of this road; and while this appeal was pending the bonds, which nevertheless had been issued, had no market value. As it was necessary to realize on these bonds to buy the iron and carry the project forward, Mr. Barker bought \$25,000 of them with his own means, and thus enabled the company to carry on the work to a successful termination. It is not too much to say that while this road, which has been the great source of the prosperity of the towns of Clayton and Orleans for the past 17 years, would have ultimately been built in the then distant future, its building would have undoubtedly been many years postponed had it not been for the indomitable pluck and perseverance, the untiring labors and generous support of Alden F. Barker and his able coadjutor, Russell B. Biddlecom.

In 1873 he, together with S. G. Johnston and L. A. Holt, built the steamer *T. S. Faxton* for the excursion business on the St. Lawrence, and in 1877 they built the steamer *Island Belle* to run between Cape Vincent and Alexandria Bay in connection with trains on the R., W. & O. Railroad at Cape Vincent. In 1884 Mr. Barker associated himself with the Folger Brothers, of Kingston, Canada, in building the magnificent steamer *St. Lawrence*, to take the place of the *Island Belle*, and an organization was effected under the name of the "Thousand Island Steamboat Company," which still owns this steamer with several others, controlling as it does most of the steamboat traffic on the river. Mr. Barker is at present vice-president of this company. Prior to 1876 Clayton had had no bank, but that year Mr. Barker formed a partner-

ship with R. P. Grant and conducted a private bank, styled the Bank of Clayton, Mr. Barker being the president and Mr. Grant, cashier, and continuing the same to January, 1883, when it was organized into a state bank and with the same officers. In July of the following year Mr. Barker sold his interest in the bank, and in December following organized a private bank known as the "Citizens' Bank" and conducted the same to October, 1887, when he organized the "First National Bank of Clayton," with over 70 stockholders and a capital of \$50,000, and with himself as president; William Rees, vice-president; H. W. Morse, cashier; and A. A. Warner, assistant cashier, who are the present officers of the bank. It is doing a large and profitable business, and is now counted one of the leading financial institutions of the county. Mr. Barker is also a trustee of the Jefferson County Savings Bank. Thus this account of Mr. Barker's long and successful business career is largely the history of the village of Clayton.

In politics Mr. Barker has always been an ardent Democrat, casting his first vote for James K. Polk for President in 1844. He has uniformly declined office, and has only accepted a nomination when he knew his party was in a hopeless minority. He was nominated for member of Assembly in 1866, but declined the nomination, although he could have undoubtedly been elected. He has always encouraged home enterprise, and has contributed largely of his efforts and means to that end. He built the large three story brick block on Water street, and his large brick residence on John street, recently completed to take the place of the one destroyed by the great fire of 1887, is one of the handsomest in the county.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Warren Hall, son of Benjamin and grandson of George, was born in West Greenwich, N. Y., whence he removed to Jefferson County and located at Stone Mills, in February, 1815. He subsequently located on a farm, on road 6, in this town, where he died in 1879, aged 88 years. He married Martha, daughter of Joshua Rogers, of Greenwich, and their children were Norman, Louisa, Hiram, Benjamin, Phoebe M., Warren, Polly M., Hannah, George, Joseph W., and Henry. Henry Hall, who was a native of Clayton, married Mina, daughter of Christopher and Margaret (Petrie) West, of Cape Vincent, by whom he has four children—Clara E., Delia E., Phoebe M., and Henry W. He is a farmer, and occupies the homestead on road 6. Joshua Rogers, mentioned before, served in the Revolutionary war and was murdered at Brownville, in 1826, aged 50 years. Following is a copy of the marriage certificate of Benjamin Hall:—

"I hereby certify that Benjamin Hall Son to George Hall and Mary Sweet Daughter to William Sweet dead both of west Greenwich was Lawfully Joined together in marriage by me.
"west greenwich 7th of october 1790

"ELIJAH GREEN Elder."

John Norton, son of Nathaniel, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, was born on Long Island, and from there removed to Herkimer County. He came to Clayton in 1816, and was the first settler on a farm on road 89, known as the Norton farm, where he died in 1844, aged 73 years. His wife, Hannah King, died in Herkimer County. Of their three children, John, Jr., was born in Herkimer County in 1798, and came to Clayton with his father, from Brownville, in 1816, their only guide being "blazed" trees. His wife, Susan Smith, of Norway, N. Y., daughter of David and Susannah (Hathaway) Smith, was born in 1809. They were married in 1823, and their children were Maryetta, David, 1st, David, 2d, Isaac S., Lucena,

Eliza, Irene, and George A., born July 25, 1841. Lucena, Eliza, and George A. still reside in Clayton, on the farm settled by their grandfather.

Anthony Atwood, a native of Vermont, was one of the early settlers of Clayton. He came here in 1817 and located at Depauville, where he resided until his death. At the time of his settlement here there were no houses where the village of Clayton now is. His wife, Polly, bore him six children, viz.: Isaac, Chandler, Olive, Cynthia, Zilla, and Coville. Isaac Atwood was born in Vermont and came to Clayton with his father. He married Luthera Stetson, and their children are Janette, Charles, James L., and Montreville W. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Emma, daughter of Isaac and Adaline (Hudson) Cleveland, of this town, and they have a daughter, Adaline. James L. Atwood married Arvilla, daughter of Francis Dodge, and their children are Celia and Isaac. He is a hardware merchant in company with his brother Montreville W., and has been in business since 1879.

Aaron Kittle, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the early settlers of Clayton, on Grindstone Island. He died on Sir John's Island, Canada, in 1871, at an advanced age. He married Sarah, daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Shepard) Rusho, of Landsdown, Canada, by whom he had the following children: David, James, Charles, Mary, Esther, Jane, Maria, and Nancy. David Kittle was born on Grindstone Island in 1818. He married Malida, daughter of John and Filinda (Crawford) Stoliker, of Gananoque, Canada, and their children are Lewis, Hattie, and Sarah. Mr. Kittle has occupied his present farm on road 1, on Grindstone Island, for 31 years. He was the first settler on this farm.

Elihuah Corbin, a native of Russia, N. Y., came to Clayton in 1818, and died here in 1864, aged 73 years. He married Lucy A. Clark, and their children were Simon J., Ira H., Melzer, Irving, and Alanson C. The latter was born in the town of Russia, and when seven years of age came to Clayton with his parents. He married Eliza, daughter of Elijah and Betsey (Howe) Bowe, of Troy, N. Y., who bore him 10 children, viz.: Elizabeth, Lucy A., Caroline, Harriet, Ellen, Flora, Emily, Salonia, Sherman, and James H. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Caroline A., daughter of Calvin and Zaire A. (Romain) Guiteau, of Cape Vincent, and their children are Carrie L., Harry C., Herman J., and Ernest W. Mr. Corbin is a market gardener.

John Putnam, a native of Vermont, and a descendant of General Israel Putnam, resided in Clayton many years. He died in Mexico, Oswego County, aged 80 years. He had three children, Parley, Polly, and Asa. Parley Putnam was born in Herkimer County, and in 1818 located in Clayton, where he died in 1883, aged 84 years. He married Prudence Allen, of Herkimer County, and they had 11 children, namely: Harriet, John, Amasa S., Caroline, Ann, Albert H., Alvin, Sophronia, Alfred, Alvira, and Anon T. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married, first, Eliza A., daughter of Potter and Nancy (Hart) Sheldon, by whom he had a daughter, Georgianna, and second, Harriet, adopted daughter of Isaac and Mary (Babcock) Carter, by whom he has two children, Nettie A. and Clarence A. He is a farmer on road 51, where he has resided 36 years. Albert H. was born in Clayton, where he married Susan, daughter of John and Magdalen (Conant) Lingenfelter, July 29, 1833, and they have three children, Gilbert J., Almada, and Maggie M. He resides in Clayton on the homestead farm, on road 53.

John Ackert, a native of Germany, immigrated to America and located at Rhinebeck Flats, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, and died at an advanced age. He had four children, of whom Abram A., born in Rhinebeck Flats, was one of the pioneer settlers in Clayton, locating here in 1819. He died here in 1868, aged 84 years. His wife, Abigail, daughter of James and Lucy (Hamilton) Giffin, of Canada, also died in 1868, aged 73 years. Their children were Cyrus H., Mary J., James, Marus, Lucy, 1st, Lucy, 2d, Anna F., and Page. Page Ackert was born in Clayton, October 8, 1824. He married Martha E., daughter of Benjamin and Florinza (Ellsworth) Pierce, of Cape Vincent, and their children are George P., Charles P., Flora G., Cyrus L., and Mina M. He occupies the homestead farm of his father on road 27. Benjamin Pierce was a native of Connecticut, and served in the Revolutionary war. His son Benjamin served at Sachet Harbor in the War of 1812, and drew a pension.

John Spencer, a native of Granville, N. Y., came to Clayton in 1819, and died here in 1847, aged 66 years. He married Nancy, daughter of Nathaniel Warner, of Granville, and their children were Sidney, Jason, Hannah, Amasa, John O., Albert, Monzo, Tryphena, Tryphosa, David, Urban, and Aurdia. John O. Spencer was born in the town of Logranee, and in 1820, when 11 years of age, removed to Clayton. He married, first, Elvira, daughter of Jonathan

and Hepzibah Hall, of this town, by whom he had five children, Philander A., Flora, Lucena, Emily, and Estina. He married, second, Mrs. Zillah Lowe, daughter of Anthony and Polly (Earlins) Atwood, of Connecticut. He is a retired farmer, and resides in this town at the advanced age of 80 years. His wife is 71 years of age. Her first husband was Isaac Lowe, by whom she has three children, Alfred, Marcella, and Frank. Philander A. Spencer was born in Clayton in 1833. He married Sophia D., daughter of Lewis Grace, of Madison County, and their children are Charles F. and Eugene G. Mr. Spencer served in Co. G, 186th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at the close of the war, and is now drawing a pension. He was in Petersburg, Va., at the time of General Lee's surrender.

Zebulon Bass, of Scotch descent, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., June 19, 1781. In 1820 he located in Clayton, on Grindstone Island, where he died of cholera in 1832, aged 51 years. He married Sally, daughter of Ephraim Smith, of Mayfield, N. Y., and their children were Alanson, Major, Olive, Julia A., Chancy, Charles M., Ephraim (who died in the army), William, John M., and Sally A. William Bass was born on Grindstone Island in May, 1824. He married Sarah M., daughter of Daniel and Arvilla (Marsh) Whitney, of Brownville, who bore him children as follows: Calvin W. (deceased), Rhoba A., Martha A., and Battie A. The latter married a Mr. Marshall and died April 22, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Bass reside in Clayton, aged respectively 65 and 59 years. They occupy a farm on road 48, where they have resided 38 years. Rhoba Bass married Melvin I. Dodge, and they have four children, viz.: Emma, Winnie, Ora, and Irwin. Martha Bass married Eugene Garusey, and they have a daughter, Jessie.

Alanson Bass, son of Zebulon, married Julia Ann, daughter of John and Martha (Barkhart) Phillips, of Massena, N. Y., and their children are Edward L., Caroline, John, Charles P., and Chauncey. Edward L. was born in Clayton, January 27, 1833. He married Margaret J. Smith, of Dixon's Landing, Canada, daughter of John and Catharine (Emy) Smith, and their children are Alice, Charles, Ida, Lilly, Edward, and Willy. Mr. Bass is a steamboat captain, and resides in Clayton. Charles P. Bass married Frances H., daughter of Merritt and Mary (Grimshaw) Ghee, of Marysville, by whom he has a son, Charles A. Mr. Bass was born in this town and has always resided here.

John Marshall, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, came to Galloo Island from Lisbon, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, dying there at the age of 80 years. He married Janette Given, of Scotland, who bore him eight children, viz.: John, James, William, Archibald, David, Thomas, Robert, and Janette. Archibald Marshall removed from Galloo Island to Clayton in 1820, and died here in 1886, aged 80 years. Mr. Marshall was a captain and river pilot. When he removed to Clayton there was but one log house in the village, located where Strough & Brooks's sash and blind factory now is. He married Julia A., daughter of William and Ann (Whitney) Hawes, of Cleveland, Ohio, by whom he had three children—Emma J., Charles M., and Willard R. His widow survives, aged 74 years. Willard R. Marshall married, first, Nellie M. Estus, by whom he had three children, Aggie M., Jesse T., and Clarence U. He married, second, Catharine Mills, of Ogdensburg, by whom he has a son, Archibald H.

Jacob Seeber, a native of Danube, N. Y., came to Clayton in 1821, dying here in 1879, aged 79 years. He married Esther, daughter of Daniel Pettit, of Clayton, and they had children as follows: Eli J., Henry H., Charles, Daniel, Nancy, Eva, and Sylvanus H. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Carrie, daughter of Morgan and Susan (Wheeler) Moffitt, of this town, by whom he has a daughter, Mollie. He is a cheesemaker.

William Hayes, a native of Tipton, Ireland, resided in Boonville and Orleans, N. Y., and died in Clayton in 1870, aged 82 years. He married Ann Kellett, of Carthage, and they had two children, viz.: Mary A. (Mrs. John Hunt), of Neenah, Wis., and John W. The latter was born in La Fargeville, whence he removed to Clayton and located upon the homestead of his father. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Michael Milen, who bore him five children, viz.: William T., Mollie F., Michael G., Annie M., and John. He married, second, Margaret, daughter of Malachi and Mary (Ryan) Gooley, and they have a daughter, Kittie, and an adopted daughter, Ida J. Kanaley.

Daniel Hill, a native of New Jersey, died in Saratoga County in 1829, aged 75 years. He married Mary Van Pelt, of Saratoga, and of their seven children, Daniel, Jr., was born in Saratoga, located in Watertown in 1815, and in 1822 removed to Clayton, where he died in 1866, aged 79 years. He married Margaret Stevenson, of Saratoga County, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Stevenson, and they had six children, viz.: Walter G., Washington, Leonard, Jeter-

son, Margaret, and Harrison. Margaret Hill married Alanson P., son of Gideon and Lucy (Congdon) Rogers, and their children are Winfield and Ella.

John Van Dewalker, a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., died in Panania, aged about 88 years. Of his 10 children, Henry, a native of Herkimer County, came to Clayton in 1823, and here resided until his death, in 1883, aged 82 years. He served in the Patriot war. He married Louisa Guyre, of Montgomery County, daughter of John Guyre, who served in the Revolutionary war, and their children were Olive, Mary Ann, Almira, Angeline, Julia, Celestine, Jane, Maria, and Melzer W. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married, first, Margaret Demster, of Watertown, daughter of John Demster, by whom he had a daughter, Ida M., and second, Mary A. Rees, of Clayton, daughter of Captain David and Masseline (Laban) Rees, and their children are George H., Fred M., Earl R., Ethel M., and Milton. Mr. Van Dewalker served three years in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., and was honorably discharged.

Oren Smith, a native of Litchfield, Conn., removed to Charlotte, Vt., where he married Matilda, daughter of Isaac and Lovisa (Butterfield) Webb, by whom he had a son, Oren W., born in Chittenden County in May, 1810. Oren W. came to Clayton in 1828, where he now resides. He married Selecta E. Everest, of Meriden, N. H., daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Hunt) Everest, who died in 1864, aged 30 years. Mr. Smith has been postmaster at Clayton 20 years, and served as coroner several years. He served in the Patriot war in 1838, and was taken prisoner at Prescott in what was known as the "Wind-Mill Fight," and with 100 others was sentenced to death. His sentence, with 80 others, was commuted to banishment for life, and he was transported to Van Diemen's Land. Eleven of those taken prisoners at Prescott were hung at Kingston. After living five years at Van Diemen's Land he was pardoned by Queen Victoria, through the intercession of friends in Canada, and returned to Clayton, where he now resides at the age of 79 years.

Daniel Porter, a native of New Haven, Conn., located in Clayton in 1829, where he died, aged 92 years. He married Ruth Ludden, of Massachusetts, and of their five children, Asa E. Porter married Lovisa T. Hubbard, of Carleton, Orleans County, daughter of Samuel W. and Lucinda (Thomas) Hubbard, and their children are Olivia D., Willard C., Pitt O., and Hubbard. Mr. Porter died in 1882, aged 72 years. His widow, Lovisa T., survives, at the age of 77 years, and resides in Clayton. Samuel W. Hubbard served in the War of 1812, and died in 1848, aged 55 years. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to the advanced age of 92 years.

Gideon Lowe was born in New York, and died in Clayton. He was the father of 10 children, of whom Isaac was born in Copenhagen, N. Y., and when 17 years of age removed to Clayton, where he died in 1879, aged 67 years. He married Zilla Atwood, by whom he had children as follows: Alfred, Celia, Adelaide, Letheria, Frank, and Frank D. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Gertrude, daughter of Sanford and Betsey (Rice) Flumb, of this town, and they have a son, Ross B. Mr. Lowe now occupies the homestead farm upon which he was born.

William Frame, a native of Vermont, was a practicing physician in Herkimer County for several years, when he located in Depauville, in this town, where he continued in practice until his death in 1847, aged 71 years. He succeeded Dr. Page, who was the first physician in this town. He married Clarissa Joy, of Vermont, and their children were Luke E., Solomon V., Betsey, and Ann. Luke E. Frame was born in Russia, Herkimer County, and located in Depauville with his parents. He became a physician and surgeon, and succeeded to the practice established by his father, which he continued until his death in 1883, aged 71 years. He married Louisa Humb, by whom he had three children, George B., Silas W., and Solomon V. The latter married Avis D., daughter of James and Deborah (Fry) Johnson, by whom he has three children, viz.: Merton E., Herbert J., and Vivenc B. He graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1862, and in 1863 enlisted in the late war as surgeon and served till 1865. He succeeded his father at Depauville, then was located at Three Mile Bay for two years, and is now practicing his profession in Clayton village. His son Merton E., who is a boot and shoe merchant in Clayton, married Fanny, daughter of William and Maryette (Johnson) Hills, of Chaumont, and they have a daughter, Corinne M.

James Barney and his wife, Hannah, had six children, James, Lyman, Josiah, Hannah, (who married James Littlefield, of Rural Hill, town of Ellishburgh), Harriet, and Lynn. Lynn Barney was born in Ellishburgh, and was one of the early settlers of Clayton, where he died in

1813, aged 33 years. He followed the dual occupation of farmer and blacksmith. He married Lydia C. Case, of Clayton, daughter of Wareum and Meroy (Clark) Case, of Massachusetts, and their children were Andrew J., Chauncey L., Morris, Syrena, Lucetta E., Lyman, Althea L., Lydia C., Eliza, and Almond M. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Mary J., daughter of George W. and Margaret (Waffle) Saulsbury, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Addison L., who died young, Cora A., and Frankie A. He is a farmer. Cora A. Barney married Preston, son of Halsey and Polly (Merrill) Ellis, of Clayton, in 1874, and they have a daughter, Clarence A. Mr. Ellis is a farmer.

Henry Walt, who served in the War of 1812, was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to America and was one of the early settlers of Watertown. He subsequently removed to Niagara County, N. Y. His children were Sarah, Elizabeth, Catharine, Christian, David, William, and Henry. The latter, who was born in Watertown, was one of the early settlers in Clayton, where he located upon a farm, upon which he died in 1881, aged 75 years. He married Eliza C., daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Schram) Faulkner, of Clayton, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Thomas E., Henry, Emmet, Milo, Mary A., Caroline, Amarette, and Eliza. His widow, Eliza C., survives at the age of 76 years, and with her sons, Henry and Emmet, occupies the homestead farm.

Fred Rogers, son of William, was born in the town of Orleans, where he married Corey, daughter of Abner and Clarissa (Carter) Eves, by whom he has a daughter, Bessie. He is proprietor of a bakery on James street in Clayton village.

James Plumb, a native of Vermont, was one of the pioneer settlers in this town, locating at Depauville when the only habitation there was an Indian hut. Here he cleared a farm and built a grist-mill, dying in 1879, aged 86 years. His wife died in 1865, aged 60 years. Sanford Plumb, son of James, still owns the farm settled by his father. He married Betsey, daughter of Leander Rice, of Cape Vincent, and his children are Sophronia, who resides in Dakota, Emma, of Montana, Gertie, Nettie, of Clayton, Beatrice, and Winnie.

William Murdock, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Canada, and in 1830 located in Clayton, where he died in 1861, aged 59 years. He married Isabella, daughter of John and Margaret Mitchell, of Scotland, and their children were Ellen, John, Ann, William, Belle, Peter, Andrew, Samuel and James (twins), David, and Elva. Peter Murdock was born in Canada and came to Clayton with his father. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Hugunin) Marshall, of this town, and their children are Robert, Edgar, Wallace, Jessie, and Mina. Mr. Murdock is a farmer on Grindstone Island. William Murdock, previously mentioned, was born in Canada and came to Clayton with his father, locating on Grindstone Island. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda (Hanion) Marshall, of this town, and their children are William C., Alfred, David, Ora J., and Annie L. Mrs. Isabella Murdock, widow of William, Sr., is still living, on Grindstone Island, at the advanced age of 84 years.

Abram Dana was frozen to death in Ellisburgh. His wife, Lucinda Smith, bore him eight children, viz.: Nicholas, Abram, Charles, Hannah, Susan, Maria, Sabrina, and David Z. The latter was born in Ellisburgh and in 1830 came to Clayton. He married Emily Bovee, of Johnstown, N. Y., daughter of John G. and Emeline (Bard) Bovee, and they have three children, Almira L., Lovina J., and Hannah M. He enlisted in the late war in Co. B, 60th N. Y. Inf., for three years or during the war, and was so severely wounded in the leg that amputation was necessary. He was in the battle of Antietam and with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, was honorably discharged, and is now drawing a pension.

Lewis Consaul, son of Matthew and Hannah (Lewis) Consaul, was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., whence he removed to Clayton in 1831, dying here in 1874, aged 62 years. He married Jane Ann, daughter of John I. and Alida (Winnie) Lingenfelter, and their children were Matthew, Alida, Delia, Catharine, Joseph (who served in the late war on the gunboat *Albatross*, and died in the service), Silas W., John V., Enos, and William H. The latter was born in Clayton. He married Julia M., daughter of Francis and Eliza (Webb) Barrett, and they have two children, Eliza and Cornelia. Mr. Consaul is a dealer in coal and produce in Clayton village. He has served as assessor, deputy collector of customs, commissioner of the land six years, and trustee of Clayton village six years. Mrs. Jane A. Consaul survives her husband, aged 76 years. Silas W. Consaul was born in Clayton, where he married Viola, daughter of Joshua and Clarissa (Farr) Crosby, and their children are William, Elmer, Julia, and Glend M. He is a farmer on road 50, in this town, where he has resided eight years.

Charles A. Comins, son of James who served in the War of 1812, was born in Herkimer County, whence he removed to Clayton in 1838, where he died in 1885, aged 75 years. He married Sally Ingraham, of Antwerp, and their children were Alletta, Maria, Adaline, George, and James H. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Addie, daughter of Morris Cornwell, of Lyme, and their children are Carrie, Hendrick, Jennie, Virion P., Charles A., Walton, Raymond, and Harrison. He is a market gardener on road 49, in this town. His mother, Sally, survives at the age of 77 years, and resides on road 71. George Ingraham served in the Revolutionary war.

George Steele, a native of Vermont, and a carpenter by trade, located in Clayton in 1831, and died here in 1874. He served in the War of 1812. He married Tamsen Knapp, of Brownville, by whom he had the following children: Reuben, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Volney, Sophronia, Sally, Selden, Alvin, Mary Jane, George, and William. The latter, who was born in Brownville, came to Clayton in 1851, where he now resides. He married Louisa E., daughter of Alla and Betsey E. (Schinner) Pettengill, of Wolf Island, and their children are Harriet A., Edward, Edwin, Alvin D., Charles, William R., Emery U., Sophronia E., Milton, Addie L., and Byron M. Mary Jane Steele married Reuben Allen, of Clayton, who died in 1867, aged 39 years. Her children are Bessie, Garry, Sarah, Walter B., Riley M., and Melzer W. Mrs. Allen resides in Clayton, at the age of 69 years. Riley Allen married Jennie Williams, of Bay City, Mich., daughter of Capt. William Williams, and their children are Gesine, Jesse M., and Ruth. Mr. Allen is a steamboat engineer.

Isaac Barrett, a Revolutionary soldier, was born and died in Vermont. His children were Levi, Isaac, Rebecca, and Abigail. Isaac Barrett, Jr., came to Brownville, where he resided many years. He was a millwright, and did work in many of the surrounding towns. He died in Le Ray in 1868, aged 69 years. He married Patience Hudson (whose father was a Revolutionary soldier and a member of General Washington's staff), of Vermont, who bore him six children, viz.: Enos, Hiram, Erastus, Sophia, Jenette, and Francis. The latter was born in Dummerston, Vt., and came to Clayton in 1832. He engaged in lumbering for several years, and finally cleared a farm on road 16, where he resided until 1874, when he removed to the village of Clayton, where he now resides, aged 80 years. He married, first, Eliza, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Webb, of Brownville, who bore him 11 children, viz.: Cornelia, Julia, Helen, Kendrick, Mary, Harriet, John, Caroline, Charles N., Nellie, and Francis. He married, second, Mrs. Julia M. Sumner, of Clayton, daughter of Alpheus and Minerva (Webb) Calvin.

Eben Rees, a farmer, was born in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, where he died. His son Thomas emigrated to this country and located in Philadelphia, subsequently removing to New York city, and in 1832 to Clayton, where he died in 1810, aged 68 years. He was a farmer. He married Mary Saunders, of Caermarthenshire, daughter of William and Mary Saunders, and their children were Mary Ann, David S., William, Evan J., Henry C., and Thomas. The latter was born in South Wales, in March, 1819, and in 1832 came to Clayton. He married, first, Alzada, daughter of William and Catharine Hudson, by whom he had six children, viz.: Thomas G., William H., Charles E., Mary C., Adaline D., and Alzada B. He married, second, Mrs. Alicia S. Radcliff, daughter of Hugh Rothwell, of Birkenhead, Eng. Mr. Rees is a lumberman and ship builder in Clayton, where he has been located 55 years. Charles E. Rees, son of Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Richard M. and Margaret (Reed) Esselstyn, by whom he has three children, Alzada, Sherman, and Galen. He is a grocer and ship chandler in Clayton village. William H. Rees, son of Thomas, was born in Clayton, where he married Charlotte C., daughter of Perry and Harriet Caswell, by whom he has had the following children: Edna A., Thomas P., and Carl R., who survive, and Ethel, Zelica, and Ruby, deceased. Mr. Rees read law with H. E. Morse, of Clayton, for three years, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar and has since practiced in this town. He is president of the village, supervisor, justice of the peace, and notary public.

Nelson Deford, son of Ralph, was born near Montreal, Canada, and in 1841 located in Clayton. He married Mary A., daughter of Frederick and Margaret Campbell, and their children were Nelson, Margaret, Dennis, John, Ambrose, Alphonso, Mary, and Joseph, 2d. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Jennie, daughter of Richard and Mary (Gillick) Bailey, of Orleans, and their children are Mary A., Annie L., and George N. He is a farmer on road 12, where he has resided nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Deford are both living, on road 12, aged respectively 74 and 66 years. Joseph Deford, 1st, son of Ralph, was born in

Canada, and came to Clayton in 1832. He married Sophia, daughter of Frederick Campbell, at Montreal June 17, 1838, aged 64 years. Their children are Joseph, Sarah, Fred, Margaret, Rachel, Frank, Eli, Mary, Rosa, Ellen, Michael, and Ralph. Mr. Deford is 75 years of age, and has occupied his present farm on road 12, in Clayton, 48 years. He has 53 grandchildren. His son Frank married Katie Bailey, and has three children, Annie, Viva, and Claude.

Isiah Fox, a native of Connecticut, came from Cortland County, N. Y., to Clayton in 1832. He died here in 1853, aged 83 years, and his wife also died here, aged 70 years. His children were Hubbell, Phila, Emily, and Alfred. Hubbell Fox was the first supervisor of Clayton. Alfred Fox was prominent in town affairs, was member of Assembly in 1851, customs officer at Cape Vincent four years, supervisor 10 years, and justice of the peace 15 years. He married Lucy Harris, of Cortland County, and they had four children, James H., Mary J., George, and Byron. Upon the death of his first wife he married Olive C. Bent, of Watertown, by whom he had five children, Charles A., Hattie, Nellie, Frank C., and Alfred, Jr. He was born in 1807 and died in 1880, his wife surviving his death only two weeks. Byron Fox, son of Alfred, Sr., married Sarah, daughter of Gordon and Sarah (Rogers) Gloyd, of Clayton, and their children are Mary J., Grace G., Wilbur A., and Harry B. He is a farmer.

Ira Sylvester, a native of Massachusetts, came to Clayton in 1833, where he died in 1874, aged 78 years. He married Lucy Davis, of Vermont, who died here in 1875, aged 79 years. His children were Mary, Delia, Lucy, Marilla, Isaac, Adelaide, and Ira. The latter was born in Pittsfield, Vt., in 1826, and came to Clayton with his father. He married Achsa, daughter of Hiram and Lois (Greenleaf) Dixon, of Orleans, and their children are William, Nettie M., Charles E., and Dr. George E. Mr. Sylvester occupies the homestead farm on road 18. Charles E. Sylvester married Alice, daughter of James and Lucretia (Evans) Babcock, of Clayton, and they have a son, Elwin J. He is a farmer in this town.

Thomas Faire, son of John, was born in Ireland. He removed from Quebec to Clayton in 1834. He married Margaret Barard, of Canada, and their children are William, Mary, Elizabeth, Julia Ann, Edwin, Junia, Lucinda, Marcella, Frank, Francis, Celia, Alice, Ella, and Joseph. Mr. Faire was the first settler upon the farm in Clayton which he has occupied for 54 years.

Peter Wright, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, lived in Newport, R. I., many years, finally locating in Bennington County, Vt., where he died June 7, 1821, aged 80 years. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1819, aged 76 years. Of their six children, Daniel was born in Newport, R. I., whence he removed to Bennington County, Vt., and later to Herkimer County, N. Y., where he cleared a farm. He died in Knox County, Ohio, in 1835, aged 65 years. During the War of 1812 he commanded a regiment in Herkimer County, and was at Sacket's Harbor. He was married four times. His third wife, Lois Cobb, of Vermont, bore him two children, Seamen and Erastus. The latter was born in Russia, Herkimer County, in 1809, and in 1834 came to Clayton. He married, first, Clarissa Prindle, of Russia, N. Y., by whom he had four children, Francis, Daniel, Elizabeth, and Seamen. He married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of Singer and Clarissa (Burr) Nash, of Orleans, by whom he has a son, Adelbert E. From 1844 to 1848 Mr. Wright was colonel of the militia, 224th Regt., 4th Brigade, 12th Division. He now resides in Depauville. His son Seamen served in Co. L, 18th N. Y. Cav., and died in New Orleans in 1864, aged 29 years.

Stephen Hale, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the early settlers of Brownville, where he died in 1818, aged 33 years. He was a cooper by trade, and served in the War of 1812. He married Lucy, daughter of Samuel Macomber, and they had two children, Dennis and Stephen. The latter removed from Brownville to Clayton in 1835, and was engaged in mercantile business here until 1873, when he retired. He married Betsey D., daughter of Seabury and Hannah Allen, of Galway, N. Y., and their children are Carrie, Lucy, John, and George. The latter is a clerk in the Michigan Central Railroad office at Detroit.

Samuel Garnsey, who served in the Revolutionary war, was born in Burlington, Vermont, whence he removed to Lowville, N. Y., and in 1839 located in Clayton, where he died in 1843, aged 84 years. His wife, Jerusha Darling, died in 1840, aged about 75 years. Their children were Samuel, John, Levi, Darling, Joseph, Jerusha, Lydia, and Esther. John Garnsey was born in Vermont, and in 1836 came to Clayton and located on road 28, on what is known as the Mr. Garnsey farm, where he died in 1873, aged 84 years. He served at Sacket's Harbor in the War of 1812. He married Charlotte, daughter of Moses and Anna (Cooper) Coffin, of Low-

ville, and they had children as follows: Russel, Francello, Othniel, Moses, Hubbard, Zaleyette, Marisa, and Francis D. The latter, who was born in Lowville, located in Clayton in 1836. He married Mary, daughter of Dennis and Jerusha (Garnsey) Leonard, of Lowville, and they have two children, Charlotte and John L. Mr. Garnsey is a farmer in Clayton, on road 28.

Moses C. Garnsey, son of John and Charlotte Garnsey, was born in Lowville, N. Y., July 28, 1823, and with his parents removed to Clayton. He married Louisa, daughter of Samuel and Lavina (Adams) Mitchell, of this town, and their children were Francello, Merritt A., Emma H., Willard, Emmett, Edgar J., Hubbard, Emma J., and George F. He is now a farmer on Grindstone Island. George F. Garnsey married Amorette, daughter of John and Roselle (Howe) Chase, of Clayton, and their children are Carrie E., Celia L., Fred, John, Gladys, George, Eva, and Lulu. He is also engaged in farming on Grindstone Island. Edgar J. Garnsey was born in Clayton, where he married Esther, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Clark) Calhoun, by whom he has four children, Gracie L., Amie B., Benjamin F., and Laura E. He now resides on road 4, Grindstone Island, where he is engaged in farming.

Hubbard Garnsey was born in Lowville, whence he removed to Clayton in 1836, locating on a farm on the St. Lawrence River. He married Phebe J., daughter of Daniel and Malinda (McMillan) Livingston, of Canada, and their children are Sarah M., Esther J., Ella M., Ward S., Nora R., Emma A., Hubbard L., Jennie E., Frank B., and Jessie. Mr. Garnsey is a farmer on road 2, Grindstone Island. Charles A. and Matthew Livingston, brothers of Mrs. Garnsey, served in the late war and were honorably discharged. Emma Garnsey married George Clark, a native of Scotland, and they have a son, Floyd B. Mr. Clark is a farmer on Grindstone Island.

Marisa Garnsey married, first, Sherman, son of Peter B. and Catharine (Bersie) Beadle, of Clayton, and their children are Hiram, Cora C., Kittie, Willard, Frank, and Charlotte. Upon the death of her husband Mrs. Beadle married Philo R. Clark, of Clayton. She built and now owns the new block on James street known as the Clark block. Her daughter, Kittie Beadle, married Willis Hawes, by whom she has three children, Ruth H., Sherman B., and Neddie.

Thomas Elliott, son of Abram, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., whence he removed with his father to Brockville, Canada, where he died, aged about 45 years. He married Mary Dean, of Cherry Valley. Their son Henry was born in Brockville in 1814, and in 1836 located in Clayton. He married Catharine Carkey, of Potsdam, N. Y., daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Dubois) Carkey, who were natives of France. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott reside in this town, aged respectively 75 and 73 years. Their children are Lewis, of Detroit, Mich., Chauncey, Joseph, Henry J., Hannah, Emeline, Ellanora, Lina, Mary, and William. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Helen, daughter of James and Sally (Lamphear) Carey, of Port Huron, Mich., and is now a captain on the lakes, where he has been sailing for 30 years. He resides in Clayton village. The Elliott family is of English origin, and came from Dover, Eng. Their coat of arms, from William the Conqueror, is a crest, with arm and sword, with the motto, "Over rocks, through fires, bravely and honorably." Henry J. Elliott married Ella, daughter of Jacob and Jane Hubbard, of Clayton, who bore him three children, Jacob (deceased), Lawrence, and Frederick. He has been a sailor on the lakes since 1868, and mate of a vessel since 1871. He resides in Clayton village. James Carey, mentioned above, a native of Deerfield, N. Y., was one of the early settlers of Clayton, and resided here many years. In 1863 he removed to Port Huron, Mich., where he now resides, aged 75 years. His wife, Sally, is 72 years old.

Peter Fetterly, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Clayton at the advanced age of 87 years. His wife, Margaret, bore him three children, Laney S., Hannah, and Lawrence. The latter was born in Little Falls, N. Y., and in 1837 removed to Clayton, where he now resides. He married Margaret Fox, of Lewis County, and their children are Reuben, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Frances, Franklin, Martin, and Willard. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Ida R., daughter of Henry L. and Helen (Wesp) Krebs, of Orleans, by whom he has a son. Mr. Fetterly is a farmer.

Joseph Leyare, or Layars, a native of Canada, died in Clayton in 1888, aged 70 years. His children were Stephen, William, George, Susan, Della, Mary, and Joseph. The latter was born in Canada, and located in Clayton, his present residence, with his father. He married Elizabeth Mercier, of Canada, and their children are Nellie, Lizzie, Leona, Henry, Joseph L., and Mary. Joseph L. married Maggie, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Williams) Davis, of Hero-

carpenter, Eng., and their children are Lillie M. and Grace M. Mr. Leyare is a carpenter, and resides in Clayton village.

Michael Lingenfelter was a native of Germany. He came to America before the Revolutionary war, and located in Montgomery County, N. Y., where he died. He had nine children, of whom John was born in Montgomery County, and in 1838 located in Clayton, where he died the same year, aged 58 years. He married Elida, daughter of Conrad Winnie, of Montgomery County, and their children were John, Jr., Jane A., Conrad, Catherine, Obediah, Daniel H., Susan, and William H. William H. Lingenfelter was born in Montgomery County, and in 1837 located in Clayton and engaged in blacksmithing. He married Mary E., daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Wilson, of this town, and their children are Susan E., Jemima M., John W., Emma L., Merritt E., Ella A., Jennie E., Minnie M., Kate E., Nellie C., Elma S., and Maggie M. He occupies a farm on road 35, in this town, where he has resided 26 years. Mr. and Mrs. Lingenfelter are aged respectively 66 and 61 years. He served as supervisor two years, and has been assessor nine years. His daughter Susan E. married Warren T. Sampson, and Jemima married Jay Morse and resides in Michigan. His son Merritt E. married Frankie A., daughter of Almond and Jane (Saulsbury) Barney, of Clayton, January 10, 1877, by whom he has a son, A. Lee. He is also a farmer.

Henry Fetterly, of German descent, was born in Montgomery County. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded by the Indians at Oriskany. He died August 5, 1777, aged 40 years. He married Eve Davis, a native of Montgomery County, and they had seven children. His son Peter came to Clayton from Montgomery County in 1838, and died here in August, 1856, aged 85 years. He was the first permanent settler on the farm where he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Annie Fox, of German Flats, N. Y., and their children were John, Annie, David, Elizabeth, Catharine M., Lancy, and Lawrence. The latter was born in Little Falls, and in 1838 located in Clayton. He married Margaret, daughter of Christopher and Margaret (Crimm) Fox, of German Flats, and their children are Reuben, Mary, Levi, Melissa, Elizabeth, Margaret, Martha A., Frances, Franklin, Martin, Amelia, and Willard. He now occupies the homestead farm on road 10.

Alexander Robinson, an Irishman, emigrated to this country and died in Lisbon, N. Y. His wife, Mary, bore him one child, Alexander, Jr., who was born on the ocean. Alexander, Jr., located on Grindstone Island in 1838, and was drowned in St. Lawrence River, February, 15, 1872. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Benson, who bore him four children, viz.: Willard J., Thomas, Carrie, and Alexander R. The latter married Isabella, daughter of Parker and Mary (McCready) McRae, of Clayton, and their children are Leatha B., Henry A., Thomas S., and Gordon B. He is captain of the sailing vessel *James Couch*, in the employ of the Mutual Transporting Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and resides in Clayton village.

Rufus Parish was born in Washington County, N. Y., where he died at the age of 82 years. He had eight children. His son Rufus was born in Washington County, whence he removed to Brownville in 1811, and in 1838 located in Clayton, where he died in 1874, aged 79 years. He married Pattie, daughter of Earl Carter, of Brownville, and their children were Alzina, John, William R., Charles, Gilbert, George, Remos, and Westall. William R. Parish, who was born in Brownville, came to Clayton with his father, and here married Celestine, daughter of Elias W. and Almira (Allen) Glass, and their children are Estella M., Elmira C., Martha E., Nellie M., and Mertie M. He is a farmer.

Joseph Pelow, a native of Coteau du Lac, Quebec, came to Clayton in 1839 and died here in 1864, aged 65 years. He married Elizabeth King, a native of Ireland, who bore him three children—Sipreon, Eliza J., and Edward. The latter was born in Prescott, Canada, and came with his parents to Clayton when he was an infant. He married Philemon Preville, of Gananoque, daughter of Joseph and Helen (Marshall) Preville, and their children are Joseph, Fred, Noble, George, Evelene, and Lorena. He is a ship carpenter.

Isaac Seebler came from Little Falls, N. Y., to Brownville about 1839, where he purchased a farm and occupied it till about 1840, when he removed to the town of Clayton and settled at Depauville, where he died. His wife was Esther Pettit, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Eli J., Henry, Daniel, Sylvanus, Nancy (Mrs. Edward Weaver), and Ben. M. E. Nurse. Hon. Eli J. was born January 21, 1833. In 1860 he married Amanda Lewis, daughter of John and Mary, and settled at Depauville, where he now resides. He followed the business of milling until 10 years ago, when he engaged in farming. He was supervisor of

the town in 1878, 1881, '82, and '83, and represented the second assembly district in the legislature in 1884 and '85. He has a family of three children, Mary (Mrs. Clarence Whittier), and Clara and Willis E. who live at home.

Solomon Slate was born in Vermont in 1775. In 1824 he located in Pamela, where he died in 1833, aged 58 years. He married, in 1803, Sylvia, daughter of John Dean, of Galway, N. Y., and their children were Chester B., born in Galway, November 22, 1803; Joannah, born in Galway, June 29, 1806; Sylvia B., born in Galway, March 28, 1810; Permelia A., born in Edinburgh, N. Y., January 3, 1814; Peter E., born in Edinburgh, March 28, 1817; Frances S., born in Edinburgh, January 9, 1820; Solomon, born September 27, 1822, who died the same year; and Sylvester H., born in Pamela, July 22, 18— . Sylvester H. Slate married Charlotte, daughter of George and Arvilla (Nelson) Cronk, of Ontario, Canada, and their children are Solomon G., Sylvia A., Susanna T., Savannah H., Seralda A., Sophronia S., Josephine S., Stanley H., and Sheridan P. Mr. Slate is a farmer on Grindstone Island, where he has been located 46 years. He was the first trustee of the first school on the island, and assisted in building the first school-house here.

Francis Thibault was born in Sorel, Canada, where he died, aged 88 years. His wife, Louisa Dusing, bore him eight children, viz.: Joseph, Francis, George, Benjamin, Bruno, Louise, Emily, and Caroline. Joseph was born in Sorel, and in May, 1840, located in Clayton, where he now resides. He married Harriet, daughter of John and Ellen (Dufault) Bertrand, of this town, and their children are Joseph, Anthony, George, Louise, John, Philémon, Anna, and Bruno. Mr. Thibault has been a blacksmith in Clayton village for the past 35 years.

John McCarn, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Wayne County, N. Y., where he died. His wife, Catharine, bore him nine children, of whom Michael was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., where he died in 1812. He married Nancy, daughter of Henry and Catharine Failing, and they had two children, Sally and Elijah. The latter was born in Montgomery County and came to Clayton in 1842. He was the first permanent settler on the farm on road 22 now known as the McCarn farm. He married Susan, daughter of Adolph and Sally (Yates) Seeber, of Canajoharie, N. Y., and their children are Michael, Clinton, Anna, Seeber, Georgianna, Yates, Sidney J., and Elizabeth. Mr. McCarn has retired from business and resides in Clayton village. Michael, son of Elijah, married Clara, daughter of Nelson McNitt, and they have three children, viz.: Nelson E., Florence, and William, of whom Nelson E. has been editor of the interesting and ably conducted weekly newspaper *On the St. Lawrence*, published in Clayton village. Seeber McCarn married Elsie C., daughter of Elias C. and Alzina (Parisch) Davis. He was appointed postmaster at Clayton by President Cleveland. Sidney J. McCarn married Abigail T., daughter of Selden Steele, of Clayton, and they have an adopted son, Bayard W. Mr. McCarn is proprietor of a meat market on James street, Clayton.

William Hollenbeck, a native of Herkimer County, was one of the early settlers of Cape Vincent, where he died at the age of 80 years. Of his five children, Abram was born in Herkimer County and came to Clayton in 1842, where he died in 1887, aged 78 years. He married Anrelia Andrus, of Cape Vincent, and the fruit of this union was seven children, viz.: Deloss, Albert, Gertrude, Julia, Stephen, Cornelia, and Ezra G. Ezra G. Hollenbeck married Barbara, daughter of George and Agnes (Happ) Baltz, of Orleans, who bore him two children, Edward B. and Henry L. (deceased). Mr. Hollenbeck resides in Clayton village.

Archibald Gilchrist, a native of Michigan, resided in Clayton several years, and died in New Orleans, La., in 1854. He married Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ternon, of Clayton, and their children were George, Helen, and Chaney W. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Julia, daughter of Benjamin and Julia (Sawyer) Carpenter, of this town, where they now reside.

John Loughlin lived and died in Kilkenny, Ireland. He married Margaret Lynch, also a native of Ireland, who died in Iowa in 1878. Their children were Patrick, Kate, John, Mary, Thomas, and James. The latter, who was born in Ireland, came to Clayton in 1842 and settled on a farm. He married Ellen, daughter of Michael and Bridget (Murphy) McKinley, of Clayton, in 1848, and their children are Mary Jane, James J., Andrew, William J., and Frank H. The latter is now a resident of Syracuse, and a postal clerk between that city and New York. James Loughlin has retired from business and resides in the village of Clayton.

Michael McKinley was born in Armaugh, Ireland, where he died at the age of 80 years. His wife, Rosa, bore him four children, viz.: Mary, Susan, Bernard, and Michael. The latter

was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to this country, locating in Brownsville in 1812, and in Clayton in 1815, dying in the latter town in 1857, aged 62 years. He married Bridget, daughter of Patrick Murphy, in Ireland, and their children were John, Bridget, Ellen, Mary A., Ann, Arthur, Rosa, Bernard, and Patrick. Patrick McKinley was born in Armagh, Ireland, and came to Clayton with his father. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Terrence and Catherine McLaughlin, and their children are Willie, Joseph B., John T., Michael C., Nellie, and Eugene. He married, second, Mrs. Ellen Kelsey, of Theresa, daughter of Bartholomew and Mary (Welsh) Kelsey, and they occupy a farm on road 13, where he has resided 28 years. He has been a captain on the lakes, and was pilot on the first schooner that ran through from Kingston, Canada, to Chicago. His present wife, Ellen, was the wife of Franklin D. Kelsey, who died in Theresa. She had four children by Mr. Kelsey, namely: John F., Mary, Wealthy J., and Emma. Margaret McKinley died in 1879, aged 30 years.

Elias Wright, a native of Vermont, served in the Revolutionary war. He had two children, Chloe and Elisha. The latter was born in Williamstown, Mass., September 19, 1784, and died in Oswego County, N. Y., March 5, 1852, aged 68 years. He served in the War of 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. His first wife, Sally Mattison, bore him seven children, who were born as follows: Elias, 1807; Elisha, Jr., 1809; Caleb, 1810; Asahel, 1812; Truman, 1813; William W., 1816; and Lucy, 1817. His second wife, Sally Brigham, who was born in Richland, Mass., in 1796, bore him 11 children, viz.: Lucy, 1820; Asahel, 1821; George B., 1823; Martin W., 1825; Josiah, 1827; Sarah B., 1828; Levancia, 1830; Sarah L., 1833; Elizabeth L., 1838; Menzo B., 1837; and Fanny A., 1841. Martin W. Wright was born in Oswego County, and in 1836 located in Clayton, where he married Mary, daughter of Amasa and Clarissa (Hobbs) Smith, by whom he had five children, viz.: Mary E., Sarah L., Martin W., Annie V., and Beeri E. Mr. Wright is a farmer on road 56, where he has resided since 1870.

Patrick O'Toole was born in Ireland, where he died in 1848, aged about 65 years. His wife, Mary Butterfield, bore him five children, viz.: Peter, Patrick, William, Mary, and Ann. Peter O'Toole located in Lewis County, N. Y., in 1844, and two years later removed to Clayton. He died of yellow fever while visiting in the South, in 1864, aged 45 years. He married Sarah, daughter of Edward and Mary (Foley) McGue, of Castlebar, Ireland, and they had four children—Mary A., Margaret, Sarah, and William. William O'Toole was born in Constableville, N. Y. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander and Eliza (DeLany) Manson, of Nassau, N. Y., by whom he has three children—Edward W., Anna, and Sarah E. Mr. O'Toole is captain of the schooner *Hartford*.

Sophronia Dodge, daughter of David and Louisa (Barrett) Dodge, was born at Millen's Bay, in the town of Cape Vincent. She married, first, George H. Gould, May 14, 1863, who died March 15, 1870, aged 43 years. She married, second, William A. Lee, of Clayton, April 6, 1881, who died August 24, 1885, aged 67 years. By her first husband she had a daughter, Georganna H. Mrs. Lee is 63 years of age, and resides at Clayton village.

Anthony Charlebois, a native of Canada, located in Clayton village in 1830, where he died in 1885, aged 54 years. He married Angolie Prue, of Bezeor Island, Canada, and their children were Anthony, Louisa, Adelaide, Allen, Matthias, Zavia, Margaret, Matilda, Oziel, Dorcas, Adelle, and Eli. The latter was born in Canada, and came to Clayton in 1848. He married Elizabeth Bertrand, of Cape Vincent, daughter of John and Ellen (Defo) Bertrand, and their children are Eli E., John, Virginia, Anthony, Alphonzo, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary, Edmond, Eli, William, George, and Joseph. Mr. Charlebois is a farmer in Clayton, on road 10.

John Henry Gernald, a native of Denmark, emigrated to Quebec, and subsequently to Gananoque, Canada, where he died at the age of 90 years. His wife, Annie Fountain, bore him eight children, viz.: Peter, Betsey, Polly, William, Phebe J., Lucinda, Esther, and Mary A. The latter married, first, David Lashley, of Clayton, who served in the Florida war, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Lashley was drowned in 1853, aged 59 years. Their children are Peter and Mary. Mrs. Lashley married, second, Michael Darcos, of Clayton, who enlisted in Co. G, 14th N. Y. Inf., served in three battles, and died February 19, 1862. His widow survives, aged 60 years. Their children are Alexander and Edwin.

James Manson was born in Parick, Halkirk, Scotland, where he died in 1823, at the advanced age of 107 years. He was a farmer and a soldier, and was taken prisoner by the Americans in the Revolutionary war. He married Janette Creston, and their children were William, David, and John. The latter was also born in Halkirk, Scotland, where he died in 1870, at the

advanced age of 98 years. He married Ann, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Swanson) Alexander, and their children were Janette, Margaret, Ann, Elizabeth, Johanna, James, Jocan, Isabella, William, Catharine, Donald, David, and Alexander. Alexander Manson was born in Halkirk, Scotland, emigrated to Quebec in 1840, and in 1848 located in Clayton, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Delaney. Their children are John W., Mary H., Ann, Ellen, James A., Elizabeth, Michael D., William P., Margaret J., and Janette J. Mr. Manson has resided in Clayton village since 1860. He has been a sailor and farmer, and is now a merchant tailor.

Nicholas Staring, who served in the Revolutionary war, was one of the early settlers of Clayton. He died in German Flats, N. Y., at an advanced age. His wife, Mary, bore him five children, viz.: Nicholas, Jr., Henry, Hannah, Mary, and Gertrude. Nicholas Staring, Jr., was born in German Flats, where he died at the age of 63 years. He married Mary, daughter of William and Mary Cunningham, also of German Flats, and their children were William, John, Elizabeth, Eve, Laney, Catharine, Delia, Jonas, and Daniel. The latter was born in German Flats, and in 1849 he came to Clayton. He married Laney Fetterly, of Little Falls, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Mary, Catharine, Matilda, Henry, Delia, Elizabeth, Melissa, Jonas, and Daniel W. Mrs. Staring died in 1880, aged 82 years. Jonas Staring enlisted in Co. B, N. Y. Lt. Art., and died in the service at Baltimore, aged 21 years.

Samuel Linnell, a native of Maine, came to Jefferson County when 20 years of age, and subsequently located on Grindstone Island, where he died in 1849, aged about 68 years. His wife, Eunice, died in Clayton in 1854, aged 71 years. Of their nine children, Charles R. married Harriet Dillon, of Watertown, who bore him the following children: Silas H., Emily L., Maryette, Ursula J., Betsey, Harriet, Charles A., and George D. George D. Linnell was born in Watertown, whence he removed to Clayton in 1819. He married Elizabeth Gray, of Redwood, N. Y., daughter of Richard Gray, and their children are William J., John M., Merton G., and Elizabeth. He is a farmer, and has occupied his present farm in Clayton for 22 years.

Ebenezer Stevens, a native of Massachusetts, removed to Pamela when seven years of age, and subsequently located in Evans Mills, where he died in 1864, aged 69 years. He served at Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812, and his father was a soldier of the Revolution. He married Lana, daughter of James Spaulsbury, of Alexandria, and their children were Maria, Margaret, Polly, Angeline, Betsey A., Lucy, Norman, and William H. The latter was born in Orleans, and in 1850 located in Clayton, where he married Eliza A., daughter of William C. and Catharine (Timmerman) Hudson, who bore him two children, viz.: George R., who died in 1882, aged 24 years, and William H., who died in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens reside in Clayton village, and are aged respectively 57 and 56 years.

Benjamin E. Failing, son of John, was born in Herkimer County, and in 1850 located in Clayton. He married Lucy Ann, daughter of Abram Angsbury, of Pamela, and their children are Louisa, Spencer, Ida, and Demster. The latter married Almeda, daughter of Joseph and Sally (Matice) Tahash, of Clayton, and they have one son, Ernest. He has occupied his present residence in Clayton for 22 years.

Carloss Carter was born in Massachusetts, where he died in 1810, aged 73 years. His wife, Pattie, bore him six children. His son Carlos came to Clayton in 1850 and died here in 1865, aged 69 years. He married Susan Packard, of Orleans, and their children were Delilah, Martha, and Judson N. Judson N. Carter married Mary A., daughter of Albert and Susan (Deuprey) O'Neal, and their children are Susan M., William C., Judson N., Delbert W., and Wanton A. He enlisted in Co. E, J. Harris's Cavalry, for three years, and in 1863 re-enlisted in the same company, serving in all four years. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Xavier Colon, a native of France, emigrated to Cape Vincent in 1828, and now resides in the town of Clayton, on road 15. He married Julia, daughter of Henry Orey, of Rosiere, who bore him children as follows: Marlin, Maryette, Henry, Justice, Julia, Victor, John, Catharine, Virginia, Mary A., 1st, Mary A., 2d, Desire, Oren, Adaline, Napoleon, and Xavier, Jr. The latter was born in Oswego, N. Y., and came to Clayton in 1850. He married Margaret, daughter of Francis and Mary (Bennett) Miron, of this town, by whom he has had children as follows: Mary A., Desire, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Moses, George L., Helen, Josephine, Gertrude, and George. Justice, Oren, and Desire Colon served in the late war.

Michael Fitzgerald, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Montreal, Canada, and finally located in New York city. He served in the War of 1812, and died in Clayton in 1857, aged 74 years. He married Hannah Swaim, of Staten Island, and their children were John, Daniel, Peter, Margaret, and Barrington. The latter was born on Staten Island and came to Clayton with his father. He married Nancy, daughter of Michael and Nora (Ryan) Hayes, of this town, and their children are Michael, Johanna, Nora, Peter, Nancy, Ella, Isabella, and Martha. Mr. Fitzgerald is a farmer and resides on State street, in Clayton village.

Jeremiah Flander, a native of Herkimer County, died at Three Mile Bay at the age of 73 years. His wife, Margaret, bore him six children, viz.: Mary, Louisa, Nancy, Minerva, Ann, and John H. The latter was born in Lyme, where he married Sarah, daughter of Robert Baird, by whom he has two children, Willie and Irvin D. Irvin D. is a member of the firm of James Hayes & Flander, hardware merchants, of Clayton.

Isaac Hurd, of Vermont, located in Watertown in 1850, where he died in 1860, aged 90 years. He served in the Revolutionary war and drew a pension. He married Sarah Ward, in Vermont, and they had nine children. Their son, Benjamin Hurd, was born in Bennington, Vt., whence he removed to Champion, N. Y., in 1810, and in 1820 located in Orleans. He died in Clayton in 1863, aged 73 years, and was buried in La Fargeville. His wife, Nancy Oliver, died at the age of 70 years. Of their 10 children, Norman Q. was born in Champion, and in 1850 came to Clayton. He married Mary Ann, daughter of John H. and Phebe (Morse) Hawn, of Orleans, who bore him four children, viz.: M. Elizabeth, G. Maicomb, W. Ellsworth, and Minnie R. George Hawn, a native of Poland, served in the Revolutionary war. John H. Hawn was born in Johnstown, N. Y., and served in the War of 1812. Norman Q. Hurd served in the Patriot war. W. Ellsworth Hurd married Emma C. Hildreth, by whom he has a daughter, Ethel May.

Charles Farrell was born and died in Westmeath, Ireland. His wife, Ann Quigley, also a native of Westmeath, bore him two children, Sarah and Charles. In 1851 the latter emigrated to this country and located in Clayton. He married, first, Bridget, daughter of Michael and Mary (Ryan) Mullen, of Clayton, who bore him children as follows: Charles, Mary A., Daniel, Edward, Sarah, John, Barney, Eugene, Ann, and Michael. He married, second, Mrs. Sarah McDougal, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Thompson) McDonald, by whom he has a daughter, Bridget A. He is a farmer in this town, where he has been located for 27 years. His first wife died in Clayton in 1887, aged 52 years. Daniel Farrell, son of Charles, was born in Clayton, where he married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Finn) Payne, by whom he has one son, John. Daniel Farrell is engineer on the steamboat *Lotus Seeker*, owned by E. R. Holden, of New York city.

Albert E. Potter, son of Augustus and Mary H. Potter, was born on Grindstone Island. He married Mary A. McCombs, of Clayton, by whom he has a daughter, Elcena. He is a farmer.

John Mallet was born near Montreal and died at Brockville, Canada, in 1849, aged 35 years. He married Melissa Proville, and their children were Julia, Edward, John, Sarah, and Frank. The latter was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and married Mary A., daughter of Edward and Eliza (Bolger) Cavens, of Brockville, by whom he has four children, namely: Margaret, John, Frank, and Elizabeth. Mr. Mallet served in the late war in Co. F, 10th N. Y. H. A., participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and was honorably discharged in 1865, after three years' service.

Chris. John Garlock was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., and died at German Flats, in that county, in 1856, aged 74 years. His wife, Elizabeth Fetterly, bore him one son, John, who married Nancy, daughter of Charles and Charity (Zulle) Garlock, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Bernard, Nancy, Charity, John, Mary, Lucinda, Levi, Hezekiah, and Daniel. Daniel Garlock was born in Danube, N. Y., and came to Clayton in 1851. He married Almira Zoller, of Pamela, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Rider) Zoller, and their children are Lucinda, Hattie, Rhoda, Nancy, Ella, Emma, and Alvin. The latter was born in Danube, N. Y., and came to Clayton with his father. He married Addie, daughter of Ephraim and Alvira (Osborn) Halladay, of Clayton, and his children are Lester, Hattie, Charles, George, Jay, and Abbie. His wife died in February, 1885, aged 27 years. He is a farmer on road 6, in this town. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Garlock still occupy the farm on road 8, where they have resided 31 years. They are aged respectively 66 and 63 years.

Richard Hill, a ship builder, was born in Ipswich, England, where he died at the age of 68 years. He married Sarah Channing, and they had three children, George F., Sarah, and Mary. George F. Hill was born in London, England, and in 1852 located in Clayton, where he now resides. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Girard, of Clayton, daughter of George Wilson, and his children are Hattie, George F., Jr., Robert, and Sadie. Mrs. Hill died at Clayton in 1889, aged 66 years. Mr. Hill has served as sailor, mate, and captain on the lakes for 39 years. George F., Jr., married Mary, daughter of William N. and Annie C. (McCarra) Martin, of Clayton, by whom he has three children, viz.: Clay M., Florence E., and Mary N. He is a manufacturer of spoon fish-bait, and resides in Clayton village.

Wilber Easton, a native of England, emigrated to America, locating in the town of Clayton, where he married Lois, daughter of Ira W. and Charlotte (Hubbard) Patchin, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Nathan H., James B., Charles, Nelson O., Hollis G., Ella M., and William J. The latter married Lucena H., daughter of John O. and Elvira (Hall) Spencer, by whom he had a daughter, Mabel, deceased. He has an adopted son, Frank E. Mr. Easton served in Co. G, 10th N. Y. H. A., participated in the battle of Cedar Creek and before Petersburg, and was honorably discharged.

Philip Heyl was born in Grossziern, Germany, whence he immigrated to America, first locating in the town of Orleans, and subsequently at Evans Mills, where he died, aged about 75 years. His wife died in Germany. Their children were Henry, Peter, George, Wendle, Mary, and Catherine. Henry Heyl was born in Germany, and when 28 years of age located in Orleans, subsequently removing to Clayton, where he died in 1879, aged 74 years. He married Catharine Heldt, of Orleans, and their children were Philip, George, Wendle, Catharine, Henriette, Maria, and Henry. The latter was born in Orleans and now occupies the homestead farm on road 77 in this town. He has served the town as justice of the peace and highway commissioner.

Samuel G. Mitchell (whose father was a native of Germany) was born in Alburgh, Vt., and served in the War of 1812. He lived in Franklin County, N. Y., several years, and subsequently located in Clayton, where he died in 1875. His wife, Lavinia Adams, died in 1861, aged 77 years. Their children were Alvira, Lavinia, Louisa, Harriet, Sarah A., Betsey, Lucretia, Tira A., and Laura. The latter was born in Chateaugay, N. Y., and now resides in Clayton village.

William Layare was born in Canada in 1850, and came to Clayton when three years of age. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Bertreau) Charlebois, of this town, and they have a son, Andrew. Mr. Layare is a boat builder and resides in Clayton village.

William F. Lowe, son of Abram, was born in Clayton, and was reared upon a farm. He married Frances, daughter of Erastus Wright, and they had three sons and four daughters, viz.: William W., a farmer, who resides in Clayton; Clara (Mrs. Frank W. Wright), who resides in Monroe County; Mary (Mrs. Alexander D. Schall), of Clayton; Nellie S., who resides at home; George A., born in 1861, who is proprietor of Spring Side cheese factory, in Worth; Charles M., a school teacher, who resides at home; and Effie, (Mrs. Edward Herkimer), who resides in the town of Lyme.

Adam Walrath was born at St. Johnsville, N. Y., where he died at the advanced age of 80 years. His wife, Mary, bore him seven children, of whom Henry, who was born in St. Johnsville, located in Orleans in 1836. He died in Cape Vincent in 1867, aged 75 years. He married Clara, daughter of Joseph Loveless, of St. Johnsville, and their children were Rosma, Sylvester, Alonzo, and Leander. Sylvester Walrath was born in St. Johnsville, and in 1855 located in Clayton. He married, first, Laney Gray, second, Grace Perry, and third, Eliza Osborn, and his children were George H., Maryette, Luthera, Ella, Rose, Merrett S., Fred, Ambrose, and Grace. He resides in the village of Depauville. George H. Walrath served in the late war, attained the rank of second lieutenant, and died of typhoid fever at Fortress Monroe. Rose Walrath married Frank C. Fox, who died in Idaho in 1887, aged 35 years. She has two children, Hattie and Winfield H., and resides in Watertown.

Henry Dorr was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he died at the age of 52 years. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him five children, viz.: Valentine, Henry, George, Elizabeth, and Mary. Valentine Dorr was born in Germany in 1803, and in 1855 came to Clayton, where he died January 29, 1888, aged 81 years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lutz, of Germany, by whom he had five children, viz.: Elizabeth, Mary, Charles, Janette, and Irene.

Charles Dorr married Mary, daughter of John and Lucy Dewire, of Clayton, and they have a son, Fred. Mr. Dorr is a farmer in this town on road 86. Elizabeth Dorr survives her husband at the age of 65 years.

Arthur Sholett, son of Joseph, was born in St. Andrews, Canada, and in 1855 located in Clayton. He married Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Louisa Russell, of Canada, and their children are Catharine, Julia, Augustus, and John. The latter was born in Clayton, where he married, first, Bertha, daughter of Edward Bertrand, who bore him four children--John, Clarence, Napoleon, and Louisa. He married, second, Mrs. Susan Thibault, of Clayton, widow of Anthony, and daughter of Israel and Mary A. Hazelett. Mrs. Sholett had by her first husband three children, viz.: Eleanor, Clara, and Philip. Anthony Thibault died June 27, 1884, aged 32 years.

Peter Bouchard was born near Quebec, Canada, where he died, aged 82 years. His son Peter married Estelle Langlois, of Canada, and their children are Louise, Adelle, Fred, Deniege, Filman, Remi, and John. John Bouchard was born in Canada, whence he removed to Clayton in 1865, where he now resides. He married Selma, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Lalonde) Layard, of Clayton, and their children are Emma, Georgianna and Georgia (twins), Grover C., and Paul W.

James Wood, a Revolutionary soldier, was a native of Massachusetts. He resided in Leominster many years, and died there, aged about 70 years. Of his seven children, Philip F. was born in Leominster, Mass., and in August, 1810, located in Watertown, whence he subsequently removed to Brownville, and was one of the pioneers of that town. He served in the War of 1812, and afterwards removed to Poland, Herkimer County, where he died in 1822, aged about 36 years. He married Lucy, daughter of Jonathan Nelson, of Newport, N. Y., who bore him children as follows: James, Burton, Isabella, Ariabella, Sarah, and Philip F. The latter was born in Fitchburg, Mass., and in 1856 removed to Clayton, where he now resides. He married Mary A. Hubbard, of Brownville, daughter of Thomas J. and Nancy (Brown) Hubbard, and their children are Eliza M., Lucy E., and Alonzo E. Thomas J. Hubbard died in 1868, aged 78 years, and his widow, Nancy, in 1878, aged 71 years.

James Swart, a blacksmith, and a native of Montgomery County, located in the town of Lyne about 1845. He died in Montgomery County, aged about 60 years. He married Gertrude Mount, of Florida, N. Y., a daughter of James Mount, and they had four children--Elizabeth, Louis, Julia, and John. The latter was born in the town of Florida and came to Clayton in 1856, where he now resides. He married Emily, daughter of Benjamin and Emily (Stephens) Kent, of Clayton, by whom he has two daughters, Gertrude and Mamie. Gertrude married Edgar A. Burlingame, who is one of the firm of J. Swart & Co., merchants, of Clayton village.

Alphonzo Francis, a native of Depauville, married Jennie, daughter of Anthony and Ida (La Fay) Bellville, of Clayton, and they have a son, Anthony, who resides on Alexander street. Edmond Francis married Cornelia Steele, of Clayton, daughter of Sell Steel, and now resides in this town. Harvey Cole, a half-brother of Alphonzo Francis, served in the late war. Anthony Bellville's children are Leander, Archer, Charles, Anthony, Augustus, Joseph, Mary, Matilda, Ida, and Jennie (Mrs. Alphonzo Francis).

Jacob Shire, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, emigrated to Canada when 28 years of age, and died there in 1880, aged 76 years. He married Mary Wheeler, of Canada, daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth (Carscallen) Wheeler, by whom he had children as follows, viz.: Luke, Alicia, George, Matilda, Henrietta, William R., Caroline, and John C. John C. Shire was born in Sheffield, Canada, and in 1857 located in Clayton, where he now resides. He married Almira, daughter of Alonzo and Caroline (Neely) Wheeler, of Kingston, Canada, by whom he has a daughter, Ida M., who married Horace G. Gould, of Clayton.

John Henry Green, son of Charles, was a native of Canada, whence he removed to Clayton early in life, where he died in 1888, aged 63 years. He served in the late war in Co. E, 35th N. Y. H. A., reënlisted, was wounded in the leg, and received a pension. He married Margaret E., daughter of Jacob and Margaret Saulsman, of Somerville, N. Y., and their children were Ellen O., Melissa A., Stephen A., Eliza A., Mary A., John M., James W., and William H. The latter was born in Somerville, N. Y., and came to Clayton in 1882. He married Mary A., daughter of Charles H. and Jane M. (Cavewell) Delano, of Hammond, N. Y., and now occupies the homestead in Clayton.

John Ferguson, a native of Ireland, died in Montreal. His children were John, Margaret, Thomas, and Sandy. John was born in Montreal and died in London, Canada, in 1858, aged 48 years. He married Henrietta Cook, of La Fargeville, and their children were Caroline, Almira, Sarah, and John H. The latter was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, in 1850, and in 1858 he came to Clayton, where he now resides. He is a farmer. He married Candace L., daughter of William C. and Mary (Cole) Pierce, of Orleans, and their children are Nellie M., William J., Clayton J., Candace E., and Pierce.

John Allen served in the Revolutionary war and was twice wounded, first in New Jersey, and the second time when the British took possession of New York city. He died in Stephentown, N. Y., in 1829, aged 76 years. His wife, Sarah Kendall, was born in 1757, and died in Stephentown in 1812. Their children were Daniel, John, Jr., Zuba, and Polly. John Allen, Jr., was born in Stephentown, where he died in 1829, aged 40 years. He was a Freewill Baptist minister. He married, first, a Miss Sheldon, who bore him two children, Joseph and Sally A., and second, Judith, daughter of Joshua Palmer (who lived to the great age of 94 years), by whom he had the following children: Daniel, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Hannah L. (Mrs. Carr) and Susan A. (Mrs. McDowell) of Santa Rosa, Cal.; and John J. John Henry, son of Mrs. Susan McDowell, is a teacher in Cornell University. John J. Allen was born in Stephentown, and in 1859 came to Clayton. He married Alma J. Wheeler, of Clinton, N. Y., daughter of Arnold and Hannah (Dilley) Wheeler, and their children are Sarah J. Smith, of Le Raysville, Ida May, and John J., Jr. John J. Allen served in the late war in the Christian and Sanitary commission, is a Freewill Baptist clergyman, and resides in Depauville, where he has preached several years. He was located in Philadelphia four years; Byron, N. Y., two years; Three Mile Bay, four years; Scriba, N. Y., four years; Addison, N. Y., two years; German Flats, N. Y., three years; Middleville, N. Y., one year; and Newville, two years.

John J. Rattray was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, whence he removed to Lower Canada, and subsequently to Oswego, finally locating in Clayton, where he is now engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary A. (Pearson) Lackerbie, of Spencerville, Ont., and their children are Elton T., George S., Wallace W., Elizabeth, Annie A., and James W. The latter was born in Oswego, N. Y., and when young came to this town with his parents. In 1873 he married Ella M. Garnsey, of Clayton, and their children are Elizabeth, Nettie E., and Bertha. Mr. Rattray is owner and captain of the steamer *Junita*, plying on the St. Lawrence River. He resides on Grindstone Island. Wallace W. Rattray married Albertie, daughter of Albert and Mary A. (Livingston) De Lancette, of Marine City, Mich., in 1882, and their children are Roy, Georgianna, and Gordon H. He occupies the home farm on Grindstone Island.

John G. Tilton emigrated from England to Massachusetts, and finally located in New Hampshire, where he died in 1827. His wife, Elizabeth, born in 1794, died in 1869. Their children were James, Henrietta, and John G. The latter was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 22, 1816, and in 1860 located in Clayton. He married Hattie, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Markle) Markle, of Hamilton, Canada, and their children are Warren G., George N., Nettie B., Frank J., Henry O., Will M., and Ruby. Mr. Tilton resides in Clayton village.

Samuel Calhoun, a native of Massachusetts, located on Grindstone Island in 1860, where he died in 1880, aged 63 years. He married Nancy Clark, who bore him 15 children, viz.: Mary E., Sarah A., Joshua, Rosina and Benjamin (twins), John C., Esther, Elmer, Melvin, Martha, Emmett, and four who died young. Elmer, son of Samuel, married Emma J., daughter of Moses and Louisa (Mitchell) Garnsey, of Clayton, and their children are Wellington E., Moses L., Edgar L., and Evelyn. He is mate on the sailing vessel *Montana*, and resides on Grindstone Island.

John Herse, a native of Ireland, and son of Lewis, died in Canada in 1867, aged 73 years. His wife, Mary Delap, bore him six children, viz.: Frank, Eliza, Belle, Moses, William, and Robert. Moses Herse was born in Ireland, and in 1877 located in Clayton. He married Ann E., daughter of Samuel and Annie (Ford) Bridgen, and their children are William, Samuel, Robert, George, Mary, Adaline, Emma, and Minnie. Mr. Herse is a farmer on Grindstone Island.

Augustus Potter, son of Samuel, was born in Coventry, near Providence, R. I., and died in Floyd, N. Y., aged 84 years. He married Achsah Wilcox, who also died in Floyd in 1849.

Of their 10 children, William E. was born in Floyd, N. Y., whence he removed to Canada in 1829, and in 1860 located in Clayton, where he died in 1888, aged 84 years. He married Elizabeth Bushnell, of Fairfield, N. Y., daughter of Joshua and Azuba (Willard) Bushnell, who bore him children as follows: William, Augustus, Julia, Handley B., Albert C., and Orlando L. The latter was born in Gananoque, Canada, in 1830, and at the age of 25 years removed to Clayton. He married Mary E., daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Burke) Miller, of Concession, Canada, and their children are Elizabeth A., Sarah J., and William. They reside on Grindstone Island. Albert C. Potter was born in Gananoque, Canada, and in 1865 came to Clayton, where he now resides. He married, first, Annie Stotler, of Theresa, and they had two children, Frank and Mabel. He married, second, Hattie, daughter of David and Charlotte Kittle, by whom he has two children, Walter E. and Charlotte H. They occupy a farm off road 2, Grindstone Island.

James Markwick, a native of England, died in Rossie, N. Y., aged 90 years. He was a farmer. His wife, Mary, who also died in Rossie, bore him six children, viz.: Samuel, William, James, John, Elizabeth, and Hannah. Samuel Markwick was born in England, and came to America with his father. He finally located in the town of Antwerp, where he now resides. He married Mary Shadwell, of England, and their children are James, William, Benjamin, Henry, Matilda, Mary, Sarah, and John. John Markwick was born in England, and came to Clayton in 1861. He married Henrietta, daughter of Charles Overholdt, of German parentage, and is now a farmer in Clayton, where he has resided 19 years.

Joseph Denner, a native of France, died in Canada. His son Joseph was born in Canada, whence he removed to Clayton, and was drowned at Dexter. He married Mary, daughter of Lewis and Mary Taylor, of Canada, and their children were Rosetta, George, Charles, Albert, Lewis, Margaretta, and Mary. The latter married George F., son of Lonson and Mary (Richardson) Patchin, of Clayton, in 1861, and their children are George, Emma, Clara, Alice, Lonson K., Willie L., and Alvaretta. Mr. Patchin is a farmer.

James Whitney, a Revolutionary soldier, was a native of Vermont. His wife, Abigail, bore him two children, Floyd and Ursula. Floyd Whitney was born in Clayton, where he married Catharine, daughter of Oliver Barrows, who bore him seven children, viz.: Luther, Lucian, William, Charles, Martin, Gilbert, and Burton G. The latter was also born in Clayton, where he married Helen, daughter of Joseph and Helen (Bertrand) Charlebois, by whom he has a son, Miles S. He is a farmer.

John Matthus was a native of Germany, where he died at the age of 74 years. He served in the Franco-German war. His wife, Catharine, bore him three children, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Conrad. The latter was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1861, locating in Cape Vincent, and the same year removing to Clayton, where he now resides. He married Julia, daughter of Conrad Matthus, of Germany, and they have five children, viz.: Margaret, John, Conrad, Eliza, and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Matthus are aged respectively 70 and 58 years.

John McRae, a native of Inverness, Scotland, emigrated to America and located on Wolf Island, Canada, soon after his marriage, and here remained until his death. His wife, Belle McRae, died in Scotland at the age of 30 years. Their children were Margaret, Mary, Alexander, and Faquher. The latter was born in Inverness, whence he emigrated to Clayton in 1864, dying here December 21, 1888, aged 72 years. He was a farmer by occupation. He married, first, Belle McCloud, of Glengara, Canada, who bore him three children, Margaret, Flora, and John; and second, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Hudson) McCurdy, of Wolf Island, by whom he had four children, Belle, Thomas, Mary, and Alexander. His widow, Mary, survives at the age of 58 years, and resides on a farm on Grindstone Island.

Richard Gray, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, came to Clyde, N. Y., in 1835, and in 1839 located in Clayton, where he died in 1881, aged 81 years. His occupation was farming. He married Elizabeth Ludsley, of Scotland, and their children were Margaret, Elizabeth, William, David, Jennie, and John. The latter was born in Clyde, N. Y., and in 1866 came to Clayton. He married Nancy, daughter of Lodowick and Julia (Suits) Dillon, of Alexandria, and their children are Frederick, Nettie, George, Richard, Edith, and Barton. Mr. Gray is a farmer, on road 32, in Clayton, where he has resided 14 years. He served in the civil war in Co. K, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Amos Reynolds married Laura Kellogg, and they had 12 children, viz.: George, Lucette, Franklin, Chaney, Sarah Ann, Waitey, Horace, Maurice, Amanda F., Mary, Esther, and John M. The latter was born in Rodman, whence he removed to Clayton, where he died in 1888, aged 75 years. His second wife, Sarah Benedict, survives, aged 67 years. He married, first, Catharine Tobias, and their children were George W., Jesse T., Amos, Laura A., and John. The children by his second wife were Philo, Horace G., George W., Sarah C., and Elmer E. George W. Reynolds married Mary, daughter of Alex. and Dencise (Lavar) Lavack, of Gouverneur, and now resides on the homestead farm with his mother. Philo Reynolds, who died in 1882, married Estelle, daughter of Loren and Margaret (Saulsbury) Fox, of Brownville, and they had two children, Elmer D. and Clarence P.

Gordon Gloyd died in Clayton at the age of 65 years. He married Sarah, daughter of Gidcon Rogers, and their children were Milton, Charles, Chester, Marian, Sarah, Helen, and Avadna. Charles Gloyd was born in Clayton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Snell) Jeffers, of Orleans, by whom he had three children, Ellen, Lottie, and Nelson E. The latter, who was born in Orleans, married Esther J., daughter of Capt. Augustus and Jane (Pettit) Tracey, of Clayton, and they have two children, Charles A. and Perley. In 1888 Nelson E. Gloyd built the Riverside Hotel in Depauville, of which he is now proprietor. Charles Gloyd served in the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

David Cuppernull was a native of Herkimer County, where he died at the age of 80 years. His son John located in Theresa, and died there in 1871, aged 64 years. John served in the late war in Co. C, 85th N. Y. Vols., was wounded in the battle of Antietam, and was honorably discharged. He married Elmira Gardner, and their children were Morris, Marcellus, Merritt, and Lewis. The latter married Lydia A., daughter of Oliver and Eunice (Marble) Cole, of Alexandria, and their children are Lucian, John, and Lizzie. Mr. Cuppernull served in Co. C, 35th N. Y. Vols., two years, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Bull Run, White Sulphur Springs, Warrington Junction, Chantilly, Manassas Junction, and Fredericksburg, and was honorably discharged in 1863. He now resides in Clayton with his three children. His wife died September 10, 1888, aged 47 years.

Garret Marcellus was born in Johnstown, N. N., whence he removed to Harrisburg, Lewis County, where he died at the extreme age of 92 years. He served in the Revolutionary war and subsequently drew a pension. His wife, Charlotte, bore him seven children, of whom Philip was a native of Johnstown (where all the children were born), whence he removed to Montague, Lewis County, where he remained until 1888, when he located in Sugar Grove, Mason County, Mich., where he now resides. He married Lucretia Lamberton, and their children are Mary, Pernelia, Louisa, Melissa, Sylvester, Melzer, Ferdinand, Curtis, Chester, and Lorenzo. Lorenzo Marcellus married, first, Eveline Lamphere, of Montague, N. Y., who bore him four children, Carrie E. A., Lucretia A., Ernest J., and Ethridge M. He married, second, Bessie, daughter of Rial and Mary (O'Connor) Brown, of Clayton, by whom he has a son, Curtis L. Mr. Marcellus enlisted in Co. K, 94th N. Y. Inf., which was consolidated with Co. B, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Mine Run, and was incarcerated in Libby, Belle Isle, and Salisbury prisons. He lost a leg in the service of his country.

Johann Schall, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, located in Albany in 1770, and subsequently removed to Schenectady, where he died in 1806, aged 86 years. His wife, Katie Countryman, bore him eight children, of whom William Schall married Eva Klock, of Danube, N. Y., daughter of Johnhost and Sally (Snyder) Klock, by whom he has four children, viz.: Abida, Kate, Alzina, and Alexander D. Mr. Schall was a tailor. He located in Chaumont in 1838, and there resided until 1883, when he removed to Watertown, where he now resides. He is 87 years of age. His wife died September 19, 1867, aged 80 years. Alexander D. is a teacher and conductor of musical conventions. He graduated from the Central New York Conservatory of Music in 1875, and is now located in Clayton village.

James Brooker, a native of Albany, N. Y., died near Brockville, Canada. He married Susanna Church, and their children were Joel, Levi, David, Sally, Annie, and Samuel. The latter was born in Albany, whence he removed to Oswego County, where he died at the early age of 26

years. He married Susanna Church, and their children were Nathan, Manley, Albert, and Polly. Albert Brooker married Margaret, daughter of John Edwards, of Oswego, and their children are Louisa, Harriet, William, Ella, Ida, and Albert. William married Ida, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Siscoe) Sweetman, of Cape Vincent, and they have two children, Leora and Hattie. They reside in Clayton.

Josiah Torrey served in the Revolutionary war and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a native of New Hampshire, and died in New York state. Of his six children, Joel was born in Chesterfield, N. H., and in 1809 located in the town of Lorraine. He subsequently removed to Nicollet, Minn., where he died, aged 90 years. He served in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Sackets Harbor. He married Peddey, daughter of Zadoc Howard, of Massachusetts, and their children are John S., Levi F., William J., Frederick O., George R., Lansing Z., Maria L., Dulcena M., Rebecca, Cornelia P., and Emily. The latter was born in Lorraine, January 16, 1817. She married Othniel, son of John Garnsey, of Lowville, N. Y., and their children are Amelia M., Clarinda E., William, and George. Othniel Garnsey died August 12, 1886, aged 69 years. His widow survives at the age of 72 years, and occupies the homestead farm of John Garnsey, in Clayton.

James Babcock, a native of Vermont, located in Steuben, N. Y. He was married three times and had nine children. His son Rhodes was born in Steuben, N. Y., in 1805, and in 1824 he located in Alexandria, where he died in 1886, aged 81 years. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Melissa, daughter of Richard and Melissa Thorn, of Alexandria, and their children were Nancy, John, Betsey, William, Joseph, Daniel, Lillie, Miram, and James R. The latter married Lucretia, daughter of Columbus and Friendley (Fisher) Evens, of Alexandria, and their children are De Alton E., Allis S., Julia M., Sarah P., and Jennie M. Mr. Babcock is a farmer on road 39. In 1875 he built the Clayton cheese factory, near the village, which he still owns and conducts. Ebenezer Fisher served in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Babcock served in the War of 1812 and drew a pension.

George Orman, a native of Germany, located in the village of Stone Mills, in the town of Orleans, about 1840. He subsequently removed to Watertown, Wis., where he died in 1869, aged 80 years. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him eight children, namely: Harriet, Emily, Mary, Lucy, Laney, John, Levi, and George. The latter was born in Germany and came to America with his parents. He married Miranda, daughter of Rev. Ansel Mather, of Orleans, and they have a daughter, Yannie. Mr. Orman served in the late war in Co. H, 61st N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp, and Antietam. He was taken prisoner at Malvern Hill, and was confined in Libby prison four months. He was honorably discharged in 1862, and now receives a pension from the government he so faithfully served. Mr. Orman is a farmer, and resides on road 43, in this town.

Anthony Potter was born, and died, near Paris, France. He had two children, Caroline and Anthony. The latter emigrated to America and first located in Cape Vincent, subsequently removing to Clayton, where he died in 1873, aged 82 years. He married Annie Roywa, of France, and their children were Anthony, Leutise, Alexander, Virginia, and Augustus. The latter was born in Paris, France, and came to Clayton with his father. He married Calista, daughter of Darius Rose, of St. Lawrence County, by whom he had a daughter, Caroline, deceased. Mr. Potter has occupied his present farm, on road 15, in this town for 48 years. His father was the first permanent settler on this farm, and died here. He served in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte.

Daniel Roof was born in Frey's Bush, Montgomery County, where he now resides, a retired farmer, aged 87 years. His wife bore him 15 children, of whom the following are living: Levi, David, Nancy, Helen, Katie M., Abraham, John, Moses, and Hamilton. Levi Roof now resides at Three Mile Bay, in the town of Lyme. He married Dolly, daughter of Peter Belling, of Montgomery County, and their children are Irvin, Julia A., Clara L., Frances A., Ellsworth, and Hamilton. The latter was born in Minden, Montgomery County, and when he was four years of age his parents settled on a farm at Point Peninsula, in the town of Lyme. In 1870 he located in Clayton, where he now resides. He married Myra, daughter of James and Annie (Flunder) Hayes, of Clayton, and their children are Floyd H., Claude L., and Leon C. Mr. Roof is proprietor of a general store in company with two of his sons.

John Grabber was a native of Austria, where he resided until his death. His wife, Mary, bore him one son, Anthony D., who came to Clayton in 1870. Anthony D. Grabber married

Ellen, daughter of Sullivan Smith, of Clayton, and they have one daughter, Arminda. Mr. Grabber is proprietor of the Central Hotel at Depauville.

Howell Howells, son of David and Mary, a native of South Wales, emigrated to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1817, and there resided until his death in 1826, aged 32 years. He married Ann, daughter of Henry and Catharine Morgan, of Wales, and their children were Mary Ann, Catharine, and Henry. Mary Ann Howells was born in Georgetown, D. C. She married, first, Samuel H. Blanchard, a carpenter, of New York city, who died at New Orleans, aged about 34 years. Their children were Lucy, Charles, and Mary. By her second husband, David M. F. David, of Canada, she had one son, David. Mary Blanchard married Martin Ranney, of Cape Vincent, June 25, 1867, who died August 24, 1885. Mr. Ranney was customs officer at Clayton nine years, and a merchant at Depauville seven years. He had born to him a daughter, Grace, who is attending a commercial college in St. Paul, Minn. He also had an adopted daughter, Emma. His widow survives him at the age of 43 years, and resides in Clayton.

John D. Augsbury, a farmer and wood mechanic, and a native of Pamela, N. Y., died on Simcoe Island, Canada, in 1874, aged 65 years. He married Bersina Ballard, of Pamela, who bore him children as follows: Alvira, Sarah A., Samantha, Jackson, Elizabeth, Phebe, Martha, Byron, and Hiram. Elizabeth Augsbury married Abram J. Macdonald, of Gananoque, son of Charles and Charlotte (Backus) Macdonald, by whom she had five children—Bersina, Charlotte, Anna, Isabella, and Charles. In 1882 Mr. Macdonald and his son Charles were drowned in a wreck on Samond Reef, in Lake Ontario. His widow survives at the age of 50 years, and resides in Clayton village.

Tenney Bellville was born near Montreal, Canada, and in 1870 located in Clayton, where he died in 1872, aged 56 years. He married Ida Lafaye, who died in Canada in 1856, aged 42 years. Their children were Lacey, Archer, Tenney, Jennie, Mary, Addie, Kate, Augustus, Joseph, and Charles. The latter was born in Montreal, and in 1870 located in Clayton. He married Delia, daughter of Joseph Pelow, and they have an adopted daughter, Maude.

Libbins Dailey, of Trenton, Oneida County, married Mary A. Gray, who bore him three children, Charles, Emma J., and Irving R. The latter was born in Trenton and came to Clayton in 1873. He married Ellen T., daughter of Charles and Jane (Carr) Clark, and their children are Frederick I. and Stella T. Mr. Dailey has been a railroad engineer 18 years. He resides in Clayton village.

Edward Tiffant, a ship carpenter, son of Edward, was born at Three Rivers, Canada, where he now resides at the advanced age of 79 years. He married Louisa, daughter of Joseph Pacha, by whom he had three children, Philemon, Adelle, and David. The latter was born in Massachusetts, and in 1874 located in Clayton, where he now resides. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Visgar, of Clayton. Mr. Tiffant has been a sailor on the lakes since 1856, and is now captain of the barge *Wayne*, of the Whitney line, Detroit.

John Hayes, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, emigrated to the United States and located in Fulton, Oswego County, where he is engaged in farming and dairying. He married Catharine, daughter of Patrick Doyle, of Canada, and their children are Michael, James, Dennis, Mary, Catharine, Sarah, Margaret, Agnes, Elizabeth, Susan, Julia, and Patrick K. Patrick K. Hayes was born in Oswego County, and in 1875 located in Clayton, where he married Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (McCue) O'Toole, by whom he has two children, Maryette and Sarah E. Mr. Hayes has been proprietor of the Hayes House, at Clayton, for 10 years.

Dr. Henry A. McIlmoyl, a native of Cardinal, Ontario, Canada, came to Clayton in 1876, and has since been in the successful practice of his profession in this town. He graduated from McGill College, Montreal, in March, 1876. He married Sophie, daughter of Gordon and Sophie (Robinson) Wert, of Iroquois, Canada. His father, John McIlmoyl (son of Thomas and Mary), was a farmer, and died in Cardinal in 1853, aged 44 years. His mother, Eliza (Shaver), died in 1855, aged 34 years. Dr. McIlmoyl has a brother John and a sister Elizabeth.

Robert P. Grant, son of William, of Scotch parentage, was born in Stonington, Conn. He was a cousin of General Grant's father, and was a captain of militia. He died in Liberty, N. Y. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Benjamin Crumbly, bore him three children—Lucy, Benjamin, and Isaac. The latter was born in Liberty and died in Neversink, N. Y., in 1865, aged 45 years. He was a general merchant and a prominent man in the town. He married Hannah, daughter of Peter Leroy, of Neversink, and they had eight children. Robert P. Grant,

eldest son of Isaac, married Lettie C., daughter of Daniel and Isabella (Love) Hayes, of Ironville, and they have a son, Robert D. In 1874 Mr. Grant went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and engaged in the banking business with Senator W. G. Kent, and in 1876 he located in Clayton, where he now resides. He is cashier of the Exchange Bank.

Daniel Strough, a native of Herkimer County, was one of the early settlers of Theresa, where he engaged in farming and hotel-keeping. In 1876 he removed from Orleans to Clayton, dying here in 1877, aged 81 years. His wife, Anna Wiswell, bore him 10 children, namely: Samuel, Daniel, Eli, Joseph, Nancy, Catharine, Jane, George H., and two who died young. George H. Strough married Bersina Ballard, and their children are Arthur B., Anna B., and Metta V. He is a lumber dealer and manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds, and also deals in coal, brick, lime, etc. He has been engaged in this business here since 1881. Arthur B. Strough, son of George H., married Mary, daughter of William and Agnes (Findley) Nicol, of Clayton, and is engaged in the sash and blind business with his father. George H. Strough is senior partner of the present firm of Strough & Brooks.

Thomas Foley was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to Quebec, where he died in 1832, aged about 50 years. He was married and had six children, viz.: Patrick, Margaret, Ann, and John, and two who died young. John Foley married Mary A., daughter of John McCarty, and they had children as follows: Thomas, James, William, Francis, Joseph, Bernard, and John, Jr. Mr. Foley died in Oxford, Canada, aged 74 years. John Foley, Jr., was born in Elizabethtown, Canada, and came to Clayton from Lewis County, N. Y., in 1879. He married Margaret, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Brown) O'Horo, of Lowville, N. Y., and his children are Eugene J., James F., Margaret A., Francis E., and Gertrude M. Mr. Foley is a boot and shoe merchant at Clayton.

John Gordon was born in Scotland, where he died at the extreme age of 98 years. His children were Henry, William, David, Alexander, Arthur, and Annie. In 1855 Arthur Gordon removed from Scotland to Atwood, Canada, where he now resides. He married Jane, daughter of Alexander Jackson, of Scotland, who bore him a son, David, who was born in Scotland in 1850. David Gordon came to Clayton in 1878. He married Nora A., daughter of Hubbard and Jane Garnsey, of this town, and their children are Jessie M., Elsie J., Robert D., and Merton G. Mr. Gordon owns with Joseph Turcotte the stone quarry on Grindstone Island.

Sylvester Skinner was a native of New Britain, Conn., whence he removed to Chenango County, N. Y., and subsequently located in Gananoque, Canada, where he died in January, 1875, aged 74 years. He was a manufacturer of hames, scythe snathes, and grain cradles. He married Mrs. Amanda Stickney, of Lowville, N. Y., by whom he had a son, Gardiner M., who was born in Brockville, Canada, and came to Clayton in 1880, where he now resides. Sylvester Skinner was arrested at the time of the Patriot war, suspected of being in possession of correspondence of the patriots, and was wounded in his attempt to escape arrest. Gardiner M. Skinner married Mariana, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Wilson) Girard, of Clayton, and their children are Glennie M., Ettie M., Eva L., and Mabel F. Mr. Skinner is a manufacturer of trolling spoon-baits, in the village of Clayton.

John McCombs was born in Herkimer, N. Y., and was one of the pioneer settlers of Lyme, where he was the first settler upon a farm in the McComb neighborhood in that town. He resided here until his death in 1849, aged 73 years. He married Madelena Frank, of Herkimer County, and their children were Andrew, Betsey, Mary, Sally, William, Catharine, Abigail, Hannah, John, and George. The latter was born in Pamela, March 6, 1812, and died April 16, 1863, aged 56 years. He married, first, Lucinda Farr, who bore him two children, Cynthia and Madison, and second, Jane C., daughter of John B. and Clarissa (Stanley) Esselstyn, by whom he had four children, Harriet, William J., Mary, and George M. His widow survives, aged 75 years. Dr. George M. McCombs married Annette, daughter of Danford and Lucy J. (Rodgers) Weaver, of Clayton, and their children are Ray G., Ross, Carl E., and Alice C. Dr. McCombs studied medicine with Dr. H. G. P. Spencer, of Watertown, and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1877. In 1880 he located in Clayton, where he has since practiced with marked success. William J. McCombs married, first, Martha, daughter of Robert Ellsworth, of Canada, who bore him two children, Esther and George, and second, Azada, daughter of Thomas and Azada (Hudson) Rees, of Clayton. He has been engaged in the drug business in Clayton village for the past eight years, and has served the town as clerk.

Luther M. Hill, a native of South Dorset, Vt., located in Watertown about 1840, and subsequently removed to Alexandria, where he resided until his death in 1869, aged 62 years. He married Jane, daughter of Abram Smith, also a native of Vermont, who died in Alexandria in 1887, aged 72 years. Their children were Cordelia, Harmon D., Major W., Edson B., Marvin A., Martha, Sylvia, and Malcolm B. The latter was born in Alexandria, and in 1880 removed to Clayton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Annie E. Hartman, of Alexandria, and they have had children as follows: Laura C. (who died in 1889, aged 19 years), William A., Norman B., Libbie, Alice, Watson D., Emma, Livonia, Maude, and Mary. Mr. Hill is proprietor of Silver Spring Hotel, in this town.

Anthony Herbrecht, son of Anthony, was born in France, where he died in 1860, aged 83 years. His wife, Katie Keiffer, bore him four children, Joseph A., Frances, Mary, and Anthony. The latter was born in France, and in 1880 emigrated to this country and located in Clayton. He married Ellen, daughter of Patrick Hughes, of Orleans, and their children are Joseph A., John, and Mary. He is a farmer in this town. Joseph A. married Susan, daughter of Stephen Pelow.

John Palen, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Palen, was born in Greene County, N. Y., whence he removed to Greig, Lewis County, where he is now engaged in the business of tanning. He married Josephine C., daughter of Augustus and Theresa Guigon, of Pine Hill, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, viz.: Theresa, Augustus, and Jonathan. Jonathan was born in Delaware County, N. Y., and located in Clayton in 1882. He married Minnie A., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Chatham, of Lock Haven, who, with her son George L., resides in Clayton. Mr. Palen was station agent for the N. W. & O. Railroad at Clayton village until 1889, when he went to Canastota, N. Y., in the employ of a railroad, where he died in January, 1890. Augustus Guigon served under General Napoleon Bonaparte, and died at Pine Hill, N. Y., aged 77 years. He built the first tannery in Shandaken valley, Ulster County.

David Dewey, a native of Washington County, served in the Revolutionary war, and died at an advanced age. His children were Aaron, Jesse, Sylvia, Freelove, and David. David Dewey located in Adams, where he died in 1861, aged 51 years. He married Polly, daughter of David Cole, of Hartford, Washington County, and their children were Eleazer, Joel, Maria, Hiram, Rebecca, Polly, David J., and Benjamin W. The latter was born in Hartford and came to Clayton in 1882, where he now resides. He married Ellen D., daughter of Frederick and Rebecca Hallett, of Smithville, and their children are Alwin H., Holland B., Hartley F., and Clinton M. Mr. Dewey is proprietor of the Dewey House in Clayton village. His son Holland B. is an undertaker and dealer in furniture in Clayton village, and is a graduate of the United States College of Embalming, New York city. Benjamin Cole served in the Revolutionary war, and was one of General Washington's staff.

James Spaulsbury was born in this county and died in Clayton in 1881, aged 71 years. He married Phebe, daughter of John and Phebe Sheeley, of Alexandria, who died in 1879, aged 69 years. Their children were Emeline (Mrs. Hubbard), Louisa (Mrs. Visgar), L. Dow, Esther (Mrs. Baltz), Phebe (Mrs. McCann), Albert J., Adaline, Zeri, and Amanda. The latter married, first, William Wheelock, son of Artemas, by whom she had four children, viz.: Annette, Jennie, Jay A., and Alfred. She married, second, George L. Butterfield, of Watertown, by whom she has a daughter, Emeline, and resides in the village of Clayton.

Colles Turcotte was born in Canada, where he now resides. He married Bridget O'Locklin, a native of Ireland, and they have three children, James, John, and Joseph. The latter was born in County Leeds, Canada, and in 1882 he located in Clayton. He married Clara, daughter of Chauncey Fowler, of Canada, and they have two children, Lethea and Clara. Mr. Turcotte is in company with David Gordon, proprietor of a Granite quarry on Grindstone Island.

David Fratcher, son of David, was born in New York city and now resides in Alma, Mich. He served in Co. M, 6th U. S. Cav., until the close of the war. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Weidlea, of Utica, and their children are David W., William F., Charles H., H. Irwin, and Laura D. William F. Fratcher was born in Deerfield, N. Y., and in 1883 located in Clayton village, where he is proprietor of a general variety store. In 1889 he married Luella M., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Van Sickle) Jackson.

George Trary, a native of New London, Conn., was one of the early settlers of Hounsfield, whence he removed to Lyne, where he died at the age of 40 years. His wife, Sibyl

John Tracy, bore him seven children, namely: Eleanor, Lavinia, Barnard, Herbert, Guerdon, George, and James M. The latter was born in Hounstield and now resides in Sackets Harbor. He was a lake captain for 43 years, and is now retired from active business. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron Wheat, and their children are Elizabeth H., James M., Howard N., and John R. John R. Tracy married, first, Dovey Morgan, and second, Jennie, adopted daughter of Hiram Lamphere, of Wilua, and now resides in Clayton village, where he has been engaged in the marble business four years.

Benjamin Sheldon died at Three Mile Bay in 1880. His wife, Charity, bore him eight children, viz.: Frederick, George, Mary A., Ward, Frank, Mittie B., Bertha A., and Lester. The latter was born at Three Mile Bay, in the town of Lyme, and in 1887 located in Clayton. He married Mary E., daughter of George and Mary (Wiley) Radley, of Cape Vincent. George Radley died in Cape Vincent in 1887, aged 59 years. His widow survives at the age of 53 years, and resides in Cape Vincent.

ELLISBURGH.

ELLISBURGH was formed from Mexico, February 22, 1803, and named in honor of Marvel Ellis, an early proprietor, and Lyman Ellis, the first settler. It was originally "Minos" of the "Eleven Towns." Henderson was set off February 17, 1806. It is situated in the southwestern corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Henderson and Adams, on the east by Lorraine and Boylston in Oswego County, on the south by Sandy Creek in Oswego County, and on the west by Lake Ontario. Its area is about nine miles square. The surface is rolling and inclined toward the lake. A range of low sand hills extends along the shore, and these are succeeded by a wild, marshy region. North and South Sandy creeks, which take a general southwesterly course through the town, are the principal streams. Skinner Creek, in the southern part, is quite a considerable stream. North, South, Little Cranbury, and Little Sandy ponds are located along the western border of the town, the latter lying partly in the town of Sandy Creek, in Oswego County. The soil is sandy in the west, clayey through the center, and a slaty loam in the east. It is one of the wealthiest agricultural towns in the county, and is surpassed by but few in the state.

The first town meeting was held at the residence of Lyman Ellis, at which the following town officers were elected: Edward Boomer, supervisor; Lyman Ellis, clerk; Caleb Ellis and Amos B. Noyes, overseers of the poor; Jeremiah Mason, Samuel Rhodes, and Benjamin Boomer, commissioners of highways; Matthew Boomer, constable and collector; Abiah Jenkins, constable; John Thomas, Christopher Edmonds, and Dyer McCumber, fence viewers; C. Ellis, Jeremiah Mason, Timothy Harris, Benjamin Boomer, D. McCumber, Joseph Holley, overseers of highways.

April 11, 1796, Marvel Ellis, of Troy, N. Y., contracted with William Constable for the purchase of this town, excepting a marshy tract each side of Sandy Creek, near the lake, which was afterwards included, and a tract of 3,000 acres in the southwest corner, sold to Brown & Eddy. The sum of \$22,111.50 was paid, and a deed given, March 22, 1797, upon which a mortgage was given back upon the balance, amounting to \$98,943.45. This mortgage embarrassed the early sales, and confidence was not restored until the property had reverted to the Constable estate, some years afterwards.

The greater part of the town was surveyed by Calvin Guiteau, in 1796, except the eastern part, which was surveyed by Nelson Doolittle, and the 3,000-acre tract in 1800, by Benjamin Wright, of Rome; the latter, in 1808, surveyed the whole town.

The first school commissioners and inspectors for the town were elected at a special meeting held July 24, 1813, and were as follows: commissioners, Oliver Scott, Elijah Woodworth, and William Case; inspectors, George Andrus, Lyman Ellis, and George Jenkins. Asa Averill was subsequently appointed school commissioner in place of Oliver Scott, resigned. In 1813-14 the town was divided into 17 school districts, and public school buildings were first erected during those years. Previous to this school-houses were built and schools maintained by subscription.

The following account is taken from *Spafford's Gazetteer* of 1813:—

"In 1810 there were four grist-mills, six saw-mills, two fulling-mills, one trip-hammer, a distillery, and a convenient number of common mechanics. There were six school-houses, which also served for worshipping assemblies. Ellis village, or Ellisburgh (?), contained a grist and a saw-mill, a fulling-mill, distillery, school-house, and about 14 or 15 houses and stores."

From the same author's *Gazetteer* of 1824 we quote:—

"In 1820 the taxable property was \$242,465. There were 13,454 acres of improved land, 4,386 cattle, 682 horses, and 8,729 sheep. There were made in families 51,576 yards of cloth in 1821. There were in town five grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, one oil-mill, five fulling-mills, four carding machines, three trip-hammers, two distilleries, and 13 asheries. The school districts numbered 23, where were taught 1,039 children. The schools were kept eight of the 12 months."

In 1880 Ellisburgh had a population of 4,810. The town is located in the first school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 31 school districts, five of which were joint, in which 34 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 939 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 85,067. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$27,020, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$2,130,815. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$9,071.06, \$5,175.33 of which was received by local tax. S. Whitford Maxson was school commissioner.

ELLISBURGH (p. o.) village is located on the south branch of Sandy Creek, about four miles from its mouth, and is the oldest village in the town. A postoffice was established here in 1806, and Lyman Ellis was the first postmaster. Among the early industries here was a clothing works, by Joseph

Bellock, Hiram Warren's tannery, Lyman Ellis's grist and saw-mill, above "Stone Mills," and a grist-mill owned by Andrew Scott and Thomas Davis, and located where the Hudson furniture factory now is. The village is 23 miles from Watertown, 163 from Albany, and 305 from New York city. It contains three or four general stores, two drug stores, a hardware store, wholesale seed store, two hotels, two grist-mills, a saw-mill, sash, door, blind, and furniture manufactory, a number of shops, a cheese factory, telephone and American express offices, a daily stage to Pierrepont Manor, and a population of about 400.

BELLEVILLE (p. o.) village is situated on the north branch of Sandy Creek, 20 miles from Watertown, and 175 miles from Albany. Settlements were commenced here by Metcalf Lee, Bradley Freeman, Joshua Freeman, Martin Barney, James, Benjamin, and Jedediah McCumber, and others who engaged in farming, about 1802. The place being favorably situated for mills it gradually grew to a village. Its name is said to have been suggested by Calvin Clark, an early merchant here, and taken from Belleville, Canada. It had first been known as Hall's Mills, from Giles Hall, who, in 1806, purchased of J. McCumber a hydraulic privilege here. The first merchant was Laban Brown, and John Hawn kept the first tavern. The Sackets Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad, completed in 1853, passed through this village and gave it a healthy impulse for a time. The road was discontinued in 1862. The first school was taught here in 1805, in a blacksmith shop, and in 1807 a log school-house was erected. This building was without floors, and its roof was made of elm bark. The Ellisburgh Agricultural Society's fair is held here. Belleville village was incorporated in 1860, and at an election held on May 29, of that year, the following officers were elected: De Alton Dwight, Alexander Dickinson, Daniel Hall, Abner M. Durfee, Calvin Littlefield, trustees; Arthur J. Brown, clerk; William R. Pennell, Collins F. Armsbury, Henry F. Overton, assessors; James E. Green, treasurer; Cyrus N. Rowe, collector; Patterson W. Stevens, poundmaster. At this election 52 votes were cast. Although Belleville is located principally on the north bank of the north branch of Big Sandy Creek, the corporation includes a considerable territory on the south side of the stream. The village now contains the Union Academy, two grist and flouring-mills, a woolen-mill, a cheese factory, four general stores, one jewelry store, one millinery and fancy goods store, two clothing stores, a hardware store, drug store, a dealer in agricultural implements, a furniture dealer, two wholesale seed dealers, two meat markets, two blacksmith shops, a shoe shop, two dentists, two physicians, an hotel, and about 500 inhabitants.

PIERREPONT MANOR is a post village and station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, and is located in the eastern part of the town, 19 miles from Watertown, 164 from Albany, and 306 from New York city. Stages run daily to Ellisburgh, Woodville, and Rural Hill villages. The first settlement was commenced here in 1805 by Joseph Allen, Pardon Earl, and Arnold Earl,

who came in from Galway, N. Y., by way of Redfield to Adams, and thence worked their way through the forest to Bear Creek. William Tabor, William Case, and several others soon after settled here and engaged in farming. Mr. Allen opened the first inn, and Oliver Snow the first store. Mr. Allen also kept the first blacksmith shop. Pardon Earl became a local land agent and a man of extensive business, residing here until his death in 1844, aged 62 years. The first school-house here was built on the north side of Bear Creek, in 1811, and served the purpose of school-house, church, and place for public meetings. The first school teacher was Orson Tuller. Thomas E. Williamson was the first postmaster. The village now contains one hotel, two general stores, one millinery and fancy goods store, two blacksmith shops, harness shop, meat market, a fruit evaporating establishment, a livery stable, two churches (Episcopal and Union), about 60 dwellings, and 300 inhabitants. It has telegraph, telephone, and express offices.

MANNSVILLE (p. o.) is located in the southeastern part of the town, on Skinner Creek, 21 miles from Watertown, 161 from Albany, and 303 from New York city, and is a station on the R., W. & O. Railroad. David I. Andrus, as agent for Samuel Wardwell, of Rhode Island, was the first settler here previous to 1811. In 1822 Daniel Wardwell, son of Samuel, came on and took charge of the purchase made several years previously by his father, and in 1823 commenced the erection of a cotton factory, which stood a short distance below the present village, and was fitted for 600 spindles. Major H. B. Mann soon after purchased an interest in the factory, which was burned February 16, 1827. Upon the establishment of a postoffice here the present name was given to the village in honor of Newton Mann, one of the early settlers. David I. Andrus erected the first saw-mill here, and afterwards the first dwelling, which was subsequently used as a tavern. The village now contains two general stores, two drug and grocery stores, a grocery, flour, and feed store, a grocery, bake stuffs and confectionery store, a hardware and agricultural implement store, a furniture and undertaking establishment, three blacksmith shops, a millinery and fancy goods store, shoe shop, a cider and vinegar manufactory, grist-mill, saw-mill, tannery, two meat markets, an hotel, photograph gallery, a lawyer, three physicians, several churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

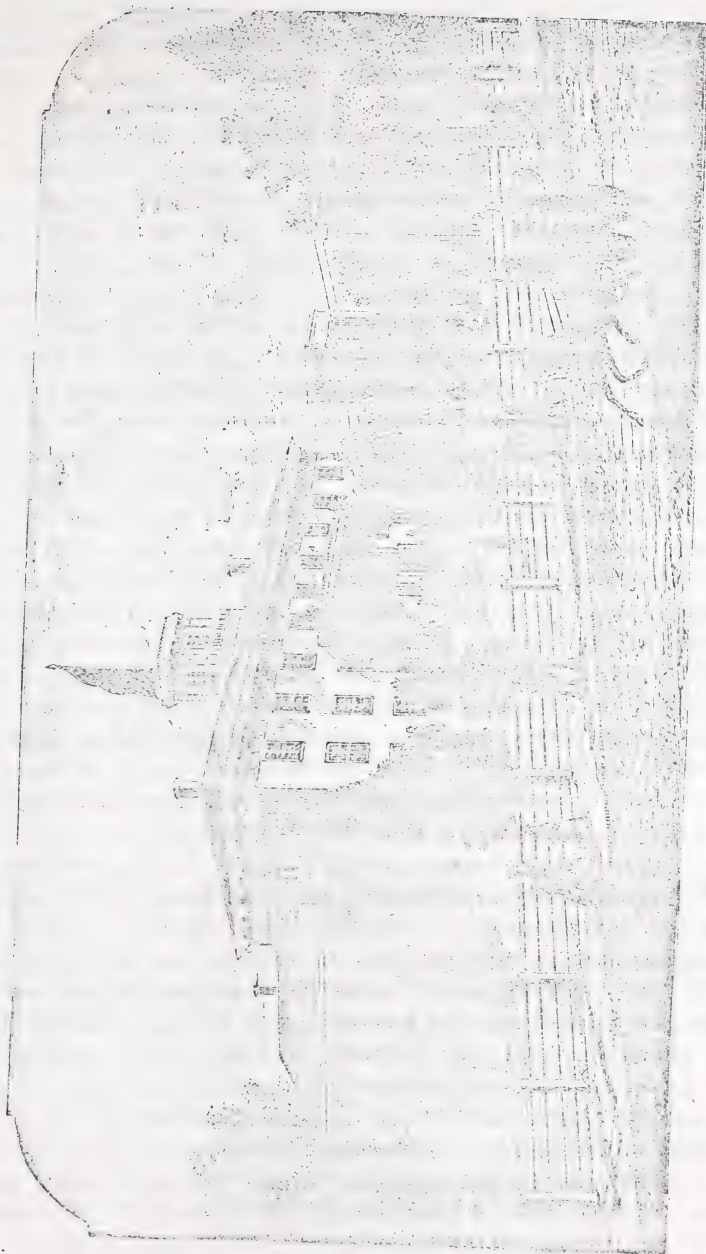
WOODVILLE (p. o.) village is located on the north branch of Sandy Creek, about three miles from its mouth, 22 miles from Watertown, 170 from Albany, and 312 from New York city. The settlement was begun here by Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Jacob Wood, sons of Rev. Nathaniel Wood, of Middletown, Vt., who came in to look for lands with Orimal Brewster, Simeon Titus, Ephraim Wood, Jr., and Hezekiah Leffingwell, in the fall of 1803. May 26, 1804, Ebenezer and Ephraim Wood purchased a tract of 754 acres, for which they paid \$2,294.80, and, in March, Ephraim came in with a daughter and three sons. Nathaniel Wood, father of Ephraim, came on in June, 1804. Obediah Kingsbury, Oliver Scott, and others came the same year. A small

grain-mill was built and in 1805 got in operation. In 1805 Ebenezer Wood, Nathaniel Wood, Jr., Mosely Wood, Samuel Truesdale, and families, and several young men, came in. Oliver Batcheller opened the first blacksmith shop in the village about 1810. The first store and the first hotel were kept by Ebenezer Wood, in his dwelling. The postoffice was established here between 1820 and 1830. The village now contains one general store, an hotel, grist-mill, door, sash, and blind factory, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, paper-mill, saw-mill, cheese factory, a drug and grocery store, telegraph, telephone, and express offices, and about 100 inhabitants. J. F. Converse's Riverside stock farm is also located here.

RURAL HILL (p. o.) is a small hamlet in the northwestern part of the town. The postoffice was established here in 1849, and Philo Hungerford was appointed postmaster. The first settlement was commenced here in the spring of 1815 by Jedediah Hill. The locality was once known as "Buck Hill." Edwin Burnham opened a store here before the establishment of the postoffice, calling it "Rural Hill store," hence the present name. It has had at different times several stores and shops and a hotel, but at present has very little business.

WARDWELL is a settlement in the northeastern part of the town on the south branch of Sandy Creek, and was once considered of enough importance to have a postoffice, which has been discontinued.

Union Academy of Belleville.—Some time previous to 1824 Rev. Joshua Bradley, an eminent Baptist divine, made a persistent effort to interest the people in the vicinity of Belleville on the subject of education. He canvassed the towns of Ellisburgh and Henderson, here and there, and everywhere, again and again, to influence the people to give from their limited means for the purpose of schools. Before the building was determined upon he opened a school of higher grade at Mather's Mills, in the upper part of the house belonging to John R. Hawes, and employed Mr. H. H. Haff as teacher. This school was opened in the fall of 1824, and its prosperity awakened a greater interest, so that the people were anxious to establish an academic institution in Belleville. After a long trial Mr. Bradley presented a plan for a manual labor school, and stock was subscribed sufficient to erect a building. A lot of about six acres was given by Giles Hall to be forever after used for school purposes. April 13, 1826, an act of incorporation was obtained by which Jotham Bigelow, Orin Howard, James W. Kennedy, John Hagedorn, Amos Heald, Peter N. Cushman, Wesson Thomas, Pardon Earl, Samuel S. Haws, Edward Boomer, Sidney Houghton, Benjamin Barney, Samuel Boyden, Ebenezer Webster, Israel Kellogg, Jr., Jesse Hubbard, Hiram Taylor, Henry Green, Rufus Hatch, Charles B. Pond, Calvin Clark, John Barney, 1st, Samuel Pierce, and Godfrey W. Barney were constituted, with such as might associate with them, a body corporate, under the name of "Union Literary Society," to have perpetual succession, and limited in their powers to the support of an academic school; the yearly income of their



UNION ACADEMY, BELLEVILLE.

estate might not exceed \$5,000; the number of their trustees, from 24 to 30, to be elected annually, or until others were chosen. Elections were held on the first Wednesday of November, and the payment of \$5 entitled to membership and one vote. The school was moved into the upper part of the stone church in the village. The stone school building was erected in 1828, and dedicated January 1, 1829, and on the 5th day of January, 1830, it was received under the visitation of the Regents, upon the application of the trustees and Benjamin Durfee, Nahum Houghton, James McCumber, Henry Shaver, Jesse Brewster, Matthew Green, Thomas Clark, Amos Pratt, Daniel Wait, Culver Clark, Jotham Littlefield, Wadsworth Mayhew, and Charles Avery, who had contributed to its erection. Charles Avery was appointed principal in 1829, and he served two years, being assisted the first year by Isaac Slater and the second year by W. D. Waterman. The academy flourished to a degree that justified the highest expectation of its friends, and attracted great numbers of students from distant parts of the county. A building was erected for a shop, partially furnished with tools, and a few students engaged on the manual labor plan. This was soon abandoned, however, and the building sold and converted into a dwelling. The second principal was George W. Eaton, a graduate of Union College, who was succeeded by La Rue Perine Thompson, who served two years, when Joseph Mullin (late Judge Mullin), a graduate of Union College, became principal, remaining one year, he being succeeded by Hiram H. Barney, also a Union graduate, who remained about two years. Lyman E. Boomer became principal in 1836, and was followed by Truman C. Hill in 1837. Both were graduates from Union College. During this time the debt on the building had been accumulating by reason of the unpaid interest on a mortgage, and in the fall of 1837 the academy was closed by the mortgagee. The trustees engaged with much zeal to raise the required amount, and were greatly assisted by Rev. Jedediah Burchard, the noted evangelist. Their efforts were attended with success, and in 1840, after needed repairs had been made, the academy was reöpened under the principalship of Rev. George I. King, who was assisted by his wife, Betsey Sprague, as preceptress, and David Hunter. The school was well attended at once, and great joy was manifest among students and citizens that "Old Union" was again free.

In the fall of 1841 Mr. King associated with him Richard Ellis, a graduate of Hamilton College, as joint principal. Mr. Ellis had, during the academy vacation, been teaching a mathematical and classical school in the village. In 1843 Mr. King resigned and Mr. Ellis became principal, who the same year was succeeded by Orsemus Cole, a Union College graduate. In 1845 Calvin Littlefield became principal, and he was followed by G. S. Ramsey, in 1847, with Mr. Ellis as assistant; in 1848, Mr. Ellis; 1850, John P. Houghton, Miss Porter, preceptress. In the fall of 1851 J. Dunbar Houghton, a young man who had prepared for college at Union Academy and graduated from Union College, became principal, with Miss Porter as

preceptress the first year, who was followed successively by Miss A. E. Barret, Miss Charlotte M. King, and Mrs. E. A. Ellis (formerly Miss Barret). The old building being entirely inadequate to the comfort and convenience of the increasing patronage, the trustees erected the present commodious structure in front of the stone building, at a cost of about \$4,000, and had it ready for occupancy in October, 1856. The principal and family moved into rooms arranged for them in the fall of 1857. The following is a list of teachers employed in 1856: Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., principal; Rev. J. W. Whitfield, teacher of painting and drawing; N. W. Buel, M. D., physiology and anatomy; Miss Lois M. Searles, preceptress; Mrs. E. A. Houghton, music; Miss Amelia Brigham, ornamental. In the winter of 1858 A. J. Brown and wife were added to the corps of teachers. In 1859 J. P. Buckley and George Fox became teachers. In 1861 Buckley and Fox enlisted in the civil war; the latter was killed while on picket duty in 1861, and the former in the second battle of Bull Run. At the close of the academic year ending July, 1864, Prof. Houghton, who had been in charge of the school for 13 years, resigned his position. During his administration grounds for a beautiful park had been laid out, and valuable books and apparatus had been purchased for the institution. The attendance was large, being, in 1852, 188; 1855, 287; 1858, 205; 1860, 227; 1862, 236; 1864, 219. In 1864 Rev. Benjamin D. Gifford became principal, and he was succeeded in 1865 by Rev. Buel A. Smith. The whole number of pupils in 1866 was 342. In 1868 R. L. Thatcher was principal; in 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73, W. W. Grant; in 1874, Henry Carver; from 1875 to 1881, George F. Sawyer. The next principal was William C. Joslin, who served until the fall of 1884, when Henry A. Gaylord, A. B., an alumnus of Amherst College, became principal, and is now serving in that capacity. Under Prof. Gaylord's administration the school has been greatly prospered. His assistants are James G. Riggs, A. B., mathematics and natural sciences; Charles B. Durfee, book-keeping and penmanship; Miss Nora Blanchard, lady principal, English, French, and German; Mrs. H. A. Gaylord, vocal and instrumental music. The academy is delightfully situated in the midst of a rich farming community in the village of Belleville. It has an endowment fund of more than \$34,000, and also the Frederick Williams scholarship fund of \$3,000, and a scholarship fund of \$2,000, the bequest of the late Eunice E. Shepardson. The library consists of about 1,675 well-selected volumes, of which histories and books of reference form an important part, though works of standard fiction are well represented.

Belleville woolen-mills, located on the north branch of Sandy Creek, have been in operation about 50 years. T. L. Peters is the proprietor, and here are manufactured woolen yarns, flannel cloth, etc., etc.

Stone mills, at Ellisburgh village, are located on the south branch of Sandy Creek, and were built by John Shaw for a cotton factory, but were not used for that purpose. The buildings subsequently became the property of Sam-

nel Cook, who ran a grist-mill here a few years, when he sold to Henry Millard, who continued the business with his brothers George W. and Henry, they selling to a Mr. Gilbert, who in turn sold to the present proprietor, H. A. Hopkinson. The mills have three runs of stones, with an annual capacity of 25,000 bushels of grain.

Banner grist-mill, located at Mannsville village, on Skinner Creek, was built about 1869 by J. D. Finster. In 1886 Messrs. M. W. Bates and T. M. Rounds leased it of Winchester & Curtis. It is run by water and steam-power, and does custom grinding.

John Grow's grist-mill, leased by James N. Smith, is located on the south branch of Sandy Creek. It has two runs of stones and does a small amount of business.

William H. Phillips's grist and flouring-mill (formerly Hall's mill) is located on the north branch of Sandy Creek and is run by water-power. It has a thriving custom patronage.

Bellville grist and flouring-mill, William Mott, proprietor, is run by water-power, has two runs of stones, and does an extensive business.

Woodville flouring, grist, and cider-mill, owned by G. T. Converse, and operated by George Wood and J. F. Converse, is run by water-power, and has a capacity for grinding 8,000 bushels of grain annually.

E. L. Stone's cheese factory, located at Mannsville village, was built in 1861-62 by Shepherd & Grinnell. It had various owners until 1874, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, who has since conducted it. The size of the building is 110 by 35 feet, and the factory has the capacity for handling the milk from 1,000 cows, manufacturing about 300,000 pounds of cheese annually.

C. H. Graves's cheese factory, at Wardwell settlement, receives the milk from about 400 cows.

Silver Spring cheese factory, owned by C. J. Curtis, has the patronage of about 300 cows.

A. J. Smith's cheese factory, located in the Goodenough neighborhood, was built in 1886. It receives the milk from about 350 cows.

Mannsville tannery was built by Daniel Goddard about 50 years ago. In 1874 it was purchased by J. H. & H. E. Root, who have since conducted it. It has the capacity of 50 sides of leather per day, giving employment to 10 men, the value of the product being about \$60,000 annually.

Charles Cowden's sash, door, and blind factory is located on Mill street in Ellisburgh village. It does a thriving business.

Mrs. G. W. Green's saw and cider-mill was built by Daniel Goodenough. It is located on Lindsey Creek and does custom work.

Hopkinson & Dennison's cider and vinegar works, at Ellisburgh village, were established in 1875. Capacity, 10,000 bushels of apples annually.

Hawley & Bemis's cider and vinegar works were established in 1859.

They are located on State road, two miles north of Pierrepont Manor; capacity, 10,000 bushels of apples per year.

Harvey C. Stacey's saw-mill, at Belleville village, was built by Giles Hall in 1806. It does custom work only.

Barnes & Freeman's saw-mill, located on Deer Creek, is operated by water-power, with a capacity for cutting 175,000 feet of lumber per year.

John Q. Johnson's saw-mill, on Lindsey Creek, is operated by water-power, and does custom work.

H. C. & E. I. Caster's mills, at Wardwell settlement, on the south branch of Sandy Creek, are engaged in the manufacture and planing of lumber. About 10,000 cheese boxes are also annually manufactured here.

C. F. Calkin's saw-mill, located near Pierrepont Manor, does custom work.

Mannsville steam saw-mill was built by Finster & Woodward about 1872. The present proprietors are Curtis & Winchester. The mill has the capacity for sawing 10,000 feet of lumber per day.

George S. Hudson's saw-mill and furniture manufactory, located in the north part of Ellisburgh village, were formerly known as Wild's mills. Fifteen men are employed, and about \$15,000 worth of furniture and sash and blinds are manufactured annually.

The first settlement in the town of Ellisburgh was made by Lyman Ellis, in the spring of 1797, and was the first settlement in the territory now embraced within the limits of Jefferson County*. In the spring of 1797 Marvel and Lyman Ellis, brothers, both of whom were interested in the purchase of the town from Constable, previously noted, came to the town, Lyman with a view of permanent settlement. In the fall of the same year Caleb Ellis, having met with Lyman Ellis at Rome, was casually introduced with the expectation that a relationship existed, but none was found; yet the interview resulted in an invitation to settle in the new town. Caleb Ellis accordingly visited the town and selected a farm on the south branch of Sandy Creek, at a place where one Waldo had the year previous erected a hunter's shanty.

At the close of the same season Lyman Ellis had built a dam and saw-mill, three-fourths of a mile below the present site of Ellisburgh village, and the mill was got in operation the same fall, but was partly swept away the next spring by a flood. In the winter of 1797-98 William Hicks, with ——— Butler and B. Pierce, remained in the town, and in the spring of 1798 Caleb Ellis and family, Robert Fulton, Elijah Richardson, Hezekiah Pierce, Chauncey Smith, William Root, Vial Salisbury, Isaac Waddle, Abram Wilcox, two men by the name of Thornton, and others came into town with Lyman Ellis to rebuild the mill and erect a grist-mill; but nearly all were taken sick, and the pioneers were reduced to great suffering from want of provisions and necessary medical attendance.

* Excepting a military settlement which was made on Carleton Island about 1778.

Mary Ellis, a young daughter of Caleb, was the first person to die in the town, and the first death of an adult was that of Samantha Howard. The first birth is said to have occurred in the summer of 1798—a son, who was given the name Ontario, to Hezekiah Pierce. The first female born in the town was Harriet Howard.

On September 11, 1798, Marvel Ellis wrote to Constable as follows :—

"We have a good dam across the creek, which has been expensive; a good saw-mill well finished, and running, and have done considerable towards a grist-mill. We have on the same lot a large and handsome improvement, have had a fine crop of wheat, and have very fine corn. The people that are on the land have good improvements for the time and are industrious. I inclose you an account of the small sales to the settlers, the price sold for, and what has been received, which is a small sum in proportion to what has been laid out on the land; if people would have been satisfied of having a release from the mortgage, by paying you, we should have had sufficient to have made the present payment now due. The remainder of the money due from these settlers is due within a year. We wish you to give us some further indulgence, and something to convince the people that you will release from the mortgage on receiving payment, which will enable us to make payments for the land, and make a large settlement soon."

Inclosed in the foregoing was the following list, with the number of acres taken up by each : Joseph Caldwell, 60 ; William Hicks, 51 ; John G. Hayward, 150 ; Caleb Ellis, 126 ; Neal Salisbury, 100 ; Elijah Pettibone, 100 ; John Paddock, 50 ; Isaac Southerland, 130 ; Asahel Humphrey, 419 ; Elisha Phillips, 100 ; Levi Root, 140 ; Hezekiah Pierce, 149.

The first corn and potatoes raised in the county by the present race of settlers was by Lyman Ellis in 1797, who also, in 1798, was probably the first to raise winter wheat.

During the severe winter of 1798-99, when the snow lasted from the 29th of October until April 20th, the pioneers suffered severely, and one Gideon Howard, who was overtaken by a storm near Little Sandy Creek, while returning from Rome, was detained in the woods three days and nearly perished from fatigue and hunger.

In the spring of 1799 Mr. Ellis's dam was again swept away and the mill partly destroyed, when this and the frame of a grist-mill were removed to the present village above, and the grist-mill was got in operation about 1803.

James Constable, brother of William, made tours through these northern counties in the summer months of 1803-06, on business connected with the estate of his deceased brother, of which he was one of the executors. In his diary, under date of September 7, 1803, he wrote :—

* * * "Mr. Ellis has lived here nearly six years, and all he has received from our testator has been \$221 for commission on land sold. A lot was promised him upon condition of his coming to reside, but he never got a deed for it, though his mills were first erected there, from whence they have since been removed to where they now are. He now asks the ex'rs for a conveyance for the lot promised, being No. 24, and for time to pay the above balance, the security for which is ample, as his buildings are valued at \$2,000, and the title of the lot they are on is still with the executors.

"There are about 40 families in the town, most of them poor, but of that description of people fit to settle a new country; few comforts about them, and they seem to have few wants; no liquor is to be had, and they have not yet begun to distill, nor are there any apples

to make cider, so that their only drink is water, with which they seem content. They do not hesitate about the price of \$3, but paying one-quarter down is very difficult for most of them. There are good horned cattle amongst them; the horses indifferent, but the only ones fit for a new country. They do not seem to regard distance, and go nine or 10 miles backward and forward daily, over roads that are nearly impassable." * * *

At this time the town was not honored by the presence of a clergyman, and the nearest physician was 20 miles away.

Regarding his visit to Ellisburgh the following year, under date of August 21, 1804, Mr. Constable's diary says :—

"Proceeded on to Ellisburgh, and found the road from Ellisburgh so extremely bad and so seldom traveled, and another route, shorter and better, presents itself, so that I have, by the advice of Mr. Wright, judged it advisable to alter the latter. * * * The road will be nearly direct from Rome to Ellisburgh, and about 43 miles.

"August 23. Went down Sandy Creek to the lake, and found the marsh covered with hay-stacks, the contents of which had grown spontaneously, and there are many horses and cattle at pasture, which proves that this place is of consequence. Some of it is indeed very fine and the people are very desirous of buying, but no judgment can be formed of the quantity of good and bad, and L. Ellis is therefore to send me an estimate before the price is fixed. Went to Christopher Edmonds' on the north side of the creek. He has a fine farm and has produced the best corn in the town. He expects this year a yield of about 90 bushels per acre. This article is very fine throughout the place, but the wheat has been affected by the fly and rust. The establishment has flourished generally: many settlers have come in since last year, and more are expected. There are now 60 families, and though cases of fever and ague happen near the lake, and sometimes the lake fever, yet the country is a healthy one, and the soil so good that it will settle fast."

The remainder of this year's journal, and the first of the following year, relates to other sections than the town of Ellisburgh, and are omitted. In 1805 his visit was made in August. His diary continues :—

* * * "On the way to Ellisburgh found many settlers since last year, and the improvement considerable; the crops of wheat excellent, and the corn good, as they have suffered little from drought. Arrived at Ellis' at noon to remain two or three days. The mills are in tolerably good order, but the water so low they can grind only part of the day. Grist is brought from a great distance, and in boats from Oswego, and lower. Ellis has built a small house for himself, and a good barn. * * *

"August 9. * * * A school-house is now building near Ellis' Mills, on the same lot, to be two stories high, the upper of which is to be devoted to divine service, when any minister travels that way. The town have also subscribed towards building a bridge across the creek, at the same place, and we agreed to contribute \$20, as they could not raise sufficient, but they have engaged to improve the road from the bridge to the north line of No. 10. Dr. Dresser has but two patients, and there is less sickness than at any previous year in this season."

The proprietors had adopted the practice of giving certificates, allowing people a certain time after exploring to go for their families before taking contracts, but it was found that in many cases these had been transferred, and this having grown into a system of speculation, was discontinued as they were given to assist the first real settlers, and their transfer operated against the interest of both land owners and settlers. Mr. Constable's journal of August, 1806, speaking of the settlements in Ellisburgh, says :—

"From Asa Brown's passed on to Andrews' settlement, or Ellisburgh, through a very good road, four miles. He has made considerable improvement here. The saw-mill has been long in use, and has enabled them to erect frame houses, some good barns, and a large grist-mill, which is, however, not yet finished. * * * Ellis rents the mills for \$400 per annum, and

his affairs will soon be in good order. * * * There have been some cases of sickness during the season, but none fatal. Dr. Draper* is still on the town, and has considerable practice. He will continue here, and hopes to build a house next year, when he will require a deed for the 50 acres of land to which he is entitled. I should have remarked that 180 militiamen trained here yesterday (September 2), and it is said by some that one-third were absent. If so, the population has greatly increased."

January 22, 1803, George Tibbets and James Dole, of Troy, were appointed agents for Ellisburgh, and in 1807 were paid for their services in land. In the same year Benjamin Wright, of Rome, succeeded as general agent for the estate, and fixed his residence at Pulaski, where he continued in the capacity of surveyor and agent until employed on the canal surveys.

The embargo act of 1808 received much opposition from the Federal party in this part of the county. In September, 1808, an event occurred in this town that caused great excitement at the time. A party from Oswego, under Lieut. Asa Wells, entered Sandy Creek, and after seizing a quantity of potash, under the embargo laws, proceeded to the house of Capt. Fairfield, surrounded it, and seized and carried away a swivel. Capt. Fairfield being absent, his wife made complaint to a justice, who issued a warrant. The constable was intimidated and called upon his fellow citizens to aid him, when about 30 men took arms and went with him, but Wells's men presented bayonets, when they desisted, and 20 of the men went off. Lieut. Wells ordered the remainder to be disarmed and bound, when they were taken, with the swivel, to Oswego. On the evening of the 25th of September the same party returned for the purpose of taking the magistrate and constable who had issued the papers. A warrant against Wells, and two others, for felony, in breaking open a house, was issued at Sackets Harbor, and given to Ambrose Pease, a constable, to execute, who, after examining the law, raised the hue and cry, and assembled about 200 persons in Ellisburgh, where a consultation of several magistrates was held, and the next day at sunrise about 70 or 80 men, armed and equipped, volunteered to aid in the arrest, but the magistrates durst not issue the order for their march, being apprehensive that some excess or injury might be done; and the question having been raised whether a constable had a right to demand aid before he had been resisted, the armed men were advised to disperse, and the civil officer requested to proceed to apprehend Wells and the others, without the force of the county. This proceeding was charged, by one of the political parties, as an attempt of the other to resist, by force of arms, the execution of the laws, and mutual criminations were exchanged with much bitterness. To justify themselves and secure public opinion in their favor the civil officers who had taken an interest in the matter prepared the following statement, which was published in the newspapers of the day, at Utica, Albany, and elsewhere:—

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Jefferson, in the state of New York, suddenly convened (by command of the civil authority) in the town of Ellisburgh, to take

* In his diary under date of August 9, 1805,—see above,—Mr. Constable mentions "Dr. Dresser." We are not informed which name is correct.

into consideration the proper and legal mode to apprehend certain felons and robbers, who, in the town of Ellisburgh, in said county, being armed, and under the pretense of being in the service of the United States, to enforce the embargo laws, did there violently and forcibly enter into the dwelling house of Captain Fairfield, broke open the locks, forced open the doors, and robbed the said Captain Fairfield of his property, contrary to the laws: that they refused to submit to the civil authority of the country, and did then and there, by force and arms, seize, bind, and carry away to Oswego 10 of our fellow citizens, who were commanded to attend a civil officer in the execution of process on the said offenders; which citizens have been kept since, in close confinement, in want of every comfort and convenience of life, without lawful authority, and constantly subject to insult of soldiery, who seem insensible of the rights, privileges, and liberties of Americans. Feeling the spirit of freemen, and viewing this and many other late acts of violence as rapid strides towards despotism and martial law among us, the establishment of which must occasion a total deprivation of rights for which our fathers and many of us have fought and bled; therefore,

"Resolved, That we consider it a duty incumbent on us, for our personal safety, for the security of our lives and property, and for the support of our civil law and authority, to write in all lawful measures to apprehend the said felons.

"Resolved, That such of our fellow citizens who have assembled in arms to aid our magistrates and civil officers in the execution of lawful process against Lieut. Asa Wells, and others, who stand charged under oath of felony, be requested to disperse, until another trial be made by them to apprehend the said Asa Wells.

"Resolved, That the magistrates and civil authorities of the neighboring counties be requested to aid us in apprehending and bringing to justice the said Lieut. Wells, and divers other persons concerned in said felony.

"Resolved, That we will support the laws and magistrates of the country, and our civil officers in the execution of lawful process.

"Resolved, That *Augustus Sacket, Jesse Hopkins, and John Cowles, Esq.,* magistrates of the county, be appointed a committee to cause these resolutions to be published, for the information of our fellow citizens.

"AUGUSTUS SACKET,
JESSE HOPKINS,
JOHN COWLES.

} *Committee.*

"Ellisburgh, Sept. 27, 1808."

In the spring of 1814 a detachment of troops under Lieut. Woolsey, guarding a quantity of military stores from Oswego, were attacked by a detachment from the British fleet near the mouth of Sandy Creek. The Americans were completely victorious, as will be seen by the details of this event given under the heading "War of 1812."

In 1828 the town was visited by a sickness remarkable for its fatality, especially in the vicinity of the lake, where the water was extremely high and overflowed the marshes. The disease assumed the type of a malignant typhoid fever, and was very general, extending along the entire frontier.

Many shipwrecks have occurred on the shore of the lake in this town since the country was first settled. The first of which we find record was in the fall of 1800, when a small schooner under command of Capt. Gammon was lost off Little Stony Creek and all on board perished. A boat with eight men, that was sent in search of the vessel, was also swamped and all on board drowned. About 1807 a family was located at the mouth of Sandy Creek to afford aid to shipwrecked persons, and this lonely dwelling sheltered many a suffering sailor who might otherwise have perished.

In the autumn of 1876 a life-saving station was established at the mouth

of Big Sandy Creek. The building is of wood, 45 by 20 feet, and the station is provided with the necessary apparatus. The eastern coast of Lake Ontario is a dangerous locality in time of storms, and this station is a wise provision for the protection of the lives of the sailors on the lake.

A survey of the mouth of Sandy Creek was made in 1829, by order of the general government, with the view of improving it for a harbor. The cost of the work was estimated at \$36,000, and was commenced and ended with the survey.

The journal of Rev. John Taylor's missionary tour through the Mohawk and Black River countries, in 1802, mentions and describes several ancient forts in this town. They have been fully described in the County Chapter in connection with the subject of pre-historic fortifications.

The town records contain descriptions of several of the early roads. The first one, laid out October 7, 1803, is described as follows:—

"Beginning near the end of a road cut out on the sixth town from Levi Schofield's to Hungry Bay, and where said road intersects a division-line of Great Lot 51 on said town; thence (by courses given in description) to the south line of the town of Adams, meeting a road laid out by the commissioners of said town to the said line."

Another road, laid out December 20, 1803, extended from "the road near the house of Lyman Ellis, on the north line of lot No. 76, thence north 81° west along said line 164 chains and 66 links, until it intersects the road laid out from Christopher Edmonds's to the town of Adams."

A road was laid out May 12, 1804, surveyed by Lyman Ellis, "Beginning on the east line of lot No. 25 in said town, where the road that is laid out running from Jeremiah Mason's to Joseph Holley's intersects said line; thence north along said line 154 chains and 75 links, until it intersects the road leading from Asabel Hoisington's up to the south side of north branch of the Great Sandy Creek, to the town of Adams, laid out by actual surveys." The same year roads were laid out from the south line of the town of Adams to intersect the road laid out by the commissioners in 1803; and from the mouth of Bear Creek to the west line of township No. 1, 5½ miles and 15 chains. Another road is recorded as "Beginning on the Ridge, so-called, where the road leading from the mouth of Bear Creek, so-called, to the west line of township No. 1, crosses said Ridge; thence (by bearings given) to the south branch of Big Sandy Creek, and to the road by Mr. Isaac Burr's."

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church was the first to effect an organization in this town. Elders Colwell and Littlefield, Baptists, at an early date adopted a Covenant and Articles of Faith, and held meetings at Belleville. The Articles of Faith were decided by a council of brethren to be contrary to the faith of the Baptist Church, and the meetings were accordingly discontinued, and for some time there was no ministry of this order. About 1807 Joshua Freeman

and Amos Noyes, two young men, commenced holding meetings at Belleville. They were joined by Deacon Edward Barney, and others, and in August of that year a regular Baptist church was organized. They enjoyed only occasional preaching until 1810; when Martin E. Cook, a licentiate, was called to the care of the church. He was afterwards ordained and (with an interval of two years in which Elder Bradley was employed) continued to labor in the ministry successfully for 24 years. The following have since served as pastors: Daniel D. Reed, Abner Webb, Joel H. Green, A. Webb (2d time), John F. Bishop, David McFarland, J. M. Shotwell, A. Cleghorn, G. W. Divoll, F. E. Osborne, G. A. Ames, L. E. Spafford, P. D. Root, C. E. Becker, and Milton B. Comfort, the last named of whom assumed charge in the fall of 1881 and is the present pastor. At its organization the society consisted of 12 members. Their house of worship is a wooden building, will seat 400 persons, and was erected in 1836 at a cost of \$5,000. The present value of church property is \$6,000. The present membership is 171. W. B. Doane is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of 100.

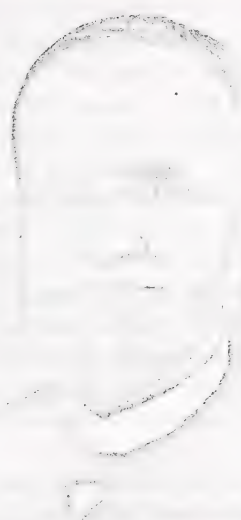
In 1819 a union meeting-house was erected at Belleville, costing about \$3,300, but the society never perfected its organization, which led to litigation. In March, 1829, the building was burned. A Baptist society had been formed December 4, 1821, with Matthew Green, Benjamin Barney, and John Barney, 2d, trustees. In 1831 the present Baptist Church was built at a cost of about \$2,400.

The Baptist Society at Woodville was formed January 27, 1825, with Ebenezer Wood, Oliver Scott, Amaziah Filmore, Pedro Scott, William Ellsworth, and Abijah Jenkins, trustees. The church was formed by Rev. Asa Averill.

The Baptist Church of Mannsville was formed about 1831, by the union of one in Lorraine and one in the west part of the town. The latter, styled the Second Baptist Church of Ellisburgh, was formed October 8, 1817, under Timothy Brewster, assisted by Elders Emery Osgood, of Henderson; Matthew Wilkie, of Wilna; Martin E. Cook, of Ellisburgh; and Elisha Morgan, of Rutland. In 1833 this sect, with the Congregationalists, erected a place of worship at a cost of \$1,600.

The First Congregational Church of Ellisburgh was formed by David M. Dixon and Oliver Leavitt, January 1, 1817, of six members. The Rev. J. A. Clayton was employed soon after and was settled as pastor. November 11, 1823, a society was formed, of which the trustees were Amos Hudson, Hiram Taylor, Daniel Wardwell, John Otis, William T. Fisk, and William Cole. The organization was given up in 1844.

The Congregational Church of Woodville was formed November 22, and a society December 14, 1836, of which Ebenezer Wood, Oliver Batcheller, and William Gray were trustees. A union house had been erected and partly finished previously; in 1837 it was taken down and a brick church erected at a cost of \$1,100. Rev. Charles B. Pond became the first pastor, and was



A. F. Conners

installed January 23, 1840. In four years Elisha P. Cook succeeded, since whom David Powell, J. Burchard, Frederick Hebard, and others have been employed. At its organization the church consisted of 18 members, and the present membership is 80, with Rev. J. K. Griffith, pastor. In 1868 the church edifice was rebuilt, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$3,500. J. H. Wood is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of 120.

The Second Congregational Church of Ellisburgh was reorganized at Mannsville, August 18, 1834, with Roswell Keeney, Benjamin G. Grenell, and Daniel Wardwell, trustees. The early records of this church were destroyed by fire. For a long time the society owned an interest in the only meeting-house in the place (the Baptist), but in 1856 they erected their present frame church edifice, at a cost of about \$3,000. It will seat about 250 persons, is surmounted by a spire, and stands in the eastern part of the village.

The First Presbyterian Society in the town of Ellisburgh was formed August 28, 1820, and elected Nathan Barden, Isaac Burr, William T. Fisk, Amos Hudson, Liberty Bates, and Royce March, trustees. In 1830 it was reorganized, and the same year erected in Belleville a meeting-house at a cost of about \$500. A church organization was formed at the house of Nathan Barden, December 18, 1829, by the Rev. Jedediah Burchard, of five males and six females, and on the 11th of February, 1830, it united with the Watertown Presbytery.

The Universalist Church of Ellisburgh was formed August 26, 1821, with 19 members. The persons chiefly instrumental in forming it were Isaac Mendall, Silas Emerson, John Clark, and Rev. Cornelius G. Persons. The society was formed September 2, 1833, with J. Mendall, Edmund M. Eldridge, Daniel Stearns, Edmund Palmer, and Richard Cheever, trustees. A house of worship was erected by Benjamin Bemis, at Ellis village, in 1843, at a cost of \$1,500.

The Methodist Episcopal Society, in Ellisburgh village, was formed March 5, 1832, with Oliver N. Snow, Benjamin Chamberlin, Lyman Ellis, Jeremiah Lewis, and Hiram Mosley, trustees. In 1833 they built a church, which in 1850 was removed, repaired, and a steeple added. In 1836 a parsonage was built. The church is a neat frame building, surmounted by a bell-tower and spire, in the former of which is a splendid bell.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church and Society in Belleville was formed May 5, 1841, having Edward Boomer, Elias Dickinson, Thomas Ellis, Edward B. Hawes, Jesse Hubbard, Riley Chamberlain, Hall W. Baxter, Nelson Boomer, and John R. Hawes, trustees. A church was built near the Wardwell settlement, and afterwards removed to Belleville. This building has since been sold to the Catholics, and the Methodists purchased the church built by the Presbyterians. The parsonage belonging to the society was taken in trade for the old church.

St. John's Church (Roman Catholic), located at Belleville, was organized in 1875 by Rev. James Hogan, with 60 members. Their house of worship was purchased from the Methodists in 1875, will comfortably seat 250 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$2,000. The present membership is 60, under the pastoral charge of Rev. James Haggerty.

Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal), located in Ellisburgh village, was organized September 3, 1879, by Rev. J. Muir, John P. Houghton, Alva J. Smith, John J. Brown, and others, with 10 members, Rev. John Muir, LL. B., M. D., being the first rector, which position he has since retained. Their first house of worship, a wood building, was erected in 1879, and cost about \$3,000. It will comfortably seat 200 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at about \$4,000. The present membership is 25.

Zion Church (Protestant Episcopal), at Pierrepont Manor, was organized with four members January 4, 1836, the building being erected and services maintained by Hon. William C. Pierrepont. Rev. A. Treadway was the first rector. Their first house of worship, a wood structure, was erected in 1835. This building was repaired and greatly improved in 1887, and cost about \$4,500. It will comfortably seat 300 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at about \$7,000. The present number of communicants is 60, and Rev. John Muir, LL. B., M. D., is rector. The Sunday-school has four teachers and 60 pupils. The church, in first instance, was planted here through the generous liberality of the Pierrepont family, and gradually drew to it a portion of the people of the neighborhood. Hon. William C. Pierrepont subsequently endowed the church, so that the services might not lapse at any time. In reference to the present rector of Zion Church the *Dominion* (Canada) *Register* (in its "Data respecting Canadian Public Men") has the following:—

"Rev. John Muir, born and educated at Glasgow, Scotland. Date of birth 5 May, 1829. For many years connected with Canadian newspaper press; LL. B., 1863; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg., Ontario, 1869; M. D., 1872; vice-pres. Ont. Medical Council, 1873; provincial examiner in toxicology and sanitary science, 1873; minister of Grace Episcopal Church, Carthage, N. Y., 1875; rector of Zion Church, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., for nearly 14 years."

JAMES F. CONVERSE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bridgewater, N. Y., October 2, 1825. His father and grandfather were natives of Belchertown, Mass. His father, Thomas Converse, came to Bridgewater at an early age and married Lydia A. Stratton. In 1835 the family moved into Ellisburgh, this county, and bought the farm upon which Mr. Converse now lives. It is beautifully located on the west bank of Big Sandy Creek, in the village of Woodville, and contains 255 acres.

Mr. Converse prepared for college at Union Academy of Belleville, N. Y. He graduated from Hamilton College at the age of 23 years. Owing to failing health he purchased the old homestead in 1848, and since that time has

been actively engaged in a high order of farming. Mr. Converse is a pioneer in stock circles in New York state. His herd of thoroughbred Ayrshires is second to none in the United States, having won prizes in several exhibitions from St. Louis to Boston. In his early career he made several importations from Scotland, which were the foundation of several noted families, representatives of which may still be seen in his stables. Eight Shetland ponies came with the last importation of cattle, which formed a nucleus of small horses from which have been raised some of the finest specimens of "little horses" found in the East. He has held the office of president of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of the United States and Canada for a number of years.

In 1874 Mr. Converse built a mammoth barn, which accommodates 100 head of cattle and 60 horses, with room for fodder for the entire number, together with all the modern improvements for caring for fancy stock. He has always been an advocate of advanced farming. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is run on the high pressure principle. In 1876 he built a large and commodious house on a gentle eminence overlooking the village, and all things considered "Riverside" is a farmstead worthy of the labor, time, and money the proprietor has so judiciously expended.

He has always taken an active part in agricultural organizations, both local and state, having held offices in town, county, and state agricultural societies for many years. Being a ready speaker, in 1889 he was chosen conductor of the State Farmers' institutes, thus doing all in his power to elevate his chosen profession to the desired standard. Mr. Converse early affiliated his political faith with the Republican party, and has been a staunch adherent to its principles ever since. He has been a member of the Congregational Church in his chosen village over 50 years.

November 12, 1857, Mr. Converse married Marietta Bull, daughter of Alvah and Louise Bull, of Rural Hill, N. Y. This union was blessed with two children, viz.: Frank Alvah, born May 12, 1862, and Marietta May, born October 18, 1865. After a brief illness of typhoid fever Mrs. Converse died November 18, 1865. He married for his second wife Adelia C. Hopper, daughter of Samuel and Betsey Hopper, of Antwerp, N. Y. Two children were the issue of this marriage, namely: George Henry, born June 26, 1870, and Clara Jerusha, born July 27, 1874.

Mr. Converse is a public spirited, warm hearted man, and enjoys an enviable reputation among a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Lyman Ellis, with his brother Marvel, came from Troy, N. Y., in the spring of 1797, the former with the view of permanent settlement--the first settlement in the town. Lyman constructed a rude cabin, and made a small clearing on the place now owned by Marshall J. Bemis, just below Ellis village. He married Sylvia, daughter of Nathan Burnham. No children were born to them, but they adopted a son, Mahalon Ellis, who died in Utica, and a daughter, Caroline Willard, who married Daniel Fish, by whom she had two sons, Daniel, now in Florence,

Italy, with his mother, and William Orville, who resides in Syracuse. Lyman Ellis died in 1847. Marvel Ellis died in Utica in 1806.

Isaac Wodell was born in Hoosick, N. Y., in 1776, and came to Ellisburgh in 1797 or '98, and worked a few years for Lyman Ellis, receiving for his services 340 acres of land located where C. I. Holley now lives. He married Phebe Pierce, who bore him five sons and four daughters, viz.: Aaron, William, Phebe, Emily, Eunice, Ithamer, Isaac, Jr., Christopher, and Olive M., of whom Emily, who married S. B. Holley, and resides in this town, is the only one now living. William Wodell was born in 1803, and died in Ellisburgh in 1881. He married Sarah, daughter of William Wood, in 1827, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Aaron B., born in 1829; Mary E., born in 1830, who married Dr. Henry Saunders, and died in Michigan in 1878; Phebe, who died young; Isaac P., born in 1837; and Warren W., born in 1839. Aaron B. Wodell was reared upon a farm. He married Minerva Aurora, daughter of Solomon and Mary P. (Garnsey) Curtis, in 1853, and they have a daughter, Ada Isadore (Mrs. W. A. Dennison), of Ellisburgh, and a son, Herbert C., born in 1870, now a student in Adams Collegiate Institute, class of '89. Mr. Wodell resides on his farm, on road 100, where he located in 1854.

Isaac P. Wodell was also reared upon a farm, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y. October 30, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 91th Regt. N. Y. Inf.; in March, 1862, was promoted to second lieutenant, and in October of the same year to first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam, was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, and discharged on account of disability. September 30, 1863, he re-enlisted and was appointed first lieutenant of the Invalid Corps, and afterwards in the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving until 1867. He married, first, Helen S. Hotchkiss, in 1862, who died in 1867, and second, Mary B. Brown, in 1868, who died in 1870. By his second wife he had a daughter, Anna, who died young. Mr. Wodell married for his third wife Sarah J., daughter of Hiram and Ann (Wood) Mitchell, and widow of Charles G. Mixer, in 1872, by whom he has a son, William H., born June 14, 1877. Mr. Wodell has been supervisor of Ellisburgh nine terms. He is commander of Calvin Burch Post, G. A. R., No. 345, is a prosperous farmer, and owns the homestead settled by his father, which has never been owned out of the Wodell family.

Warren W. Wodell, mentioned above, was reared upon a farm. He married Isadore M., daughter of Eugene and Huldah A. (Williams) Stearns, in 1863, and they have a son, Frank Eugene, born in September, 1865. In April, 1861, Mr. Wodell enlisted in Co. K, 24th Regt. N. Y. Vols. He received an injury to his spine which compelled him to retire from the army in 1862, and he is still incapacitated for labor.

Hon. William C. Pierrepont, eldest son of Hezekiah B. Pierrepont and Anna M. Constable, was born October 3, 1803, at Chelsea, now the Ninth Ward of the city of New York, to which place his parents removed, from their residence, 62 Greenwich street, during the prevalence of the yellow fever that year. The next year he was taken by his parents to Brooklyn Heights, where they afterward continued to reside.

His vacations were spent traveling with his father, visiting the agencies of his extensive tracts of land, in the northern part of the state, known as Macomb's purchase, which had been purchased from the state in the year 1737, the half of which had been owned by his maternal grandfather, William Constable, the partner of Alexander Macomb. The purchase, which was made in the name of Macomb, comprised the present counties of Franklin, St. Lawrence, Lewis, and part of Oswego.

Mr. Pierrepont opened a land office in 1820 in Jefferson County, and subsequently built his residence near his office, the postoffice of which was called Pierrepont Manor. There he continued to superintend and direct his father's land agents in the settlement and management of landed property embracing about 1,000,000 of acres. On the death of his father, in 1838, he was under his will put in charge of the lands of the estate in Jefferson and Oswego counties. The lands in the other counties and in Brooklyn were put in the charge of his co-executor and only brother, Henry E. Pierrepont.

He married, in 1839, Cornelia A., daughter of Dr. Benjamin Barber, of New York, who had removed in 1823 to his landed estate in Oxford, Chenango County.

He had two sons, both of whom died early. Of his five daughters, one is the widow of W. H. Hill, of Pulaski. A second daughter is the widow of Dr. Samuel G. Wolcott, of Utica.

A third married G. H. Van Wagenen, of Brooklyn. A fourth married William M. White, of Livingston County and Utica. Both of these daughters died. The unmarried daughter, Mrs. Mary Devereux, continued to reside with her father until his death, in December, 1885.

After the partition of his father's estate Mr. Pierrepont devoted himself to the improvement of the large tract he inherited. His accuracy in laying out and conveying land was fully recognized; his maps, even at the age of 76, were marvels of accuracy and exquisite finish; his proficiency in mathematics was illustrated by his study of the Great Pyramid; and the value of his calculations was acknowledged by Prof. Piazzzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal, with whom he corresponded.

Gideon Howard located in Ellisburgh, about half a mile south of Ellisburgh village, in 1797. He married Ruth Austin, and their children were Chauncey, Daniel, Harriet, Heman, and Elinus. Daniel was born in 1795, and was reared upon a farm. He married Asenath, daughter of James and Asenath (Booth) Sherman, by whom he had two sons, Chester and Chauncey. His wife died in 1824, and for his second wife he married Phebe, daughter of Harmon and Mary (Cooke) Winters, in 1837, who bore him children as follows: Asenath A. (Mrs. John Saxe), Ella O. (Mrs. Byron Parson), William M., Amanda J. (Mrs. Nathaniel Coon), Ruth (Mrs. Hiram Cornwell), Winfield S., Mary (Mrs. Gaylord Clark), Emma A., and Ida M. (Mrs. J. R. Elliott). Mrs. Howard is a widow and resides in Ellisburgh.

Elias Dickinson, son of Paul who came to Ellisburgh from Vermont, was born in this town in 1804, and was reared upon a farm. At the age of 18 years he commenced peddling, in which business he continued nine years, when he engaged in farming, on road 67, where he bought the Ransom farm of 114 acres. He married, first, Anna Ethage, who bore him three sons and four daughters, and second, Clarissa, daughter of Jesse and Sally (Wood) Hubbard, in 1850, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, of whom Albert F., born in 1851, was reared upon a farm. Albert F. married Tinnie S., daughter of Westley W. and Cynthia (Cleveland) Streeter, in 1872, by whom he has two daughters, viz.: Myrtie Clara, born in 1876, and Lena Adelia, born in 1879. Mr. Dickinson located in Pierrepont Manor in the fall of 1887.

Ebenezer Wood, son of Nathaniel, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1777, and at the age of 16 years removed to Middletown, Vt. He married Abigail, daughter of Philemon Wood, in 1795, and their children were Victor, born in 1795; Polly, born in 1797; Jacob, born in 1799; Abigail, born in 1802; Ebenezer, Jr., born in Ellisburgh in 1811; Harrison, born in 1814; and Nathaniel, born June 22, 1816. Ebenezer Wood located in this town, at Woodville, about 1804 or '05, and built a log house where he resided for a few years, when he built a large frame house and kept hotel for a number of years. He also kept a general store. His wife died in 1842, and the same year he married for his second wife Sarah Lyon, who died May 20, 1858. Mr. Wood died August 29, 1853. Nathaniel Wood was reared upon his father's farm, and was twice married. His first wife, Phebe, whom he wedded in 1837, died in 1842. He married, second, Flora J., daughter of Milton and Amelia (Willard) Clark, of Woodville, June 12, 1842, by whom he had two sons, George Milton and Nathaniel J. George M. was born in 1843. He married Frankie, daughter of Cyrus and Pamela (Goodenough) Littlefield, in 1867, by whom he has a son, George Milton, Jr., born November 24, 1880, and a daughter, Fannie, born in 1869. George M. Wood was educated at Union Academy, and in Syracuse. Nathaniel J. Wood was born in 1846, and was also educated at Union Academy and in Syracuse. He married, first, Almira M., daughter of Samuel J. and Anna (Williamson) Williamson, in 1872, who died in 1876. For his second wife he wedded Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Laura (Owen) Eaton, in 1885, by whom he has a son, Nathaniel Eaton, born in 1887. N. Wood & Sons own a large landed estate, are extensively engaged in manufacturing, and do a large mercantile business at Woodville.

Mosley Wood, son of Philemon, was born in 1772, and died in 1837. He married Patty Franklin, and came with their two children, Lydia and Philemon, to this town, and located in Woodville in 1804, on the farm now owned and occupied by Moses W. Wood. Their children born in Ellisburgh were Franklin; Dacey (Mrs. Amos Colvin); Marlin S., born in 1811, who died in 1883; Amanda (Mrs. John R. Palmer), born in 1803, who now resides with Moses W.; Hannah (Mrs. A. Spaulding), who was born in 1815 and died in 1876; and Julia, who was born in 1817 and died in 1844. Marlin S. Wood married, first, Jane, daughter of David and Jane (Fugate) Fulton, in 1837, who bore him one son, Moses W., and died in 1844. For his second wife he married Phebe Fulton, sister of his first wife, in 1845. Moses W. Wood, born June 26,

1841, married Emily E., daughter of Hermon and Maria (Brayton) Streeter, in 1867, by whom he has a son and two daughters, viz.: Franklin M., born in 1871; Millie Inez, born May 23, 1873; and Myrtle Jane, born in 1875. Mr. Wood is a farmer and breeder of Holstein cattle. He owns the Hillside stock farm, on road 79, at Woodville, where he was born.

James Wood was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1779, and was reared upon a farm. He married Barbara Ireland, and in 1805 located at Woodville, in this town. He had born to him six sons and seven daughters, viz.: Epinetus B., born in 1806; Mary (Mrs. David Wheeler), born in 1808; John, born in 1811; Dorothy (Mrs. E. Alexander), born in 1812; Martha (Mrs. Orson Whitney), born in 1815; Timothy, of Illinois, born in 1817; Stephen, of Ellisburgh, born in 1821; Hepsey (Mrs. Charles Shaver), born in 1819; Horace, born in 1825, who resides on the old homestead; James, who died in infancy; Julia (Mrs. H. Boomer), of Illinois, who was born in 1828; Emily (Mrs. L. Thayer), of Illinois, who was born in 1832; and Betsey (Mrs. H. Smith), also of Illinois. Stephen Wood, mentioned above, married Brittana, daughter of Apolus and Sally (Boyden) Smith, in 1844, who bore him three sons and two daughters, viz.: George, born in 1846; Ella F. (Mrs. Brayton Whipple), born in 1849; Alva E., born in 1852; Alice E. (Mrs. J. H. Lovclee), of Henderson, born in 1855; and James R., born in 1858. The latter was reared upon a farm, and in 1876 married Alice, daughter of Sylvester and Mary (Kibling) Tyler, by whom he has a son, James A., born in 1878. Stephen Ellis and son James R. are farmers and reside on road 81.

Elder Joshua Freeman, son of Jedediah and Amy (Wilson) Freeman, was born in Rhode Island in 1782, and about 1801 located in the town of Ellisburgh. He married Jane, daughter of Edward Boomer, in 1801, by whom he had children as follows, namely: John, Alva D., Jedediah, Orrin, Michael, Bradley, Eliza J., Charles H., Mary, Emory, Calvin, Betsey Ann, Benjamin F., and John. The latter was born in Ellisburgh, and was reared upon a farm. He married Lucy, daughter of Nathaniel and Huldah (Weston) Curtis, in 1823, and their children were Charles, who died in 1843, aged 21 years; Jennie L., who died in 1881; Celestine E. (Mrs. Malcolm G. Cook), of Belleville; Theresa E., who married, first, Glenn E. Cleveland, and second, Rev. G. B. Cleveland, and resides in Ellisburgh; Mary A., who died in 1863; John J. and Adeline M., who reside in Belleville; Herbert E., of Iowa, Ellen B. (Mrs. J. S. Rowley), who died in 1871, leaving two daughters, Marion L. and Florence Ellen, the latter born in 1869, a student in Union Academy, and the adopted daughter of her aunt, Celestine E. Cook; and Emma F. (Mrs. Joseph L. Empey), of Orlando, Florida. Mr. Freeman was a deacon in the Baptist Church for more than 40 years. He died in Belleville in 1883.

Ezra Stearns, with his wife and two daughters, Lucinda and Mary, and his household goods packed on a sled, drawn by an ox-team, left his home in Brattleboro, Vt., in February, 1804, and after a tedious journey of 21 days arrived in Ellisburgh, where he made a "pitch" on the Melvin Stearns farm, where he resided about 20 years, when he sold out and purchased the homestead where B. Franklin Stearns now resides. He reared a large family of children, of whom Lucinda (Mrs. Dr. William Fiske), Adaline (Mrs. L. F. Hudson), and B. Franklin Stearns are the only survivors. He served the town as supervisor, was a man of sterling integrity, and died in 1871.

Matthew Boomer, son of Matthew, was born in Rhode Island, and in 1804 came to Ellisburgh. Of his children, Stephen died in infancy; Oliver died in Belleville village; Betsey married John Hagadorn, of Belleville; Huldah married Jacob Hoisington, and died in Geneseo; Matthew died in Ellisburgh; Judith married Alexander Stillwell, of Pennsylvania; Sally married Michael Matthews, of Ellisburgh; Lydia married Oliver Smith, of Iowa; Manley died in Chautauque County, N. Y.; Leonard resides in Ellisburgh; John is deceased; Almada married Zebidee Sherman, of Michigan; and Penelope married Michael Matthews. Leonard Boomer was born in 1808, and was reared upon a farm. He married Nancy, daughter of Benjamin and Lucretia (Boyden) Chamberlain, in 1828, by whom he had one son and three daughters, viz.: Mary Jane, who died in infancy; Sarah Ann, who married Charles Wood, of Ellisburgh; Stewart B., who resides in Ellisburgh; and Myra D., who married H. W. Clark, in 1865, by whom she has the following children, namely: Frances Ann (Mrs. Charles E. Weed), George B., Dennison H., Helen Jennette, and Leonard B. Mr. Boomer resides on road 124.

Edward Barny, son of General Benjamin Barny, a Revolutionary soldier, was a native of Vermont. He married Mabel Brown, and they reared a large family, all of whom settled in Ellisburgh. He came to this town in the winter of 1804, with an ox-team and sled, the jour-

ney occupying three weeks, and bought 160 acres of land, where Herbert H. Barney now resides for which he paid \$1.25 per acre, and upon which he erected a log house. John Barney was born in Guilford, Vt., in 1778. He married Cynthia Potter, in 1801, and they had four sons and five daughters, viz.: Hiram, David, Samuel G., John, Aurilla, Julia, Laura, Harriet, and Electa. Samuel G., born in 1815, married Maria J., daughter of John Clark, in 1846, by whom he had a son, Herbert H., born in 1848. Herbert H. was educated in Union Academy, Hungerford Collegiate Institute, and Geneva High School. He married Eliza A., daughter of William and Hannah (Griswold) Phillips, in 1888, is a farmer, and owns the homestead where he was born, and which has never been owned out of the Barney family. He also owns the Sheardson farm.

Joseph McKee, son of Joseph and Ruth (Webster) McKee, of Scotch descent, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1758, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Irene Marsh, who bore him one son and six daughters. About 1806 he located at McKee's Landing, in Ellisburgh, on the place now occupied by his daughter, Betsey Woodworth. He was possessed of a large share of ambition and persevering industry, and pushed back the surrounding wilderness far away from their rude dwelling, until the broad acres of productive soil yielded them a plentiful maintenance. Of his family, Horace died in this town in 1828; Laura married, first, Avery Brown, and second, John Otis, and died at Sandy Creek; Mary married Abiah Jenkins, and died in this town in 1875; Betsey, born in 1792, married, first, William Woodward, who died in 1828, and second, Tyler Woodworth; Almira married Zera Todd, and resides in Oswego; Nancy married, first, Daniel Frazier, and second, George Brooks, and died in 1836; Harriet I. married Abram Ward, in 1827, by whom she had three sons—John, Joseph, and Horace. Joseph McKee, first mentioned, died in this town in 1829. His daughter Betsey married William Woodward, in 1813, by whom she had one son and three daughters, viz.: Almira (Mrs. Mason Rounds), of Mannsville; Abbie (Mrs. Daniel Barker), also of Mannsville; Mary A., of Ellisburgh; and Henry W.

William Harris, son of Guy, was born in Ellisburgh in 1806, and was reared upon a farm, and when a young man drove stage between Watertown and Rome for a number of years. He married Elizabeth Smith, and their children were Adelia, who married George Howard; Elijah, who died in infancy; Martha M., who married J. A. Crettenton, of Henderson; Daniel S., who died in the late war; Elizabeth, who married Leroy Fox; Louise D., who married Freeman Orton; and Guy W., who resides in Mannsville. Mr. Harris also resides in the village of Mannsville.

Samuel Bemis, son of David, with his wife, Elizabeth, came from Arlington, Mass., and located in the Wardwell settlement about 1806. He had born to him three sons and three daughters, viz.: Alvin, Channeey, Samuel, Jr., Lydia, Clara, and Betsey. The latter died at the age of 19 years. Samuel, Jr., was born in Ellisburgh in 1811, and was reared upon a farm. He married, first, Nancy, daughter of Joseph Mellen, who bore him three sons, viz.: Joseph A., of Ellisburgh; Schuyler H., who died in Adams in 1875; and Samuel M. His wife died in 1845, and for his second wife he married, in 1846, Angeline, daughter of Thomas B. Kenyon, who died in 1878. Mr. Bemis died in 1883. Joseph A. Bemis was born in 1833, and was reared upon a farm. He married Ophelia L., daughter of David and Betsey (Randall) Holley, in 1857, by whom he has had one son and three daughters, viz.: Henry H., who died in 1882; Cornelia, Elizabeth, and Mary. Mr. Bemis located upon the David Holley farm, on road 90, in 1858, and there resides at the present time.

Benjamin Bemis, who was born in Brattleboro, Vt., came to Ellisburgh with his wife and a large family of children about 1806. Of his children, Benjamin, Jr., born in 1798, learned the clothiers' trade and established a business on Bear Creek, about one mile east of Ellisburgh village. He afterwards, about 1833, built mills just above the site of the stone mills. In 1843 he built the Universalist Church at the village. He was a prominent man in the town, and served as town clerk and collector several years. In 1820 he married Marilla Spink, by whom he had two children, Frederick L. and Marshall J. Prelove L., born in 1824, married, first, Chester Stearns, by whom she had a son, Henry, and second, Daniel T. Hopkinson. She died in 1861. Marshall J. was born in Ellisburgh in 1859, and was reared upon a farm. He married, first, Cornelia E., daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Swartfeger) Christman, in 1819, who died in 1857, and second, Eliza Ann, daughter of Horace and Louisa (Tracy) McKee, in 1861. By his first wife

he had a daughter, Cornelia E., born in 1857, who married T. H. Willard, by whom she had a son, Fred H., and a daughter, Alma C. By his second wife Mr. Bemis has had a daughter and two sons, viz.: Bertie Isabell, born in 1865, who married Charles H. Nobles and now resides in Little Falls, N. Y.; Winfred M., born November 21, 1867; and Pardon M., born October 16, 1869. In 1849 Mr. Bemis purchased the old Houck farm, on road 110, which he now occupies.

Stephen Lindsey, a native of Scotland, immigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary war, in which he participated. He located in Ellisburgh early in the present century, and reared a large family, of whom William S., born in Ellisburgh in 1806, married Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Miller) Goodenough, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Hannah (Mrs. Sylvester Potter), Daniel, who died in 1856, Charles, who died in Utica in 1879, and Lestina, who was born in 1838. The latter married Harry Dailey, December 31, 1860, by whom she had a daughter, Effie H., born in 1866. Effie H. married J. C. F. Sheldon, in 1883, and they have a son, Claud K. Mr. Dailey died in 1866. His widow married George W. Greene, July 4, 1873, and they have a son, Lindsey G., born in 1879. Mrs. Greene owns the Lindsey homestead, on road 138.

Chester McLean, son of Chester and Nancy (Wadsworth) McLean, of Scotch descent, was born in Steuben, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1798. When Chester was nine years old his father died, and he came to Ellisburgh to live with Joseph McKee. He became a sailor, and was on the lakes for many years. He married Lucinda, daughter of Ezra and Polly (Frazier) Stearns, in 1824, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, viz.: William C., of Ellisburgh; Electa (Mrs. George Stearns), deceased; Charles H., who died in 1863; Ezra E., of Illinois; Alonzo, who died in 1873; and Franklin, who also died in 1873. William C. McLean was born in 1825, and was reared upon a farm. He married Sarah E., daughter of Ira and Betsey (Marshall) Kemp, in 1874, and they have had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Charles W., who died in infancy; Nellie E., who married Walter S. Martin; George C., born in 1871; Addie S., born in 1872; and Flossie E., born in 1878. Mr. McLean was a sailor on the lakes for five years and spent 10 years in California. He is a farmer and owns the homestead on road 108, where his father settled in 1827.

David Holley, son of Jonathan, was born in 1751. He married Sarah Southard, and they had seven sons and four daughters, viz.: Laura, Almira, John M., Silphina, Luther, Benjamin F., Don A., Clarinda, Florence D., George W., and David. Mr. Holley located in Ellisburgh in 1807, on the farm now occupied by Joseph A. Bemis, where he built a log house. David, Jr., born in 1802, was educated in the home schools, and was reared upon a farm. He married Betsey S., daughter of Jared and Mehitable (Rogers) Randall, of Massachusetts, in 1827, and they had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Henry W., of Minnesota; Ophelia (Mrs. Joseph A. Bemis), of this town; and Hilan and Harlan (twins), who died in infancy. Mr. Holley died March 4, 1888.

John Kidding, with his wife, Hannah Field, and sons Stillman and Jerry, came to Ellisburgh in 1808. They reared a large family of children, of whom Stillman, born May 2, 1802, married Eliza, daughter of Christian and Catharine (Weaser) Bort, in 1834, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Emily S. (Mrs. Dr. Anson S. Thompson), of Ellisburgh; Fisher N., also of Ellisburgh; Lodema E. (Mrs. Isaac W. Decker); Helen M., who married Philip Millard, of this town; and Stewart L., of Richland. Mr. Kidding resides on road 108.

Avery Downer was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1783, and in 1810 located on the Allen farm in Ellisburgh, now owned by Elon R. Downer. He married, first, Patty Allen, and their children were Truman, Hiram, and Mary, the latter now living in Tennessee. His wife died in 1813, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Electa (Mitchel) Foot, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Elon R., Julia Ann (deceased), and Emory, of Missouri. For his third wife he married Elizabeth Mitchel, a sister of his second wife, in 1825, by whom he had a daughter, Celestine, who died in 1840. Elon R. Downer was born upon the homestead in 1817. He married, first, Harriet Main, in 1839, who bore him two sons--Andrew J., of Nebraska, and Avery, who died in childhood. He married, second, Maria Hill, in 1846, who bore him a daughter, Mary E. (Mrs. John Q. Lee), of Ellisburgh. Upon the death of his second wife he married Mary Ann, daughter of William and Olive (Myers) Deitz, in 1851, and they have a son, William Downer, born in 1854, and two daughters, Electa Ann, a graduate of Hungerford College Institute, class of 1879, and Hattie Adela, who resides at home. William R. married Emma, daughter of James Paige, in 1874, and they have two sons, Jervie E., born in 1877, and

Harlie J., born in 1886. Avery Downer died in 1862. His wife, Elizabeth, resides on the homestead farm, at the age of 92 years. Elon R. Downer and son William R. occupy a farm one mile north of Ellisburgh village.

Truman Steele, who served in the War of 1812, was born in Connecticut in 1786, and about 1810 removed to Ellisburgh. He married Eliza, daughter of Lemuel and Sarah (Brigham) Tabor, and reared children as follows: Sally (Mrs. A. Pierce), who died in 1885; Truman, who died in infancy; Huldah (Mrs. Aaron Butler), who died in this town; James L., who died in 1865; and Roswell M. The latter was born August 4, 1823, and was reared upon a farm. He married Polly A., daughter of Alvah and Asenath (Pool) Tubbs, in 1850, and their children were Alice, who died in childhood; James R., who resides in Ellisburgh; Fred W., of Pierrepont Manor; Nettie, who married Madison Cobb; Lillian, who died in infancy; and Mark R. and Burt M., who reside at home. In 1862 Mr. Steele enlisted in Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. A., and was discharged on account of injuries received at Fort Schuyler in 1863. He is a farmer and owns and occupies the Tabor homestead, on road 92. Lemuel Tabor was of Galway, N. Y., and settled in Ellisburgh in 1810.

Clement Tubbs came from Vermont and located with his family in Jefferson County early in the present century. Of his family of 13 children, Alvah, who was born in 1802 and died in 1850, married Asenath Pool, in 1826, by whom he had children as follows: William P., of Iowa; Polly A., who married R. M. Steele; Eliza A., who married Hosea Clemens, and died in Redfield, Oswego County; Lora J., who married Jeremiah Yeardon; Orris B. and Orissa (twins), who died in childhood; and Omnis B., who died in infancy.

Paul Dickerson, a cooper by trade, was born in Lancaster, N. H., whence he removed to Dummerston, Vt., when a young man. He married Sally Bemis, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, of whom Sally married Barney Pool, and died in Watertown; Asa died young; Elias died in Ellisburgh in 1855; George resides in this town; Benjamin died in Missouri; and Alexander died in Ellisburgh. Mr. Dickerson located in this town about 1810, and died here in 1830. His wife died in 1811. George Dickerson was born in Vermont in 1803, and came to this town with his parents. He followed the dual occupation of farmer and peddler. In 1827 he married Priscilla, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Hadley) Bemis, and in 1828 located on the Robert Ransom farm. He reared children as follows: George, Jr., now of Wisconsin; William B., now of Iowa; Joseph, who died in Ellisburgh; Edward, who married Lorena Crassfield, by whom he has one son and two daughters—Jennie, Claudius, and Mercey; Abigail, who died in Ellisburgh; Wesley, now of Minnesota; Austin, who married Carrie Miller, and has two sons—Arthur and Freddie; William, who died in 1863, aged 16 years; and Rosilla, who died in 1856, aged five years. Mr. Dickerson is a prosperous farmer.

Benjamin Martin, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Dowdell) Martin, married Rachel Hicks, and removed from Swansea, Mass., to Ellisburgh about 1805, and located in the village of Belleville. His children were Lemira, Benjamin, Jr., Rachel, Nancy, Chloe M., Stephen, Elisha B., Sylvester, and Mary A. Benjamin, Jr., was born in 1803, and was reared upon a farm. He married Almira, daughter of Lodowick and Polly (Mott, *nee* Williams) Edwards, in 1820, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, viz.: Lodowick B., born in 1831; Wellington, born in 1833; George H., born in 1836; Frances, who died in 1839; Mason, born in 1841, who died in infancy; and Mary J. (Mrs. Charles Coburn). Lodowick B. was born in a log house and reared upon a farm. He married Julia E., daughter of William Bell, October 1, 1860, who died December 12, 1861. For his second wife he married Lucy C., daughter of Chauncey and Ursula (Tremain) Perkins, April 27, 1870, who died August 20 of the same year. For his third wife he married Clarinda Josephine, daughter of Henry C. and Clarinda (Sweet) Raven, of Iliou, N. Y., in 1873, and they have two children, Warren Benton and Myra Josephine.

Elisha B. Martin, mentioned in the preceding biography, was born in this town in 1817. He married, first, Phiana, daughter of Noah and Nancy (Grott) Lamou, in 1841, who died in 1850. He married, second, Julia, daughter of Milo and Ruth (Cushman) Beman, in 1853, by whom he has had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Mary A., born in 1855; Herbert E., born in 1859, died in 1863; and Walter S., born in 1861. The latter, who was reared upon the farm, married Nellie E., daughter of William C. and Sarah E. (Kemp) McLean, in 1886, and they have a daughter, Julia, born in 1887. Mr. Martin is a farmer.

William Ellsworth, son of William H. and Sarah (Grimes) Ellsworth, was born in 1781. He married Hannah, daughter of Abel and Margaret (Green) Potter, in 1810, and located in a

log house on the farm where Nathan G. Ellsworth now resides. They had three sons and three daughters, viz.: Gardner P., Emily, William Henry Harrison, M. Lucretia, Nathaniel Green, and Betsey. Gardner P. died in Ellisburgh in 1886. Emily married Emerson Burnham and had two sons, Loren B. and Ellsworth B. M. Lucretia (Mrs. Eastman Scott) had one daughter, Julia, who died in 1861, aged 17 years. Nathan Green Ellsworth was born on the homestead in 1824. At an early age he manifested an aptness for music, in which he afterwards received a thorough training, and became a proficient teacher, which profession he now follows. He occupies the Ellsworth homestead, on road 80, with his sister, Mrs. Scott. William Henry Harrison Ellsworth, born in 1817, married Elvira, daughter of Hial and Olive (Holmes) Richards, in 1846, by whom he had a son, William Dwight, and a daughter, Martha E. The latter married Alexander Brodie, in 1873, and they have three children, viz.: Julia M., Mary C., and Alexander. William D., born in 1849, was reared upon a farm. He married Alice Adel, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Prouty) Wood, of Pulaski, N. Y., in 1881.

Sanford B. Holley, son of Theron and Anna (Spencer, *nee* Towsley) Holley, was born in Ellisburgh in 1810. He was a tanner and currier, which occupation he followed for many years. He married Emily, daughter of Isaac and Phebe (Pierce) Wodell, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, viz.: Leonora E. (Mrs. Alvah Smith); Phebe A. (Mrs. Jonathan Ayer), who died in Ellisburgh; William H., who was killed in the second battle of Bull Run; S. Lamont, of Iowa; Charles L., of Ellisburgh; Eliza M. (Mrs. Frank E. Metcalf), of Ellisburgh; Berney, who died young; Elihu B., of Kansas City, Mo.; and Mary who died in infancy. Mr. Holley died in 1870. Charles L. Holley was born in 1841, and was reared upon a farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 94th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, and several others. He married, first, Malvina Louise, daughter of B. F. and Sophronia (McKee) Wilds, in 1865, by whom he had a son, William H., born in 1865. His wife died the same year, and in 1867 he married Antoinette C., daughter of Stephen and Sally Ann (McKee) Martin, by whom he has had a son and two daughters, viz.: Ardella V., a graduate of Adams Collegiate Institute, class of 1887, now teaching; Phebe A., who was born in 1873 and died in infancy; and Floyd M., born in 1874. Mr. Holley is a farmer and owns the Holley homestead on road 100.

Thomas W. Kennedy, son of Thomas, with his wife, Catharine Lewis, came to Ellisburgh in 1811 and located on the farm now occupied by E. T. Kennedy. He had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Leonard L., Hiram, Louisa (Mrs. Alvin Hurd), and Laura A., who resides with Leonard L. Leonard L. Kennedy was born in 1809, and was reared upon a farm. He married Caroline P., daughter of Edwin and Nancy (Earl) Potter, by whom he has had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Edwin T. and Charles B., of Ellisburgh; Louisa E., who died in 1879; and Hattie (Mrs. J. P. Cooper). Edwin T., born in 1839, was reared upon a farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. H. A., and participated in the battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek, and others, and served to the close of the war. He married Betsey A., daughter of Daniel L. and Nancy (Martin) Cook, in 1873, and they have a son, Irving E. Charles B. Kennedy, born in 1852, married Genevieve, daughter of Mills and Sarah W. (Stacy) Hackley, in 1886, and now resides with his father. Edwin T. Kennedy owns and occupies the homestead farm.

Horace K. McKee was born in Ellisburgh in 1811. He married Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Polly (Havens) Tracy, and they had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Frank H., who died young; Eliza A. (Mrs. M. J. Bemis), of Ellisburgh; Emily (Mrs. Norman Myers); William H., of Ellisburgh; and Frances, who died in 1866, aged 21 years. William H. McKee was born in 1842, and was reared upon his father's farm. September 9, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 76th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and many others, serving three years. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which business he still continues. He married Addie, daughter of Nicholas and Lydia (Kiblin) Christman, in 1866, and they have a son, Frank H., born in 1869, who is associated in business with his father. Mr. McKee resides on School street, in Ellisburgh village.

Enos Eastman, son of Enoch, was born in Rupert, Vt., in 1786, whence he removed to this town and located where Charles B. Eastman now lives. He married first, Vashli Green, and their children were Austin, Cyrus, Lamira, Aurilla, Lafayette, and Enos E., Jr. His wife died in 1823, and for his second wife he married Charity, daughter of Thomas and Lizzie (Fairbanks) Woodward, in 1824, who bore him three sons and three daughters, viz.: Enoch R.,

Charles B., William H., Vashti, Lois L., and Charity E. Charles B. was born in 1828, and was reared upon the farm. He married Julia A., daughter of John and Maria (Brewster) Meacham, in 1858, and they have two sons and one daughter, viz.: Enos E., John M., a student at Amherst College, class of 1889, and Angie B., who resides at home. Enos E. Eastman was born in 1869. He married Alice, daughter of George and Sarah A. (Le Grange) Van Patten, in 1886, and they have a son, Everett. Mr. Eastman and son Enos E. are prosperous farmers. Austin Eastman, mentioned above, was born in 1809, and came with his parents to this town about 1814. He married Sally, daughter of William and Sally (Mixer) Williams, in 1836, and they have two sons—Charles A., born in 1836, and John H., born in 1838. The sons are prosperous farmers and reside with their parents at Belleville.

John Tift at an early day located in Ellisburgh, on the place now occupied by J. W. Hagan, where he kept hotel for many years. He married Betsey Hollenback, and, having no children, adopted a son, J. W. Hagan, who was born in New York city in 1825. Mr. Hagan married Julia, daughter of John and Julia (Crowley) Finn, in 1862. One son and five daughters were born to them, viz.: John D., Franc J., Nellie, Cora Elizabeth, Anna L., and Lottie May. John D., who was born in 1862, was reared upon a farm, and was educated in the schools of this town, and graduated from Hungerford Collegiate Institute in the class of 1883. He married Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Burke) Burke, of Bloomington, Ill., in 1885. Franc J. married Chester E. Latham, and resides in Bloomington, Ill. J. W. Hagan is extensively engaged in farming, and resides on the Tift homestead. His son John D. owns and occupies the Wright farm on road 149.

Ephraim Wood, one of the early settlers of Ellisburgh, son of Rev. Nathaniel Wood, was born in 1755, and in 1779 married Esther Eastman, who bore him three sons and eight daughters. Of these children, Amos E., born in 1787, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Chamberlain) Dean, in 1819, who bore him two sons and four daughters, viz.: Elvira O., who married Edwin R. Finn; Simeon T., who resides in the village of Woodville; Amos E., of Michigan; Rachel M., who married George A. Jenkins; Marion M., born in 1829, who married C. F. Eastman; and Mary E., who married Merett F. Wood. Hannah Wood survives her husband and resides with her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Eastman, at Woodville, aged 99 years.

Ozias Lee was born in Connecticut in 1777 and died in Ellisburgh in 1833, where he had located, on road 77, about 1812. He married Lucy Lee, and their children were Philetus, Philander, and Alonzo. The latter was born in Ellisburgh in 1814. He married Susan Sarah, daughter of John and Sally (Cook) Hildreth, of Ellisburgh, in 1840, who bore him the following children, viz.: Julia A., William H., Sarah, Daniel W., John Q., Alden S., Chester L., Frank L., A. Eugene, and Minnie A. Daniel W. Lee, who was born in 1845, married Mary M., daughter of William and Hannah (Kidding) Stillwell, in 1868, and they have an adopted son, Eugene S., born in 1867. Mr. Lee owns the James Rogers farm on road 85. John Q. Lee was born in 1847. He married Mary E., daughter of Elon B. and Maria (Hill) Downer, in 1870, and their children are Arthur E., Alma N., Alonzo J., and Manford C. Alden S. Lee was born in 1849. He married Frank J., daughter of William H. and Benjamin P. William B. Lee has a son, Floyd. Chester L. was born in 1855, was reared upon a farm, and educated at the Union Academy, in Belleville. He taught school several terms. In 1886 he married Addie E., daughter of James K. and Mary (Garside) Johnston, and now occupies the old homestead of 100 acres on road 87. Frank L. was born in 1858. He married Alta Julia, daughter of Martin E. and Amelia A. (Hall) Wood, in 1883, by whom he has a son, Ralph M. A. Eugene was born in 1860, and now owns and occupies a farm on road 96.

Benjamin Grenell, son of Ezra and Olive (Parker) Grenell, came from Montgomery County, N. Y., to Ellisburgh in 1812, and located on the farm now occupied by E. O. Grenell, where he died in 1865. He married Keziah, daughter of Moody Freeman, and their children were Ezra O., Moody O., David H., Caroline R. (Mrs. A. Allen), of Lorraine, Abigail C. (Mrs. W. Wardwell), Julia, and Keziah (Mrs. Benjamin Robbins). Ezra O. was born in 1815, and was reared upon a farm. He married Abbie M., daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Carey) Wardwell, in 1841, and they have two sons, William H. and Benjamin P. William B. Grenell, born in 1846, was educated at Union Academy at Belleville. In 1867 he married Adelaide E., daughter of Jerome B. and Olive A. (Claster) Allen, by whom he has a daughter, Anna W., born in 1873. Benjamin P. Grenell, born in 1853, married Mary E., daughter of John F. Robinson, in 1876, and now resides with his father, Ezra O., on the homestead near Pierrepont Manor.

James W. Purdey, a millwright by trade, was born in Connecticut in 1803. He married, first, Philothelia Standish, by whom he had four sons, viz.: William, Oscar, Gilbert, and Warren. After the death of his first wife he married Armenia Kelsey, widow of Amos Coon, in 1835, who bore him two sons and one daughter, viz.: Philothelia (Mrs. Joseph Baird), Melvin, and M. C. The latter was born in 1848, and was reared upon a farm. He married Ida May, daughter of Percival D. and Catharine (Walratt) Bullard, in 1875, and they have two sons, Willis R. C., born in 1877, and Percival D. M., born in 1880. Mr. Purdey is a commercial traveler and resides on road 38.

Amaziah Fillmore, son of Luther, was born in Middletown, Vt., in 1790, and was reared upon a farm. In 1812 he married Sally Richardson and the same year located in Ellisburgh on the farm where his son Dyer L. now lives. He had born to him four sons and two daughters, viz.: Lucy, who married Chauncey Smith and resides in Ellisburgh; Ferry, who was born in 1814 and died in this town in 1878; Clark, who was born in 1819 and died in 1863; Orson B., who died in 1862; Zerviah B., who married Joseph Van Wormer and died in 1856; and Dyer L., who was born June 7, 1827. The latter married Margeline, daughter of Seth and Sophia (Maine) Worthington, in 1847, by whom he has a daughter, Fanny Sophia, who married Frank H. Millard in 1884, and has a son, Dyer F. Millard, who was born in 1887. Mr. Fillmore's wife died in 1875, and in 1876 he married Sophia L., daughter of Franklin and Rachel (Martin) Wood. He is a farmer and dairyman, and owns the homestead where he was born.

Ethni Fillmore, son of Luther, removed from Middletown, Vt., to Ellisburgh, in 1816, and located on the farm now occupied by Millard M. Fillmore, where he built a log house on the west bank of Trout Brook. His cabin was a rude affair, and more rudely furnished. It contained no floor save "Mother Earth," and in lieu of tables and chairs stumps were used, while the occupants took their nightly repose upon boughs gathered from the forest trees. Mr. Fillmore married Eunice Colgrave, who bore him a son and eight daughters, of whom Levias was born in 1811, and was reared upon a farm. He married Marrietta, daughter of James and Fanny (Maine) Thayer, in 1836, by whom he had six children, namely: Henry H., of Ellisburgh, born in 1837; Orson B., born in 1839, who died in 1841; Lucy H., who died young; Ferry De Forest, born in 1846, who died in 1855; Millard M., of Ellisburgh, born October 18, 1848; and Emma Marrietta, who died in infancy in 1853. Henry H. Fillmore married Mary M., daughter of Ira and Betsey (Marshall) Kemp, in 1866, and they have a son, Menzo E., born in 1868, and a daughter, Emma Marrietta, born in 1870. Henry H. is a farmer and resides near Woodville. Millard M. Fillmore married Jennie, daughter of Horace and Delilah (Brimmer) Chamberlain, in 1872, and they have a son, Arthur M., born in 1876. Levias Fillmore, by unremitting industry and frugality, accumulated a large landed estate. He was noted for his honesty and integrity in all business transactions. His first wife died in 1878. His second wife, Catharine Hopper, whom he married in 1879, died in 1885. He died August 5, 1885. His son Millard M. owns the Trout Brook stock farm, which is the homestead where his grandfather first settled.

Josiah Littlefield was born in Vermont in 1761 and died in 1833. He married Mehitabel Elliott, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, of whom Joel, born in 1788, married Hannah Faulkner, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. His son, Lyman Littlefield, was born in this town in 1814, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He married Persis, daughter of Oliver and Doreas (Pryor) Scott, in 1836, by whom he had seven sons and a daughter, of whom Milton P. Littlefield, of this town, was born in 1831. He was reared upon a farm, and early in life taught school for about seven years. He married Carrie, daughter of G. Henry and Lodema (Allen) Dorr, in 1865, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, viz.: Miles, born in 1867; Cora Melissa and Grace Dorr, who are students in Union Academy; Carrie and Mena, who died in infancy; and Edwin D., who was born in 1880. Mr. Littlefield has been in the insurance business for many years, and is also a farmer and resides at Rural Hill. Jetham Littlefield, son of Josiah, came to Ellisburgh when nine years of age and here learned the carpenters' trade. He married, first, Gratia Barney, in 1823, who bore him three children, and died in 1846. For his second wife he married Mary A., daughter of William and Abigail (Dunkin) Rogers, by whom he had a daughter, Mary Josephine, who married James K. P. Bigelow and has a son, Herbert J. Bigelow, of Henderson. Mr. Littlefield died in Henderson in 1868.

John Miner, son of John and Catharine (Colon) Miner, was born in Sharon, N. Y., February 15, 1811, and at the age of two years came with his parents to Ellisburgh. At the age of 16 years he shipped as cook on board a lake schooner, and afterwards attained the position of captain. He sailed on the lakes for more than 40 years, and was master of several vessels. He married Mary R., daughter of H. J. H. and Elizabeth (Hollister) Myres, and widow of A. T. Fish, in 1865, with whom he is now living in the pleasant village of Maunsville.

Benjamin Waterman, of Schenectady, N. Y., married Rebecca White, and about 1815 located in Ellisburgh, on the farm now occupied by Byron F. Waterman. He had born to him four sons and five daughters. Ismond Waterman, son of Benjamin, married Sophronia, daughter of Daniel and Sophronia (Shaver) Calkins, in 1848, by whom he had a son, Byron F., born in 1853. Byron F. married, first, Carrie R., daughter of Aaron and Caroline (Greuell) Allen, in 1876, who bore him a daughter, Lillian C., born in 1877. His wife died in 1880, and in 1886 he married Christie Ann, daughter of James and Lucy Ann Quinn. He is a farmer and dairyman, and owns the homestead.

Ira Goodenough, son of Liberty and Susannah (Barney) Goodenough, was born in Guilford, Vt., in 1798, and was reared upon a farm. He came to Ellisburgh about 1815, and was engaged in clearing land for several years. He married Polina, daughter of Oliver and Dorcas (Pryor) Scott, of Ellisburgh, in 1823, and located on a farm on road 19, about one mile north of Belleville. They had two sons and six daughters, viz.: Malvina, who died in Ellisburgh; Myron M., born in 1828; Murilla M., of Ellisburgh; Gilbert C., a Baptist clergyman, of Farmington, Iowa; Mila P., who married Frank Deitz, of Pierce City, Mo.; Mary D., of Ellisburgh; Matilda P., who married D. J. Angle, and resides in Ellisburgh; and Miranda A., who died at the age of three years. Mr. Goodenough was of genial disposition and sterling integrity, and became a prosperous farmer. He died in 1882, and his wife in 1881. His daughters Murilla M., Mary D., and Matilda P. (Mrs. Angle) reside on the old homestead. Myron M. Goodenough graduated from Madison University, in the class of 1849, and has since been engaged in teaching. He is now a teacher in the Ladies' Seminary in Hamilton, Madison County. He married Mary Brigham, and they have had two children, Mary A., who died young, and Louis A. The latter graduated from Madison University with the class of 1886, and is now teaching in Plainfield, N. J.

Henry Washburn, son of Samuel and Hannah (Howard) Washburn, was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1780. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Baxter) Brooks, in 1802, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, of whom Henry, Jr., born in Lee, Oneida County, in 1808, came with his father to Ellisburgh in 1816, and located where George A. Washburn now lives. Henry, Jr., married Joline, daughter of Abner and Esther (Clark) Brooks, in 1834, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, namely: George A. and J. Stewart, of Ellisburgh; Caroline (Mrs. Cyrus Wood), of Sandy Creek; Betsey, who died in 1862, aged 17 years; and Henry C. George A. Washburn was born in 1835, and was reared upon a farm. He married Louisa E., daughter of Peter and Eliza (Skelton) Gilbert, in 1860, and they have had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Ferdinand, who died in infancy; Edward, who was born in 1862; Kittie; and Byron A. The children all reside with their parents. Mr. Washburn is a dairyman and farmer, and occupies the homestead.

James Converse, from Rupert, Vt., located in Ellisburgh, near the Wardwell settlement, about 1818. He married Polly Love, by whom he had two sons and 10 daughters, of whom Electa (Mrs. Simeon Martin), Louisa (Mrs. David Warren), and W. Foster reside in Ellisburgh. The latter was born in 1839, and was reared upon a farm. He married Mary E., daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Dovey) Decker, and they have had children as follows: Anna Elveretta (Mrs. Fred R. Lee), Emily Esther, Willie A. (deceased), Eva L. (Mrs. Benjamin R. Woodruff), Lena Elizabeth, Endora (deceased), and Racine H. Mr. Converse is a farmer.

Benjamin Jackman, son of Samuel and Sarah (Merrill) Jackman, was born in Massachusetts in 1802, and in 1818 came to Jefferson County and engaged in farming. He married Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Patience (Buel) Post, in 1823, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. Daniel L., son of Benjamin, was born in 1843, and grew up upon a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the late war and served in Co. H, 31st Regt. N. Y. Vols., and in Co. D, 12th N. Y. Cav., and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Malvern Hill, Antietam, South Mountain, and others, and was taken prisoner at Fisher's Hill. In 1865 he married Kate, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Crotty) Colligan, and they have one son and two daughters.

ters, viz.: Abi Sibyl, born in 1869; Timothy, born in 1873; and Eva May, born in 1882. Abi S. was educated at Adams Collegiate Institute, and early in life evinced ability in literary work. In 1885, at the age of 16 years, she published her first work, *A Silver Ray*, a book of nearly 300 pages. This volume was well received by the public, as was also her second effort, entitled *A Golden Sunset*, published in 1888.

William Rury was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1793, and in 1819 came to Ellisburgh and located where Frederick Rury now resides. He married Lavina, daughter of Daniel Cook, by whom he had four sons and five daughters, of whom three sons, John, Daniel L., and Frederick H., reside in this town. Mr. Rury died in 1880. His son John, born in 1823, was reared upon a farm and learned the coopers' trade. He married Miriam, daughter of Samuel F. and Zerah (Barney) McNitt, of Clayton, September 8, 1847, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Madison, who died in 1862, aged 12 years; Emma A. (Mrs. John M. Millard), of Ellisburgh; Ernest N., who died in 1871, aged seven years; and Frank. Mrs. Rury died in 1889. Mr. Rury resides in the village of Ellisburgh.

William Wardwell was born in England in 1604, and immigrated to America with the early Pilgrims, as we learn that he was a member of the First Congregational Church in Boston, organized in 1633. His son Uriah, who settled in Bristol, R. I., in 1681, married Grace Giddings. Among their children was Joseph, the father of John Wardwell, who married Phebe, daughter of Samuel Howland, who was the son of Jabez, who was the son of John and Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. John Carver, who came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620. The children of John and Phebe Wardwell were John, Nathaniel, Joseph, Phebe, Susanna, Mary and Elizabeth (twins), Samuel (a sea captain), Tabitha, Daniel, Allen, and Allen, 2d. Samuel, born in 1755, married Lydia Wardwell (his second cousin) in 1777, and of their 12 children, Daniel was born in Bristol, R. I., in 1791; graduated from Brown University in 1811; in 1812 located in Rome, N. Y., where he studied law with Judge Hathaway, and with Gould & Sill, of Whitesboro; was admitted to the bar at Jefferson County Common Pleas in 1814; practiced in Rome until about 1820, when he removed to Jefferson County; was appointed side judge by Governor Yates; elected member of Assembly in 1825, '26, and '27; elected member of Congress three successive terms, commencing in 1830; and was again chosen member of the legislature in 1837. He married Hetty, daughter of Newton and Abigail (Moxey) Mann, in 1815, and their children were Abby, who married Robert B. Doxtater, in 1836, and died in Rome, N. Y., in 1884; Henry, who was born in July, 1819; Newton M., of Adams; Julia D., who died in 1831; Samuel and William W., who reside in Rome; Charles H., who died in Mannsville, in 1854; John H., of Michigan; and Edward H., of New York city. Mrs. Wardwell died in 1853, and for his second wife Judge Wardwell married Lactitia W., daughter of Willard and Hannah (Wager) Smith, of Adams, in 1859, who now resides with W. W. Wardwell, of Rome. In politics Judge Wardwell was a Jacksonian Democrat, and in all his political and business transactions was noted for his integrity. He became a resident of Rome about 1860, where he closed his long and well-spent life, at the home of his son, William W., in March, 1878, aged 87 years.

Samuel Wardwell, born in Ellisburgh in 1823, was educated at Union and Mexico academies; studied law with A. Z. McCarty and Judge Calvin Skinner; was admitted to the bar in 1847; was engaged in practice at Pulaski for a number of years; about 1850 became cashier of the Hungerford National Bank of Adams; and in 1853 became cashier of the Fort Stanwix Bank, at Rome. In 1875 he organized the Bank of Rome, which in 1879 was reorganized as the Farmers National Bank of Rome, Mr. Wardwell serving as its cashier to the present time. He married Mary A., daughter of John B. and Mary (Enos) Stillman, in 1848, and they had five children, namely: Hetty M., Minnie E., Daniel W., John S., and Charles E.

William W. Wardwell was born in Mannsville in 1831; clerked in his brother's store several years; in 1854 removed to Rome and engaged in the grocery business with H. J. Stillman, with whom he continued until about 1860, when he engaged in the hardware business with his brother Samuel, in which business he is now engaged. He married Elizabeth W., daughter of Willard and Hannah (Wager) Smith, in 1860. He is a thorough business man, and is identified with many of the manufacturing interests of Rome.

Samuel Wardwell, Jr., son of Samuel and grandson of John, was born in Rhode Island in 1788, and located in Ellisburgh about 1828. He married Hannah C. Monog, in 1810, and they had four sons and three daughters, viz.: William M., who died in Mannsville in 1881; Han-

son C., who married Albert Taylor and died in 1833; Abbie M., who married E. O. Grenell, of Ellisburgh; Lydia, who married J. I. Steele and died in 1874; Samuel, of Ellisburgh; and Charles H. and Allen M., of Mannsville. Samuel Wardwell, son of Samuel, Jr., was born in Bristol, R. I., in 1819, and came to Mannsville with his father. He learned the tanners' and carriers' trade, at which he worked about 12 years, when he engaged in farming. He married, first, Betsey Wright, and their children were Charlotte, Mabel, Bertha, and Reuben S. After the death of his first wife, in 1847, he married Cordelia N., daughter of Allen and Palmyra (Smith) Remington, in 1849, by whom he has a daughter, Gertrude (Mrs. J. Saxe), of Mexico, and a son, Charles A. The latter married Lena E., daughter of Deloss and Harriet (Hudson) Bettinger, in 1875, and they have a daughter, Abbie M. Mr. Wardwell was appointed postmaster at Mannsville in 1885, where he now resides. He is engaged in farming with his son Charles A.

David Smith, one of the pioneers of Ellisburgh, married, first, Charlotte Salisbury, and their children were Willard, Charlotte (Mrs. William Jones), Harriet (Mrs. Henry Wager), Priscilla, and Olivia (Mrs. Russell Jones). For his second wife Mr. Smith married Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury, and their children were Mary (Mrs. Rev. Isaac Hunt), of Adams, and Clarissa (Mrs. Rev. Ward Hunt), also of Adams. Willard Smith married Hannah, daughter of Henry Wager, and their children were Henry, who died young; Lactitia, who married Daniel Wardwell in 1859; Charlotte W., who married O. E. Herrick; David, who died in Michigan in 1889; and Elizabeth, who married William W. Wardwell, of Rome, in 1860.

Charles Hollister came to Ellisburgh at an early day. He served as captain in the War of 1812, participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor, and was subsequently promoted to colonel. He married Pliny Lewis and reared a large family, most of whom settled in the West. The youngest son, Lewis E., born in 1845, went on the lakes at the early age of 14 years, and at the age of 25 was master of a merchant vessel. He married Ida F., daughter of Albert and Betsey (Snow) Fuller, in 1865, and they have two daughters, Alice A. and Edna L. Alice A. married Byron Bossinger, October 4, 1888. Mr. Hollister resides at Belleville.

Miss Marietta Holley, whose well-known *nom de plume* is "Josiah Allen's Wife," was born in the town of Ellisburgh, and still has her country home here, in the same place, although a fine new residence has taken the place of the little cottage into which her father and mother moved the day they were married. Miss Holley's home is in the midst of a beautiful country, between the two villages of Pierrepont Manor and Adams, and from the windows of her study and the pleasant verandas a fine view of Lake Ontario is obtained. Six generations of the Holley family have lived and died in this place—quite an unusual occurrence in an American family. Miss Holley's first book, *My Opinions and Betsey Bobbet's*, was published in 1873. Since then she has published seven books, in order as follows: *Samantha at the Centennial*, *My Wayward Pardner*, *Miss Richards's Boy*, *The Mormon Wife*, an illustrated poem, *Sweet Cicely*, *Samantha at Saratoga*, and a book of poems. She is a very busy writer, and has several books now unfinished upon which she is at work. It is said that her work commands about the largest price of any American writer. The genius of this gifted writer, while it deals with all phases of life with a freedom and wise insight of sympathy that seems born of familiarity and experience, sprang and developed to its broad proportions remote from the realities her masterly pen so graphically delineates. And what a wonderful, all-embracing pen it is! Instinct with strong sense, pregnant with kindly satire and tearful pathos, combined with a subtle, whimsical humor. It was in the peaceful, uneventful retirement of a country home, by the side of an invalid mother, that Marietta Holley, while yet a child, began her life work.

Benjamin Durfee, a native of Rhode Island, came to Ellisburgh about 1820, and engaged in farming. He married Sarah A., daughter of Abner and Phebe (Estes) McCumber, by whom he had four sons and a daughter. One son, Abner M., born in 1824, spent his early life upon a farm, and at the age of 16 years commenced to learn the blacksmiths' trade. He married Fidelity, daughter of Charles and Susan Scott Baker, in 1847, the result of this union being two sons and two daughters, viz.: Emma, who died at the age of two years; Catherine J.; Abner M., Jr., of Syracuse; and Charles, who resides with his father. Mr. Durfee's wife died in 1870, and for his second wife he married, in 1874, Alice B., daughter of John and Mary (Thomson) Spicer, and widow of Bradford K. Hawes. His daughter Catherine J. married Nathan C. Shaver, who died in 1889. She has two children, Florence B. and Clarence B.

Mr. Darfee has been trustee of Union Academy for more than 20 years. He is a blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements, and resides in Mannsville.

Amos Hudson, son of William and Ruth (Shunway) Hudson, was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1786, and in 1820 came to Ellisburgh and located on the place now occupied by Lucien F. Hudson. He had born to him five sons and two daughters, viz.: Lucien F., of Ellisburgh; Judge Sanford A., of Fargo, Dak.; Louisa, who died in 1845; Bijah and Elisha (twins), practicing physicians, of Stockton, Cal.; Celia (deceased), who married Rev. Oscar F. Park; and Daniel F., who died in New York at the age of 20 years. Mr. Hudson engaged in the manufacture of axes, scythes, and other edged tools, and died in 1830. His wife died in 1856. Lucien F. Hudson was born in 1810, and at the age of 12 years commenced work in the shop with his father. He soon became an expert scythe and axemaker, and after the death of his father was entirely competent to conduct the business. He married Adeline, daughter of Ezra and Polly (Frazier) Stearns, in 1835, who bore him four sons and three daughters, viz.: George S., Mary A., Ezra H., Alice (Mrs. H. E. Root), Louisa (Mrs. Fred Jaycox), and Fred E. Mr. Hudson was a member of a militia company for 20 years, and attained the rank of captain. He was called with his company to French Creek during the Patriot war. Though advanced in years, he retains to a remarkable degree the vigor of youth, and from "early morn till dewy eve" the hammer of industry repeats the "anvil chorus" of 60 years ago. While his family has grown up in prosperity, he occupies the cheerful home of his youth, on Hudson street. George S. Hudson was born in 1835, and learned the cabinetmakers' trade. He is now engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Ellisburgh. In 1862 he married Alice J., daughter of Alfred Matteson, and they have two sons, William L., born in 1863, and Louis E., born in 1865, and an adopted daughter, Mary C., aged 19 years. Mary A. Hudson married James Colon, of Ellisburgh, in 1865, and their children are Celia A. and F. Lyell. Ezra H. Hudson, born in 1840, married Mary E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Sophronia C. (McKee) Wilds, in 1866, by whom he has had a son, Herbert H., who was born in 1869, and died May 1, 1888, and a daughter, Isadore Malvina, born in 1871. He is a blacksmith with his father. Lucien F. Hudson, Jr., born in 1846, is a painter by trade. He married Addie, daughter of John and Polly (Galley) Bassinger, in 1876, and they have a daughter, Ruby Louisa, born in 1877. Fred E. Hudson was born in 1853, and is a wagonmaker by trade. He married Maria, daughter of James and Cynthia (Snow) Ramsdell, in 1871, and they have two sons, Sanford R., born in 1872, and Charles A., born in 1875.

Calvin Harrington, a native of Berlin, Rensselaer County, N. Y., located in Ellisburgh about 1820. He married Nancy Arnold, by whom he had four sons and five daughters, viz.: Harvey, Adolphus, Deloss, Edwin, Julia A. (Mrs. Levi Goodenough), Louisa (Mrs. Alonzo Brown), of Lorraine, Alma (Mrs. Alvin Cook), of Port Ontario, Diana (Mrs. Milo McCune), of Ellisburgh, and Betsey (Mrs. Harmon). Calvin Harrington was drowned in the mouth of Sandy Creek. Deloss Harrington married Roxia, daughter of Joseph and Pearly Howard, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Jerome J., Cordelia (Mrs. Cyrus Gardner), of Sandy Creek, Henry C., of Ellisburgh, and J. Franklin, of Port Ontario. Jerome J. Harrington was born in 1836, was reared upon a farm, and for 22 years ran a threshing machine. He married Betsey E., daughter of Simcon B. and Electa (Converse) Martin, in 1860, by whom he had a daughter, who died in 1872. He resides with his father on the homestead farm on road 33.

Demetrius Davis, son of John, was born in 1807, and when a young man came to Ellisburgh. He married Caroline, daughter of John and Abigail (Paul) Clark, in 1829, and they had nine sons and two daughters. Demetrius died in 1883, and his wife in 1870. William U. Davis, his son, was born in 1830. He married Sarah S., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wiles) McKee, in 1851, by whom he has two sons and a daughter, viz.: Foster L., born in 1852; Frank P., born in 1857; and Mary L. The latter married Fenn Bishop, in 1884, and they have a daughter, Leah Pearl, born in 1888. Frank P. married Julia, daughter of Gustavus H. and Clara Noble Johnson, in 1878. William U. has served his town as assessor. He is a cattle drover and farmer, and resides on road 120.

Aaron R. Eastman, son of Enoch and Sarah (Rising) Eastman, was born in Rupert, Vt., in 1799, and died in 1868. He married Eunice, daughter of Asa Woolson, in 1822, and about the same time located in Ellisburgh. Cyrus F. Eastman, son of Aaron R., was born in 1824. When seven years of age his parents removed to Hannibal, Oswego County, where he was reared upon a farm, and learned the coopers' trade. He married Ann E., daughter of Milton.

and Margaret (Nelson) Wilson, in 1817, and they had a son, Legrand DeForest, born in 1853, who is now married and resides in Fulton, N. Y. His wife died in 1870, and the same year he married Marion M., daughter of Amos and Hannah (Dean) Wood. Mr. Eastman returned to Ellisburgh in 1882, and now occupies the A. E. Wood farm, at Woodville.

Samuel J. Andrus was born in Ellisburgh, August 3, 1823, and was reared upon a farm. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Eli Farr, in 1850, and she died in 1858. For his second wife he married Laverna Stillman, of Union Square; and for his third wife Marion B., daughter of Eben and Sally (Bronson) Abbott, in 1861. Mr. Andrus has kept hotel in Camden, N. Y., and Saginaw, Mich., and is now proprietor of the hotel at Pierrepont Manor.

Oren W. Graves, son of Joseph and Cynthia (Tousley) Graves, was born in Adams in 1811, where he was reared upon a farm. He came to Ellisburgh in 1823, and in 1840 married Irene, daughter of John and Catharine (Shaft) Cook, who bore him five sons and five daughters, viz.: Clark J.; De Etta E. (Mrs. Harris T. Perkins), of Ellisburgh; Amelia C. (Mrs. D. W. White), of Cape Vincent; Jennie E. (Mrs. William O. Lyman), who had five children—Minnie, Arthur, Claude, Oscar E., and Jessie—and died in 1886; Oren W., Jr.; Emeline O. (Mrs. Edgar Fish), of Ellisburgh; Eveline (Mrs. Elias Spicer); Charles H., who married Carrie E., daughter of I. F. and Helen E. (Farr) Towsley, in 1883; Walter E., of Ellisburgh; and Fred A., of Adams Center. Walter E. Graves was born in 1858. He married, in 1880, Eva C., daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Pitcher) Jewett, by whom he has a daughter, Irene Elizabeth, born in 1881. Mr. Graves is a farmer.

Ira Caster, with his wife, Chloe Loomis, came from Redfield, Oswego County, and located in Ellisburgh about 1823, on the farm on road 40 now occupied by G. Tousley. Of his four sons and five daughters, Charles H. was born February 19, 1816, and was reared upon a farm. He married Abbie H., daughter of Timothy and Anna (Chamberlain) Cornwell, in 1842, the union being blessed with two sons, Charles H., Jr., and Edwin I. Charles H., Jr., born in 1845, married Emeline A., daughter of Hiram and Ursula (Trennain) Buell, in 1867, by whom he had a daughter, Minnie, born in 1875. His wife died in 1881, and for his second wife he married Marion E., daughter of Jacob and Maria (Osborn) Ackley, in 1882. Edwin I. Caster was born in 1849. He married Sarah Jane Bemis, in 1870, and they have an adopted daughter. Charles H. Caster, Sr., died April 19, 1886. The Caster brothers own a saw and grist-mill and box factory, and are also farmers and reside at Wardwell.

John Decker located in Ellisburgh about 1823. He married Phebe Sturdevant, by whom he had four sons, viz.: William H., of Syracuse; Isaac W., of Ellisburgh; James, who died in infancy; and John D., who was a soldier, and died in the service. Mr. Decker died in 1861. Isaac W. Decker was born January 8, 1833, and spent his early life upon a farm. He enlisted in Co. K, 24th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and at the close of his term of service returned to Ellisburgh. He married Lodema, daughter of Stillman and Eliza (Boyt) Kibling, in 1865, and they have a son, Edward J., born in 1870. From 1866 to 1872 Mr. Decker was proprietor of a meat market, and from 1872 to 1881 was a produce dealer. He is now commissioner of highways, is engaged in farming, and occupies the Kibling farm on road 108.

Roswell Kinney, son of Henry and Sarah (Gale) Kinney, was born in Rensselaer County in 1802, and was reared upon a farm. He chose the medical profession as his life work, graduated from Castleton (Vt.) Medical College in 1823, and in the spring of 1824 located in Mannsville. He married Abigail M., daughter of Newton and Abigail (Moxey) Mann, in 1827, and three sons and three daughters were born to them, namely: Sidney R., who died in Rome, in 1861; Julia, who married George W. Bond, of Syracuse; H. Herbert, who married Sarah B. Shepard, and died in Mannsville in 1869; Sarah, who married E. R. King, of Troy; George W. G., who resides in Rome; and Mary, who died in infancy. George W. G. Kinney was born in Mannsville in 1836, was educated at the Jefferson County Institute, and located in Rome in 1856, where he engaged as clerk in Fort Stanwix Bank, remaining there several years. In 1867 he entered the firm of Lewis, Seares & Kinney, in the insurance, real estate, and banking business, but subsequently left that firm and engaged in the same business alone. In 1867 he married Jennie V. Barnard, widow of Charles Stokes, and they have had three children, namely: George, who died in infancy; S. Wardwell, born in 1873; and Lottie M., born in 1879. Mrs. Kinney has one daughter, Lizzie Barnard Stokes, by her first husband. Dr. Roswell Kinney was one of the first members and an active worker in the Congregational Church at Mannsville. He was kind and sympathetic in his nature, and lived an exemplary Christian life, dying at the

home of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Bond, May 2, 1874. Edward Herbert Kinney is engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city.

Dr. Bezaleel Mann, an eminent physician of Attleboro, Mass., was a Revolutionary soldier. He had four sons, three of whom adopted their father's profession, and one, Dr. Herbert Mann, was a surgeon on board the privateer *General Arnold*, which was wrecked near Plymouth Harbor on Christmas day, 1778, when 100 men, among whom was Dr. Mann, perished by the cold, 60 of whom were buried in one grave, at Old Town, Mass. Dr. Mann was interred in the family burying-ground, and upon his tombstone was inscribed the following: "And now, Lord, God Almighty, just and true are all thy ways; but who can stand before thy cold?" One of the brothers, Newton Mann, located in Whitesboro in 1806, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was also interested in the manufacture of cotton goods with the late S. Newton Dexter. In 1825 Mr. Mann located in Mannsville and became the first postmaster of that village, which was named in his honor. He married Abigail Moxcey, in 1792, by whom he had a son and two daughters, viz.: H. B., born in 1793, who died in 1830; Hetty, who married Daniel Wardwell; and Abby, who married Dr. Roswell Kinney, a leading physician of Mannsville. Mr. and Mrs. Newton Mann enjoyed 60 years of wedded life, and are now "sleeping the centuries away." An elegant granite monument marks the resting place of the Wardwells, the Manns, and the Kinneys, at Mannsville. H. B. Mann married Julia Doolittle, of Whitesboro, who died at the home of her son, Dr. J. P. Mann, of New York city, in 1872, aged 80 years. Their children were Melchable W. (Mrs. Littlejohn), Josiah M., John P., and George D. John P. Mann studied medicine with Dr. Roswell Kinney, and after graduating practiced with Dr. Kinney in this town and Adams for a few years, when he located in New York city as a specialist in the treatment of deformities. He married Ann Furman, of Syracuse, and they have one daughter, Prestonia, who is a highly accomplished young lady. Dr. Mann has an extensive practice.

John Wilds, son of John and Sarah (Babbitt) Wilds, was born in Norton, Mass. He married Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia (Bassett) Newcomb, who bore him three sons and four daughters. Mr. Wilds located in Ellisburgh in 1824. His son Benjamin F., who was born in 1803, was a shoemaker by trade. He married Sophronia C., daughter of Horace and Clarissa (King) McKee, in 1828, who bore him a son and four daughters, viz.: Horace M., Harriet (Mrs. Charles Hill), Pamela (Mrs. T. G. Brewster), Mary E. (Mrs. E. H. Hudson), and Melvina (Mrs. Charles Hawley). Horace M. Wilds was educated at Union Academy and at the State Normal School, and subsequently taught school a number of years. He has served as justice of Sessions, justice of the peace, and town clerk. In 1868 he married Frances L., daughter of George and Tabethy (Martin) Chamberlain. He is now engaged in mercantile business in Ellisburgh.

Horatio N. Bigelow, son of William and Mary (Bigelow) Bigelow, was born in Guilford, Vt., in 1805, and died in 1855. He came to Ellisburgh when a young man, and worked out among the farmers for a number of years. In 1831 he married Watie Ann, daughter of Daniel Arnold, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Emily F., who married Daniel Reynolds, of Michigan; George W., of Ellisburgh; Almena E. (Mrs. Frank Webb), of Adams; James K. P., of Ellisburgh; and Fanny A., who married William Farmer and resides in Belleville. James K. Polk Bigelow was born in 1846, and was reared upon a farm. He married Mary Josephine, daughter of Jotham and Mary (Rogers) Littlefield, in 1872, and now occupies the homestead where he was born.

Horace Benton, son of John, was born in Florence, Oswego County, in 1814. When he was 11 years of age his mother, a widow, came to Ellisburgh with six children, and located in the southern part of the town. When 22 years of age Mr. Benton married Polly, daughter of Luther Nutting, by whom he had six children. He died May 2, 1889. His wife survives. A. L. Benton, son of Horace, was born June 2, 1840. He married Martha E. Whipple, of Ellisburgh, and settled upon the farm he now occupies. He is a farmer and breeder of blooded stock, and was the originator of the famous Benton family of horses, of which "General Benton," who was sold to ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of California, for \$25,000, was one. Mr. A. L. Benton has a family of two sons and one daughter.

Robert Beebe was born in Vermont in 1791, and located in Ellisburgh about 1825. He married Achie Crockite, in 1806, and of their four children, Ithamer, was born in 1827, and after attaining manhood worked in a foundry for many years. He married Mary C., daughter of

James and Mary (Wells) Wood, in 1859, and they have two sons and one daughter, of whom Ida M., born in 1851, married George L. Hunt, in 1871, and has a daughter, Cora Adele; Charles I. married Maggie Z., daughter of William H. and Eleanor (Dean) Ruplee, in 1882, and they have a son, Glenn M., born September 17, 1889. Mr. Beebe was elected town clerk in 1888. He is a blacksmith and is associated in business with George Remington, and resides in Ellisburgh village.

John Fish, son of Nathan and Esther (Green) Fish, was born in Bennington County, Vt., in 1806, and was reared upon a farm. At the age of 20 years he came to Ellisburgh and located at Rural Hill, where he bought the John Harrison farm. He married Betsey, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Chittenden) Warriner, in 1832, and they had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Thomas A., who died in Belleville in 1888; Augustus C., who was born March 5, 1836; Edward W., who was born in 1838 and died in 1860; and Frances (Mrs. A. W. Kilby), of Adams. Augustus C. Fish married Sophia C., daughter of Charles and Maria (Kemp) Cushman, in 1859, and they have had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Nathan W., born November 25, 1861; Lillian, who died in infancy; and Arthur J., born May 2, 1867. Nathan W. married Nora O., daughter of Enoch R. and Julia M. (Bennet) Cushman, November 4, 1886, and they have a son, Glenn E., born January 21, 1888. Nathan W. and Arthur J. Fish are farmers and reside at Woodville.

Daniel Arnold, Jr., of English descent, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1770. He married, first, Waite Taft, in 1791, and they had three sons and three daughters. He married, second, Mary Parker, and they had three children. His son, Welcome Arnold, was born in 1799, and became a Methodist clergyman. He married Roxia, daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Mason) Rounds, in 1821, who bore him two sons and six daughters, viz.: Celestia, Cynthia M., Adeline A., Jane A., John W., Daniel S., Harriet O., and Eliza. Jane A. Arnold married Thomas B. Hunting, in 1852, their union being blessed with three sons and two daughters, viz.: Alfred A., of Salem, Mass.; Lettie F., who married T. B. Hooker and died in 1882; Nettie C., who married F. C. Lister, of Lynn, Mass.; Arthur J., of California; and Fay H., who resides at home. Thomas B. Hunting, son of Jabez and Abigail (Kimball) Hunting, was born in Ellisburgh in 1828. He is a farmer and resides in Belleville.

Dr. John W. Sargent, only son of John and Mary J. (McMaster) Sargent, was born in Lyndeboro, N. H., in 1814, and in 1828 came to Belleville with his father, his mother having died in 1820. He was educated at Union Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Lyman Stanton, of Copenhagen, N. Y., and commenced practice in Camden, Oneida County, in 1849. He subsequently practiced in Chaumont and Stone Mills, finally locating in Woodville, where he now resides. Dr. Sargent married, first, Phynanda Hollenbeck, in 1836, and their children were Emma (Mrs. Jacob S. Gates), Roswell K., of California; and Melvin B., born in 1843, who died in the army in 1863, aged 20 years. Mrs. Sargent died in 1853, and for his second wife he married Sarah Satchwell, in 1854. For his third wife he married Mary A., daughter of Dea. Samuel and Anna (Cole) Hinman, of Ellisburgh, in 1879, by whom he has a son, John L., born in 1880.

John Q. Johnson, son of John and Mary (Odekirk) Johnson, was born in Ellisburgh in 1828. He was reared upon a farm, subsequently learned the carpenters' trade, and engaged in lumbering. He purchased the Noah Hubbard saw-mill on Lindsey Creek in 1866, where he is still engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He married Sarah Mehitable, daughter of Myron and Abigail (Tyler) Hawley, August 13, 1852, and the fruit of this union was three sons and four daughters, viz.: Ada Alice, who married Jay Elmer, in 1876, by whom she has a daughter, Maude, and resides in Oneida, N. Y.; Henry N., who married Hattie Powers, in 1879, and resides in Woodville; Emogene Alvaretta, who married De Forest S. Dingman, in 1880, by whom she has a daughter, Mabel, and resides in Woodville; William, born in 1864, who married Libbie S., daughter of Michael and Rosetta (Greenwood) Palmer, in 1885, and now resides in Ellisburgh; Mary Abigail, who married William Davis, and also resides in Ellisburgh; Freddie, born in 1870, who was drowned in the mill pond, March 9, 1874; and Satie M., born in 1872, who resides with her parents.

Thomas Shepard was a native of Bennington County, Vt., whence he removed with his family, locating in Troy and Whitestown, N. Y., subsequently settling in Mannsville, on the farm now occupied by Henry W. Shepard. At this time his children were Thomas B. and Roxana. Thomas B. came to Mannsville when about 16 years of age and worked on his father's

farm. He married Hannah, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Wardwell, of Ellisburgh, and they had two sons and a daughter, viz.: Thomas E., Henry Wardwell, and Sarah. Sarah married Herbert Kinney, by whom she had a son, Edward H. Mr. Kinney died in 1869, and his widow married Dr. George Seymour, of Utica. Henry Wardwell Shepard was born on the homestead in 1840, was reared upon the farm, and at the age of 18 years removed to Oswego and engaged as clerk in a store. He subsequently returned to Mannsville and engaged in mercantile business with his brother Thomas E., who died in 1863, after which time Henry W. continued the business alone for several years. He then purchased of George A. Huggins, the inventor, the right to manufacture and use "iron-clad bottoms" for cans, etc., and entered into a partnership with Robert Seaman, of New York city, for the manufacture of iron-clad goods, and has since done a large business. He married Lottie, daughter of Henry Green, and they have two children, Thomas G. and Jennie G. Mr. Shepard was in the terrible Ashtabula disaster, in which he was so badly injured that the amputation of one foot was necessary, which has greatly incapacitated him for active business. He spends much of his time at his country seat, the Shepard homestead at Mannsville, which was remodelled in 1839, making it one of the finest mansions in the county. Before his injury Mr. Shepard was a man of great energy and indomitable will. Although physically disabled his mind works with great vigor, which has led him to complete success in the plans of his life.

Henry N. Huggins, son of Albert and Nancy (Kellogg) Huggins, was born in 1816, and was reared upon a farm. In 1837 he married Jedidah Cody, and they had three children, George A., Jennie A., and Andrew P. His wife died in 1869, and in 1871 he married Mary E. Spear, widow of W. T. Clark. He located in Mannsville in 1853, and engaged in the insurance business. George A. Huggins was reared upon a farm and learned the tinsmiths' trade. He married Mary E., daughter of Edwin A. and Arminia (Myres) Kirkland, in 1863, and they have had four children, viz.: Mary M. (Mrs. C. L. Beebe), who died June 24, 1888; Charlotte A., who died in 1885, aged 18 years; George A., Jr., who died in infancy; and Matthew J., who was born in 1874. Mr. Huggins has been engaged in the hardware and stove trade for many years. He invented the "iron-clad can bottom," and a few years ago built the Huggins block. He resides in Mannsville, where he served as postmaster from 1881 to 1885 inclusive.

Merrett F. Wood, son of Franklin and Rachel (Martin) Wood, was born in Ellisburgh in 1829, and was reared upon a farm. He married Mary E., daughter of Amos E. and Hannah (Dean) Wood, in 1857, and they had born to them two daughters, viz.: Hannah J., born in 1861, who graduated from the State Normal School at Oswego, married Stephen C. Mead, September 30, 1886, and resides at Fort Howard, Wisconsin; and Julia O., also a graduate of the State Normal School, class of 1884, now a teacher, and resides with her parents. Mr. Wood is a farmer.

Cyrus Cook and his wife, Gratia, had born to them eight sons, viz.: Elon G., Norman G., W. La Fayette, Martin E., Malcolm G., Forrester L., Eugene K., and Cyrus. The latter was killed at the battle of Bull Run. Malcolm G. was born in 1829, and was educated at Union Academy. He was engaged in farming for several years, when, in 1856, he purchased the Hovey grist-mill, which he afterwards conducted until his death in 1876. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. H. A., was promoted to first lieutenant in the fall of 1863, and served to the close of the war. He married Celestine E., daughter of John and Lucy (Curtis) Freeman, in 1851, who survives him and resides on Washington street, in Belleville. Lucy Curtis was a daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Huldah (Weston) Curtis.

Peter Bettinger, son of Leonard and Lana (Lower) Bettinger, was born in Madison County in 1803, and in 1832 located in Ellisburgh. He married Eva, daughter of Lawrence and Maria (Campbell) Harter, and they had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Deloss, Harriet (Mrs. Calvin Lumm), Lana, who died young, and Philetus L., of Ellisburgh. Deloss Bettinger was born in 1828, and was reared upon a farm. He married Harriet, daughter of William and Sally (Smith) Hudson, in 1856, and their children were Lena, who married Charles A. Wardwell, of Mannsville; Eugene, of St. Lawrence County; Alice, who married Abner Sprague, of Sandy Creek; and Arthur, who resides in Sandy Creek. Mr. Bettinger's wife died in 1883, and for his second wife he married Harriet, daughter of Horace and Eunice (Harter) Parsons, and widow of John W. Cook, in 1856, and is now a farmer on road 137. Philetus L. Bettinger was born in 1840. In 1861 he married Celia M. Elile, who bore him two sons, Garry S. and Jay H., dying in 1878. For his second wife he married Sarah Eva Stearns, in 1878.

David Andrus, son of Ira and Melinda (Taft) Andrus, was born in Ellisburgh in 1833. He was reared upon a farm, and at the age of 23 years commenced work on a railroad, where he continued about five years. He subsequently became a commercial traveler, in which business he is now engaged. He married Alzina H., daughter of John F. and Rhoda (Bailey) Robinson, January 28, 1880, and they have two sons and one daughter, viz.: William L., born December 11, 1880; John R., born July 13, 1882; and Edna Louise, born May 19, 1887. Mr. Andrus resides on Lorraine street, at Pierrepont Manor.

Abijah Gillette, whose father came from France, was born in that country, and at an early day located in Litchfield, N. Y., where he died. Elihu Gillette, his son, died in the town of Lorraine. Amos, son of Abijah, settled in the town of Clayton and died there. None of his family survive. Eli, son of Abijah, settled in the town of Clayton. Of his children, Albert S. was a resident of Worth about 60 years ago, and died there, leaving no descendants; Lorenzo P. also settled in Worth about 57 years ago, and died there in 1887, leaving two daughters, one of whom has since died; Charles D., Lyman C., Mary M., and Samuel N., all deceased; Sophia A. married a Mr. Ross, and now lives in Illinois; Olive A. married a Mr. Ellsworth, and lives in Wisconsin; and Sheldon P. resides in this town.

Sheldon P. Gillette, son of Eli, was born February 21, 1822, in Litchfield, N. Y. He first settled in Clayton and engaged in farming, whence he removed to the town of Adams and continued the same occupation. He is well known as a dairyman, and is now living in Bellefleur. His first wife was Miss Phebe Gillette, daughter of Amos Gillette, of Clayton. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Nellis, of Orleans. He has had six children, one of whom, Miss Nellie Kusey, of Utica, daughter of his second wife, is living.

John Saxe, son of Elias W., was born in Greenfield, N. Y., in 1823. At the age of 11 years he located in this town, where he learned the wagenmakers' trade. He married a daughter of Hosea and Hannah (Martin) Parsons, in 1845, and they had two sons, Elias W. and John B. After the death of his first wife he married Asenath A., daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Winters) Howard, March 16, 1876. Mr. Saxe located on the Jesse Martin farm about 1848. He is now a farmer.

John Waite was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1803. In 1833 he married Sarah Masters, and two years later immigrated to America, locating at Wardwell, in this town, and later removing to Adams, where he died in 1888. His children were Charlotte, Fred, William, George, Sarah, Eliza, and Levi J. The latter was born in 1845, and was educated at Hungerford Collegiate Institute. He enlisted in Co. B, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served three years, till the close of the war. He married Etta M., daughter of Horace and Etta (Hunting) Clark, in 1869, and they have two sons and two daughters, viz.: Lottie E., Leon M., Willie C., and Genevieve. Mr. Waite is a merchant.

Thomas Converse, son of David and Rachel (Elliott) Converse, was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1782, and early in the present century located in Bridgewater, Oneida County, N. Y., whence he removed to Ellisburgh in 1835. He married Lydia Stratton, and they had eight sons and four daughters, viz.: Theodore D., Almanzer, Cyrenus and Cyrena (twins), John W., Samantha, Rufus H. (deceased), George E., Hiram D., Cornelia Lucy, James F., and Mary J. Of the 11 surviving children of Thomas, the oldest is 84 years of age and the youngest 59.

Almanzer Converse, son of Thomas, was born in 1808. He married Cornelia H., daughter of Gurdon and Laura (Waldo) Turner, in 1831, by whom he had one son and three daughters, viz.: Sarah J., born in 1833, who married Cyrel C. Clark, of Wadlington, St. Lawrence County; Julia A., who married Orin Hicks, of Ellisburgh; Gurdon T., of Woodville; and Laura, who died in 1848, aged four years. Gurdon T. Converse was born in 1841, and was reared upon a farm. He married Ellen E., daughter of Apollas and Julietta (Doane) Smith, of Ellisburgh, in 1867, and they have a daughter, Sarah Blanche, born in 1872, and a son, Clifford L., born in 1882. Mr. Converse now owns the Simcon Wood farm, and is also proprietor of a grist and cider-mill. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army, and served to the close of the war. He resides in Woodville, on Main street.

George J. Daek, son of John and Harriet (Savage) Daek, was born in London, England, March 27, 1806, and when a few weeks old his parents immigrated to America and located upon a farm, where George J. was reared. He married Helen Augusta, daughter of Wiley and Lucy (Baker) Thayer, of Ellisburgh, in 1872, and they have a son, Charles N., born in 1874, and a daughter, Nellie Augusta, born in 1878. Mr. Daek enlisted in Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. A.,

August 31, 1862, and served to the close of the war. His wife owns and occupies the Ferry Fillmore farm, on road 56, in this town.

Abel Ward, an Englishman, married for his second wife Jane, daughter of John and Hannah (Hopkins) Frasier, and about 1830 immigrated to this country and located at Sangerfield, Oneida County, where he remained about six years, when he settled in Ellisburgh, on the farm now occupied by E. J. Ward. He had three sons, namely: Robert A. and Erastus J., of Ellisburgh, and Owen S., who died in 1863, while serving in the Union army. Erastus J. Ward was born on the homestead in this town in 1838. He married Fidelia J., daughter of Madison and Jane (Irving) Welden, in 1873, and they have a son and daughter—Earl J., born in 1874, and Ella Jennie, born in 1877.

Alvah Bull, son of Elijah, Jr., and Eunice (Bumpus) Bull, of English descent, was born in 1803 and died in 1880. He married Louisa, daughter of James and Mary (Green) Packer, in 1832, and they had three sons and three daughters, viz.: James A., a farmer in Minnesota; Marietta (Mrs. James F. Converse), who died in 1865; Eunice (Mrs. William Mather), of Henderson; George E., of Ellisburgh; Frances L. (Mrs. Martin D. Swan); and Henry C., a loan agent in Cokato, Minn. George E. Bull was born in 1840, and was educated at Union Academy. He married Mary A., daughter of Jacob and Matilda (Saunders) Brimmer, in 1866, who bore him four sons and one daughter, viz.: Alvah, deceased; Anna Louise, a student in Union Academy; Henry C., also a student in Union Academy; George A.; and Roy J., deceased. Mr. Bull has served his town as assessor seven years. He is a farmer, and owns and occupies the homestead farm at Rural Hill, on road 5, where he was born.

Rev. Leander Cowles, son of John, was born in Springfield (?) in 1780, studied for the ministry, and became a Methodist clergyman. He married Dorcas Tift in 1805, and their children were Amy, Fanny, Susanna, Eber, John A., Melissa P., Caleb G., of Adams, and Angeline Jenette. The latter, born in 1823, married Charles C. Nutting, of Henderson. Mr. Cowles was an earnest laborer in his Master's vineyard, lived in Ellisburgh several years, and died in Rodman in 1841.

Hiram G. Walrath, son of Jacob A. and Mary (Klock) Walrath, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1821. He worked at tailoring until 1844, when he had the misfortune to lose his left arm at the shoulder, by the bursting of a cannon, on the 4th of July. He afterwards engaged in teaching. In 1846 he located in Belleville and purchased the block of stores he now occupies, and engaged in the drug business, while his wife carried on a millinery and fancy goods business. He married Philena M., daughter of Henry and Caroline (Polly) Shaver, in 1848, and they had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Gertrude E. (Mrs. Dennis Young), of Henderson; Lucella F., who died in 1881, aged 28 years; Byron H., of Syracuse; and W. K. The latter was born in 1859, was educated at Union Academy, and graduated in dental surgery at the University of Michigan, in June, 1886. He married Elizabeth C., daughter of James and Martha (Harris) Crittenden, in 1887, by whom he has a daughter, Florence C., born in 1888. He is now practicing his profession in the Walrath block. Byron H. married Maria T. Johnson, in 1886, who died at childbirth. He has a son, Cady B. J.

Frank E. Metcalf, son of Robert and Jane (Gray) Metcalf, was born in Woodville in 1842. He was educated at Union Academy, and his early life was spent upon the farm. Since 1862 he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits at Ellisburgh. He married Eliza M., daughter of Sanford B. and Emily (Wodell) Holley, in 1865, and the result of this union was two sons and one daughter, viz.: Arthur L., born in 1867, graduated from Adams Collegiate Institute, and died December 2, 1888; Grace Adelia, who graduated from Adams Collegiate Institute in 1887; and Willie, who died young.

Emily (Wodell) Holley, mentioned in the preceding sketch, is a daughter of Isaac and Phébe (Pierce) Holley. She married Sanford Holley in 1833, and they had five sons and four daughters, namely: Leonora, who married Alva Smith, of Ellisburgh; Phébe, who married Jonathan Ayer and died in 1864; William, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run; La Mort, of Iowa; Charles L., of Ellisburgh; Eliza M. (Mrs. Frank E. Metcalf), also of Ellisburgh; Birney P., deceased; Elisha B., of Kansas; and Mary J., deceased. Sanford Holley died in 1870. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Metcalf.

Hosea Reed, a native of Salem, Mass., located on a farm at Henderson Harbor about 1822. He married Betsey Whittaker, and they had seven children, namely: Martha, Samuel, Priscilla, Nancy, David, Susan, and Chester. The latter was born in Henderson in 1831, and was reared

upon a farm. At the age of 17 years he commenced to learn the shoemakers' trade, and in 1851 located in Ellisburgh and became a dealer in horses and cattle. In 1862 he married Mary A., daughter of Curtis and Martha (Jenks) Snow, by whom he had a daughter, M. Blanche, born in 1860, who graduated from the Adams Collegiate Institute with the class of 1886, and attended the Conservatory of Music in Boston in 1886-87. Mr. Reed's wife died in 1873, and for his second wife he married Ella S., daughter of L. D. and Samantha (Beebe) Palmer, in 1876, and they have two sons, Frank C. and Floyd H. Mr. Reed owns and occupied "Woodside stock farm" at Ellisburgh village.

Eli H. Salisbury was born in Richland, Oswego County, in 1815. He was a tanner and carrier by trade. In 1848 he married Louisa, daughter of Jonathan Sneider, and soon after commenced business in Mannsville, where he remained several years, when he returned to Oswego County and located in Holmesville. He had three sons and two daughters, viz.: James E.; Llewellyn A., now of Bay City, Mich.; Emma M. (Mrs. O. N. Combs), of Pulaski; and Edward D. and Kittie L., also of Pulaski. Mrs. E. H. Salisbury died in 1871. James E. Salisbury learned harness-making and carriage trimming and worked at this business about 10 years, and was also a commercial traveler for the same length of time. He was located in Antwerp and Pulaski several years. In 1878 he married Alice A., daughter of James and Eliza (Wait) Welch, and is now proprietor of the first-class hotel in Belleville.

De Forest S. Dingman, son of Henry and Mary (Smith) Dingman, was born in Orwell, Oswego County, in 1858, and was reared upon a farm. He married Emogene Alvaretta, daughter of John Q. and Sarah M. (Hawley) Johnson, in 1880, and they have a daughter, Mabel Ella, born December 19, 1884. Mr. Dingman is proprietor of a hotel and livery at Woodville.

Gilbert L. Wheelock, son of Lewis and Eliza (Barney) Wheelock, was born in Mannsville in 1849. He married Betsey Maria, daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Gault) West, in 1870, who bore him five sons and three daughters, viz.: Lewis, deceased, Albertus, deceased, Ora Loretta, Abbie Carrie, John W., Grove L., deceased, Bessie, and Joseph H., the latter born November 11, 1886. Mr. Wheelock is a carpenter on the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad, and resides on road 35, in this town.

Anson S. Thompson was born in Harrisburg, Lewis County, in 1828, and was reared upon a farm. He was educated in the district schools, and Denmark (N. Y.) and Homer (N. Y.) academies, studied medicine with Drs. Stanton and Allen, of Copenhagen, graduated from the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College in 1856, and has since been in practice in Ellisburgh. He has served as coroner three years, was deputy collector of customs at Sandy Creek from 1866 to 1868, and was supervisor in 1882, '83, '84, and '85. He married Emily S., daughter of Stillman and Eliza (Bort) Kibling, in 1858, and they have an adopted daughter, Mande (Haight) Thompson, born in 1879.

Henry Powell, son of Joseph and Sarah (Rockett) Powell, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1833, and was reared upon a farm. He immigrated to this country in 1857 and located in Henderson, where he worked upon a farm until 1858, when he removed to Ellisburgh, and three years later returned to England and married Joanna P., daughter of James and Asenath (Copp) Rockett, of Dorsetshire. Upon his return to Ellisburgh he purchased the Wheeler farm, on road 51, which he now owns and occupies.

Harris T. Perkins, a native of Ohio, came to Ellisburgh and married De Etta Emily, daughter of Oren and Irene (Cook) Graves, in 1860, and they have an adopted son, Oren E. Graves, born in 1881. Mr. Perkins is a marine engineer.

John Marsh came from Mayfield, N. Y., with his wife and family, and located in Lorraine about 1818. Of his six children, William located upon the farm now owned by his son William L., where he built and occupied a log house until he was able to own a better one. He married Hannah, daughter of Ezekiel M. and Ruth (Tanner) Gardner, who bore him two sons and four daughters, viz.: Gardner J., of Mannsville, Polly (Mrs. Ed. James), William L., Jennette (Mrs. David Wheeler), Rosetta (Mrs. N. B. Fish), and Ruth J. (Mrs. William Beebe). William L. Marsh was born in 1827, and in 1849 married Eliza Jane, daughter of James and Sally (Sheldahl) Allen, by whom he has a son, Allen J., born in 1854. Allen J. was educated at Hamilton College, and in 1876 married Jennie O., daughter of John and Sarah (Rotherwell) Kelly, by whom he has a son, William L., 2d, and a daughter, Sarah Eliza. Mr. Marsh located in Ellisburgh a few years ago, but still retains the ownership of the homestead in Lorraine. Gardner J. Marsh, previously mentioned, was born in Lorraine in 1821, and was

reared upon the farm. He married Emeline, daughter of Benjamin and Lucretia (Howe) Allen, in 1845, by whom he has had two sons, William G. and John G., deceased. William G. married Libbie E., daughter of John W. and Leonora C. (Brown) Merrill, in 1876, and they have a daughter, Jane Leonora, born in 1878. Mr. Marsh built and owns Marsh Opera House block, and is a farmer.

Peter Huffstater was born in Herkimer County in 1806, and in 1837 removed to Boyston, Oswego County, and married Catharine Myres, who bore him children as follows: James H., Catharine, Sarah M., Mary J., Nancy E., Horace, and Peter P. James H. Huffstater was born in 1831, and was reared upon a farm. He married Dorcas Ann, daughter of Almon and Eliza (Ethridge) Allard, in 1855, by whom he had a son and six daughters, of whom Ida M. (Mrs. C. W. Chadwick), Ellen (Mrs. George Mannville), of Camden, N. Y., and L. D., born in 1871, now a student in the deaf mute school in Rome, N. Y., are the only ones living. Mr. Huffstater located in Ellisburgh in 1859, and is now proprietor of the Empire House.

James Lester, of English ancestry, was born in Columbia County in 1732. In 1826, at the age of 94 years, he removed with his son James, Jr., to Sandy Creek, Oswego County, and located near Getty's saw-mill, on the Ridge road, about two miles south of Lacona. He met a fearful death by being burned with his cabin in December, 1827. His son James, Jr., married Rebecca Kline, and they had six sons and four daughters, of whom Henry, born in 1787, learned the carpenters' trade. He married Sally M., daughter of Calvin Moulton, in 1810, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. Of these children, Amanda (Mrs. A. J. Jones), of Florida, Edwin, of Ellisburgh, and Charles, of Dakota, are living. Edwin Lester was born October 15, 1817, and was about four months old when his parents located in Sandy Creek. He learned the millwrights' trade, and in 1850 removed to North Carolina, and there remained eight years. In 1859 he settled in Mannsville and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. He married Laura, daughter of Arnold and Polly (Brown) Owen, and widow of Samuel Eaton, in 1858, and their children are Sarah M., a school teacher in Rhode Island; Anna L., who married Dr. H. H. Hitchcock, of Highland Falls, N. Y.; and Cora B., who is a school teacher and resides at home. By her first husband Mrs. Lester had a daughter, Mary A. (Mrs. Nathaniel Wood), of Woodville.

Stephen Robinson, son of James, son of Samuel, son of Ebenezer, son of John, Jr., son of John who came over in the *Mayflower*, was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1777. He was an enterprising business man, and was several times elected to the General Court. In 1805 he married Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Withington, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Stephen A., Hannah W., John F., Mary W., and Edward B. John F. Robinson was born in 1817, and was educated at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. He taught school several terms, and in 1839 located in Leyden, Lewis County, where he continued teaching and farming. In 1839 he married Rhoda M., daughter of Edminster and Roxana (Miller) Bailey, who bore him four sons and four daughters, viz.: Ellen M. (Mrs. D. B. Wise), of Lorraine; Edward J., of Ellisburgh; Stephen, deceased; Alzina (Mrs. David Andrus), of Pierrepont Manor; John A., of Troy; Mary E. (Mrs. Benjamin P. Grenell), of Ellisburgh; Charles M., deceased; and Julia Adelaide, who resides at home. His wife died in 1887. Mr. Robinson was a farmer in Lorraine from 1850 to 1863, when he removed to this town and purchased the Waite farm near Pierrepont Manor. He also occupied the William C. Pierrepont farm for about 13 years, and was an extensive dealer in cattle. He now resides in Pierrepont Manor.

Edward J. Robinson, mentioned in the preceding sketch, was born in Leyden, N. Y., in 1843, and when four years of age his parents removed to Lorraine. He was employed at the railroad station at Pierrepont Manor for several years, and in 1874 engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which business he still continues. In May, 1877, he was appointed postmaster at Pierrepont Manor, which position he held until December, 1885. His store was burned June 16, 1887, and the same year he built the Robinson block, where he is now located. In 1870 he married Elizabeth, an adopted daughter of Abi Warren, and they have a son, Charles W., born in 1871.

Newton Barrett, son of Enoch, married Abigail, daughter of Grove Taylor, by whom he had one son and two daughters, viz.: Georgie Anna (widow of Joseph Alderson), a school teacher; Flora Adel, who married Fred Colton and has two children, Newton and Myra; and Fred M. The latter was born in Ellisburgh, June 21, 1863. He married Ida Myra, daughter of Edwin

and Jennett (Rogers) Finney, of Henderson, January 1, 1889, and is now engaged in farming in this town.

Saunders Blanden, of Scotch ancestry, was born in Brookline, Vt., in 1794. He married Eunice H., daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Wyman) Burt, in 1820, who was born in Townshend, Vt., in 1792. Their children were Lyman, born in Putney, Vt., in 1821, now a farmer in Gouverneur, N. Y.; Burton, born in Putney, Vt., in 1823, a farmer in Hermon, N. Y.; James N., born in St. Lawrence County, now a resident of Hermon, N. Y.; Boyden D. C., born in 1827, who died in 1871; Levi F., born in 1829, now a farmer in Kansas; John S., born in 1841, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church of Syracuse, N. Y.; Wallace O., born in 1835, of Gouverneur, N. Y.; Otis H., born in 1835, also a resident of Gouverneur; and Volney R., born November 28, 1837. The latter was educated at Gouverneur and Fort Covington academies. He studied dentistry with J. B. Nichols and George W. Melott, and began the practice of his profession at Belleville in the fall of 1867, where he is now located, on South Washington street. He married Lemoine Josephine, daughter of John W. and Livonia (Brown) Merrill, of Mannsville, in 1867, and they have a son, Merrill J., born in 1871, who was a student in Union Academy, class of 1889. Mr. Blanden served in the war for the Union, in Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. A. He is a prominent citizen, and a deacon of the Baptist Church.

Alfred Webb, son of David, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1788, and when 14 years of age located in Lorraine and worked at farming. He married Nancy Gillman, and they had five sons and five daughters, of whom two are living, viz.: Amelia (Mrs. G. A. Fox), of Lorraine, and Albert. The latter was born in Lorraine in 1819, and was reared upon a farm. He married Cordelia, daughter of John and Nancy (Chase) Boyden, in 1846, and they have two children, viz.: Fred B., who resides in Ellisburgh, and Hattie B. (Mrs. Brayton Clark), of Dexter. Mr. Webb located in Ellisburgh in 1867. Fred B. married Fanny E., daughter of Thomas and Alaura (Webster) Lucas, in 1871, and they have a son, Albert L., born in 1877. Mr. Webb and son Fred B. are farmers, and reside on Railroad street, Pierrepont Manor.

Henry M. Williams, son of Moses and Amy (Bawdwich) Williams, was born in Dorsetshire, Eng., in 1846, and when about eight years of age came with his parents to America. He married Ella M., daughter of Jonas and Mary (Elsey) Fox, in 1868, who bore him a daughter, Jennie Adel, and died in 1874. For his second wife he married Lucretia, daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Spencer) Powers, in 1874, who bore him two daughters, Helen M. and Inez F., and died in 1886. For his third wife he married Mary M. Powers, a sister of his second wife, December 29, 1886. In 1868 Mr. Williams purchased the E. T. Boomer farm, on road 44, one mile from Belleville, where he now resides.

Timothy Balch and wife, Hannah Damons, from Vermont, located in Orwell, N. Y., early in the present century, and reared a large family of children, of whom John, born in 1792, lived to the advanced age of 90 years. John Balch married Eunice Stowell, and they had five sons and five daughters, viz.: Lucinda, Walstien, Susanna, William H., Orrin H., Harriet, Ira, Loretta, Laura A., and John. Orrin H. Balch was born in Orwell, N. Y., in 1835, and was reared upon a farm. At the age of 18 he removed to Oswego, and learned the blacksmiths' trade, where he remained until 1861. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 147th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and in February, 1863, was transferred to the ambulance corps. He participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, and was incarcerated in a rebel prison at Richmond for several months, when he was paroled and returned home. He married Catharine Elizabeth, daughter of Amos G. and Phebe (Steinberg) Curry, in 1856, and they had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Carrie E., born in 1857, who married Theodore Rounds, by whom he has two children, Edith and La Fayette; Fred O., born in 1861, who married Annie Wilson and resides in Oswego; Horace E., born in 1865, who married Anna Armstrong and resides in Pierrepont Manor; Ida Estelle, who resides at home; and Rosa May, a school teacher. His wife died in 1876, and in 1877 he married Clare E., daughter of Willard and Lydia A. (Lucas) Vernon, and widow of De Alton Brown, by whom he has a daughter, Sarah Eugenie, born in 1884. After the war Mr. Balch located in Orwell, and worked at his trade. In 1871 he settled in Mannsville, where he is now in business.

George Remington, son of Alexander and Minnie Remington, was born in Lorraine in 1860, and was reared upon a farm. At the age of 14 years he went to Ellisburgh to learn the blacksmiths' trade, and there commenced business for himself in 1882, and in 1883 became asso-

ciated with Charles I. Beebe in the wagonmaking and blacksmithing business. He married Lettie, daughter of Sylvester and Mary (Kibling) Tyler, in 1860, and they have a daughter, Lena Belle, born in 1884.

William L. Thompson was born in Indiana in 1820, and died in 1885. He was reared upon a farm, and learned the carpenters' trade. In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of Rev. James and Margaret (Turner) McAuley, and came to St. Lawrence County, where he worked at his trade. Of his children, two died in infancy; Amy E. married William J. Knox, and died in Ogdensburg in 1887; and James M. resides in this town. The latter was born in St. Lawrence County in 1851, and was educated at Eastman's Business College. At the age of 13 years he became a clerk in a bookstore at Ogdensburg, and subsequently worked in a grocery store, and also in a drug store. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Mannsville, and was employed in the store of D. E. Hurd. In the fall of 1885 he engaged in the drug and grocery business. He was elected supervisor of the town in 1889, and reelected in 1890. In 1873 he married Frank A., daughter of George R. and Pamela A. (Wells) Lucas, by whom he has had four sons, Wyen W., Brant (deceased), Carroll L., and George G.

Virgil C. Warriner was born in the town of Brownville. He married Ruth Ann Packer, who bore him three sons and one daughter, viz.: Jerry V., of Smithville; M. E., of Belleville; Ruth Ann (Mrs. James M. Freeman, Jr.), of Adams; and William W., also of Adams. M. E. Warriner was born in 1852. He married Dell F., daughter of James M. and Mahala (Randall) Freeman, in 1880, and they have a daughter, Blanche M., born in 1885. Mr. Warriner has carried the mail between Belleville and Adams, and resides on Main street, in Belleville.

G. Osman Jones, son of Rev. Reuben and Mary (Slaw) Jones, was born November 24, 1847. He was educated at the district schools and worked out for the farmers for a number of years. He married Rebecca B., daughter of John and Eliza J. (McDonald) Mills, in 1868, who bore him two sons and one daughter, viz.: Mabel, born in 1870; Frank, who died in infancy; and John B., born in 1879. Mr. Jones occupies the L. T. Wood farm at Woodville.

Jonathan Matteson, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Rhode Island in 1762. He married Martha Hill, and of their eight children, Samuel married Lucretia, daughter of Caleb and Susannah (Colvin) Tracy, and they had three sons and two daughters. William Matteson, son of Samuel, was born in 1832, and was reared upon a farm. He married Amanda M., daughter of Hiram and Susan C. (Graves) Tonsley, in 1855, and they have two sons, William E. and Floyd W. William E. Matteson, born in 1855, married Ella E., daughter of Emory and Lucy (Montagne) Fales, in 1876, and they have two children—a son, Joel S., born in 1877, and a daughter, Lucy May, born in 1884. Floyd W. Matteson, born in 1857, married Martha E., daughter of Sherman and Esther (Washburn) Caster, in 1878, and they have a son, Lynn L., born in 1884, and a daughter, Emma Rosetta, born in 1877. William Matteson and sons William E. and Floyd W. are extensively engaged in farming on road 72, where they own 400 acres and have a dairy of 75 cows.

T. Lewis Peters, son of Andrew and Rachel (Babeock) Peters, was born in Ernestown, Ontario, Canada, June 23, 1859. At the age of 16 years he came to Belleville, attended school for a time, and finally commenced work in the woolen-mill, where he continued several seasons. In 1884 he bought the mill, and now conducts the business. He has been a faithful member of the Methodist Church since he was 15 years of age.

Jedediah Gaylord, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Harpersfield, Delaware County, N. Y. He married Lydia Stewart, and they had six sons and four daughters. His son, Harry N. Gaylord, was born in 1814. He married Phebe E., daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Durkee) Smith, January 8, 1839, and they had two sons, Charles H., of St. Joseph, Mo., and Henry A., of Belleville. Henry A. Gaylord was born in 1845, and was educated at Coopers-town Academy and Amherst College, graduating from the latter institution in 1872. He chose the profession of teaching as his life work, and in 1874 came to Belleville and engaged as assistant teacher under Principal George F. Sawyer, in which capacity he served several years. He then engaged in farming, and in the fall of 1884 became principal of Union Academy. He married Hattie L., daughter of Frank and Lestina L. (Williams) Truar, in 1881, and they have a son, Joseph K., born in 1882, and a daughter, Phebe Leonora, born in 1888.

William Babeock was born in New Hartford, Oneida County, in 1806. He was a wool-carder and cloth-dresser by occupation, and when a young man worked at his trade in Adams. He married Alvira, daughter of Seth and Electa (Cook) Gaylord, who bore him eight children.

equally divided as to sex. His son, Gaylord W. Babcock, was born in 1840, and was reared upon a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 24th N. Y. Infantry, was discharged for disability, and in 1863 reenlisted in Co. M, 11th Regt. N. Y. H. A. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, was wounded at Fort Steadman, and was discharged from the hospital in July, 1865. He attained by promotion the rank of first lieutenant. In 1863 he married Martha M., daughter of George W. and Mary (Chafin) Williams, by whom he has had four sons and one daughter, of whom are living Minnie L., a graduate of Union Academy, class of 1886, now teaching school; and Clifford A., born in 1873. Mr. Babcock is a shoemaker at Belleville.

Dewey Swan, son of Joseph and Mary (Barber) Swan, was born in 1805. He married Polly, daughter of Jabez Rounds, and of their four sons and three daughters, Daniel M. was born in 1813, graduated at Union Academy and Union College in 1866, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and took the degree of A. M. at Union College. In 1869 he married Lemira Ford, and their children are Charles M., Mary, and Daniel M., Jr. Martin D. Swan, son of Dewey, was born in 1838, and was educated at Union Academy. He married Frank Louisa, daughter of Alva and Louisa (Packer) Bull, in 1866, and they have a daughter, Marietta Belle, born in 1867, who is taking a musical course at Syracuse University, and a son, Mason M., born in 1873. Mr. Swan enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. H. A., in August, 1862, and was promoted to second lieutenant, Co. I, in the same regiment. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and served to the close of the war. Mr. Swan is a prosperous farmer and seed grower, and resides on road 3.

Joseph W. Barnes was born in Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1812, was reared upon a farm, and learned the carpenters' and joiners' trade. He married Louisa Alexander and reared one son and three daughters, viz.: Curtis J., Ellen V., Jennette, and Sarah J. (Mrs. M. D. Bois). Curtis J. Barnes was born in 1842, and was reared upon a farm. He married Sarah A., daughter of Pliny and Amanda (Dewey) Dean, in 1866, and they have had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Mary A., born in 1869; Dee C., born in 1872; Albert E., who died in infancy; and Mabel L., born in 1871. Mr. Barnes is a farmer and resides on road 71.

Levi Chapman was born in the town of Lyme, N. H., where he reared a large family of children. John, son of Levi, was born in 1814, and came with his parents to St. Lawrence County in 1817. He learned the blacksmiths' trade, and located at Roberts's Corners, in the town of Henderson, about 1835. He married Miranda N., daughter of Tanner and Almira (Bidwell) Congdon, in 1836, and they had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Julian B., who died young; Eugene A., born in 1839; Eugenia A., born in 1843, who married W. W. Gleason, by whom she has two children—Mae (Mrs. George Smith) and Ralph; Florence I., born in 1846, who died in 1865; and Washington I., born in 1849, who married Emma, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Whitney) Snow, by whom he has a daughter, Grace, and resides in Henderson Harbor. Eugene A. Chapman was educated in Union Academy, the medical department of the University of Michigan, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in the class of 1862. He commenced practice in Clayton, and in June, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 10th N. Y. H. A. He served one year as adjutant, and in June, 1863, was promoted to captain. In November, 1864, he became assistant surgeon U. S. A., and was assigned to Point of Rocks (Va.) Hospital, where he remained during the winter of 1864-65. During the summer of 1865 he was quarantine officer and post surgeon at Brazos Santiago, Texas, and in November of that year his term of service expired. Returning to Henderson he practiced medicine until 1873, when, his health failing, he accepted a position in the railroad office at Salamanca, N. Y., where he remained one year, locating in Ellisburgh in 1875. He married Phinella M., daughter of Philo and Caroline (Davis) Hungerford, in 1865, and they had one son and two daughters, viz.: Clara M., a graduate of Cook Academy, class of 1885; Florence L., a graduate of Union Academy, class of 1887; and Walter E., a student in Union Academy. Dr. Chapman's wife died in 1874, and for his second wife he married Agnes G., daughter of Hiram W. and Caroline (Burlingame) McClure, in 1877, by whom he has two sons and one daughter, viz.: Ross McC., born in 1881; John H., born in 1885; and Margery C., born in 1888. Dr. Chapman was postmaster at Henderson in 1872 and '73, was elected coroner in 1876, and again in 1886, and is president of the board of trustees of Union Academy, at Belleville, where he now resides in the practice of his profession.

Edwin H. Minot, son of Thomas F. and Marvia (Farrington) Minot, was born in Frankfort, N. Y., in 1827, and was reared upon a farm. He married Amelia Hazelton, of Frankfort, and removed to South Albion, Oswego County, and engaged in farming. He had one son and two daughters. The son, Thomas F. Minot, was born July 29, 1856, was reared upon a farm, and was educated at Pulaski Academy. He married Jennie M., daughter of Emri A. and Eliza M. (Orr) Frary, in 1877, and in the fall of 1883 came to Pierrepont Manor and engaged in market gardening. He has two sons and a daughter, viz.: Edwin H., Beula Jessie, and Thomas F. Mr. Minot resides at Pierrepont Manor, on road 105.

Elijah R. Fox, son of Elijah and Sally (Burnham) Fox, was born in Lorraine in 1806. He married Eliza, daughter of Solomon Farewell, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, viz.: William D., James M., Leroy R., Leander P., Sabina J. (Mrs. H. E. Sherman), Winfield M., Montrose L., and Ward W. Mr. Fox died in 1874. James Monroe Fox was born in 1834, and was reared upon a farm. He married Phebe O., daughter of Thomas and Waitie (Hall) Hall, in 1858, and they have two sons, William H., born in 1859, and Fred T., born in 1861. William H. married Juez E., daughter of Luke and Lydia (Perry) Fulton, September 22, 1885, by whom he had a daughter, Muriel L., born September 5, 1886, who died February 10, 1888. Fred T. married Edith A., daughter of Floretta and Mary (Easman) Clark, in 1883, who died in 1888. J. M. Fox located in Mannsville in 1881, and engaged in mercantile business with his son Will H. He resides on Lorraine street.

Felix D. Harwick, son of Jacob and Jane (Vorhees) Harwick, was born in German Flats, N. Y., in 1835, and when six years of age located with his parents in the town of Le Ray. His parents are now living in the town of Hermon, St. Lawrence County. Mr. Harwick learned the trade of tanner and currier, and engaged in business with his father under the firm name of F. D. Harwick & Co. In 1857 he removed to Kansas, where he remained but a short time, when he returned to St. Lawrence County and again engaged in the tanning business. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. A, 14th N. Y. H. A., and served to the close of the war. He participated in many battles, was wounded at the battle of Petersburg, and was taken prisoner, but soon made his escape. After the close of the war he returned to Hermon and again engaged in tanning. In 1870 he again removed to Kansas, but returned after a few years to Herman. In 1881 he purchased the W. H. Brewster farm in Ellisburgh. He married Caroline Z., daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Davis) Sayles, in 1870, and they have two children, Jane Leah, born in 1872, and Sarah Pearl, born in 1874. Mr. Harwick is a prosperous farmer and dairyman.

George F. Gardner, son of Joseph and M. Celestine (Potts) Gardner, was born in Williamstown, Oswego County, August 4, 1857. He studied medicine with his father and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1878. He commenced practice in Williamstown and there remained four years, locating in Pierrepont Manor in the spring of 1882, where he has since been in practice. Dr. Gardner was appointed postmaster December 7, 1885. He married Rebecca, daughter of Edward B. and Mary A. (Cowarden) Dixon, of Williamstown, November 10, 1880, by whom he has a daughter, Mary Addie.

Albert A. Stetson was born in Hounsfield in 1860, was reared upon a farm, and was educated in the Watertown High School. He married Franc H., daughter of David and Melissa (Kibling) Armstrong, of Ellisburgh, in 1885, and in 1886 removed to this town, where he now resides, on Mill street. He is a carpenter and builder by trade.

Fred D. Fox, son of Ashby D. and Jennette (Dodge) Fox, was born in Adams in 1861. At the age of 15 years he commenced to learn the jewelers' trade, and in 1883 became a member of the firm of Williams & Fox, of Adams, where he remained two years. In 1885 he located in Ellisburgh, where he is now engaged in business, with his store on Main street. In 1886 he married Carrie Josephine, daughter of Othniel and Emily A. (Beech) Williams, and they have a son, Kenneth W., born in 1887.

Dr. William A. Washburn, son of Jay T. and Sarah A. (Spencer) Washburn, was born in Oxford, N. Y., in 1862. He was educated at Oxford Academy and Syracuse University, attending the latter institution during the years 1883, '84, and '85. He graduated from the Medical University of New York, in 1886, and the same year commenced practice in Mannsville. He married Kate C., daughter of Peter and Eliza (Van Buskirk) Carl, in 1886, and they have a son, J. Carl, born in 1887.

Dr. Cyrus J. Severance, son of Anthony P. and Frances (Bathbone) Severance, was born in the town of Parish, Oswego County, N. Y., in 1862. He was educated at Mexico Academy,

studied medicine with Dr. J. W. Huntington, graduated from the medical department of the University of New York class of '87 '88, and the same year commenced practice in Mannsville, where he is now located. He married Hattie E., daughter of Charles E. and Sarah J. (Davis) Davis, of Palermo, Oswego County, in 1883.

HENDERSON.

HENDERSON was formed from Ellisburgh, February 17, 1806, and was named in honor of William Henderson, to whose share this town fell in the division of the "Eleven Towns," of which this was No. 6. It is bounded on the north and west by Lake Ontario and a small part of Hounsfield, east by Adams, and south by Ellisburgh and the lake, and is the most westerly town in the county, if we except Galloe and Stony islands, which belong to the town of Hounsfield. Its form is irregular, being largely indented by Henderson Bay, which extends about five miles from northeast to southwest, forming an excellent harbor. The soil is either a light loam, or sand, or an admixture of each, easy of tillage, and productive. The principal streams are Stony and Little Stony creeks, which take a southwesterly course through the town and empty into Lake Ontario.

The surface of the town is much diversified. In the southwestern portion the land is low, but little elevated above the surface of the lake, and very fertile. Forming a ridge in its rear, and extending around to Henderson Bay, is the ancient lake-beach, rocky, and for some distance covered by a very thin soil. At Henderson Bay the shores are higher and more abrupt, the basin being nearly occupied by the water. A rolling territory stretches off to the south and east until the bluffs of Big Stony Creek are reached. This stream has cut a deep channel through the limestone rock, and aside from its interest to the geologists it presents many picturesque and attractive features to the seeker after the beauties of nature. East of Henderson village is a deep hollow, wherein a pond (Henderson Pond) has been formed by an ancient beaver dam, the creek here spreading out and covering an extent of perhaps 300 acres. Passing a ridge between Big and Little Stony creeks, we reach the latter, which is but a small stream, yet has furnished power for several mills in the past. In the southeast part of the town the stream passes through Six Town Pond. In other portions of the town are found traces of ponds which formerly existed, and the remains of dams built long since by the beaver, which at an early day inhabited this region in vast numbers.

The area of Henderson is 23,501 acres. The town was surveyed into lots in 1801, by Benjamin Wright, of Rome. In 1805 lot No. 20, near Hender-

son Harbor, was surveyed into 20 lots, or four ranges, of 10 lots each, for the purpose of a village.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Reuben Putnam, March 11, 1806, at which Jesse Hopkins was chosen supervisor; Mark Hopkins, clerk; Lodowick Salisbury, Daniel Spencer, and Emory Osgood, assessors; Elijah Williams, constable and collector; John B. Carpenter and Samuel Hubbard, poormasters; Marvel Danley, Asa Smith, and Anthony Sprague, commissioners of highways; George W. Clark, Willes Fellows, and Jedediah McCumber, fence viewers; Reuben Putnam, poundmaster; Israel Thomas, James Barney, Levi Scofield, Thomas Drury, Calvin Bishop, Robert Farrel, Benjamin Barney, John B. Carpenter, William White, and Simeon Porter, pathmasters.

Spafford's Gazetteer of 1813 says of Henderson :—

"Settlement commenced in 1803, by four or five families, increased in 1804 to 10, in 1805 to 70, and in 1810 to 180 families. There was a grist and a saw-mill near the center of the town, and a saw-mill near the lake, and a grain and fulling-mill was built there about 1812."

The same author's *Gazetteer* of 1824 says of the town in 1820 :—

"The taxable property was valued at \$69,241. There were 12 school districts; 7,504 acres of improved land; 2,526 cattle, 333 horses, and 5,093 sheep; 18,274 yards of cloth were made. There were two grist-mills, five saw-mills, one fulling-mill, two carding machines, one distillery, and nine asheries."

In 1880 Henderson had a population of 1,842. The town is located in the first school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 13 school districts, in which 14 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 345 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 29,205. The total value of school buildings was \$9,480, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$945,010. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$3,122.75, \$1,485.11 of which was received by local tax. S. Whitford Maxson was school commissioner.

HENDERSON (p. o.) is an incorporated village located in the central part of the town, on Stony Creek, principally on the north side of that stream. It is 18 miles from Watertown, 178 from Albany, and 320 from New York city, has telephone and American express offices, three churches (Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist), three dry goods stores, two drug stores, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, two millinery shops, a grist-mill, wagon shop, sash, door, and blind manufactory, a cheese factory, meat market, stove and tin shop, a furniture and undertaking establishment, a saw-mill, a jewelry store, and about 400 inhabitants. This village was started about 1807 by the erection here of a grist and saw-mill, by Deacon Fellows, on Big Stony Creek. The first store here was started in 1811, by Lodowick Salisbury. The second store in the town of Henderson was opened in 1809 or '10, about three miles southeast from Henderson village, by Williams & McCumber. Dr. Lowrey Barney was engaged as clerk in both of these stores. About 1808-09 Deacon Fellows built his house and opened a tavern, the first in

the village. About 1810-11 the first distillery was built here, by a man named Calkins. Another was subsequently started by William Henderson, about 1815, who took corn in payment for land and manufactured it into whisky, which brought a fair price in cash. Previous to 1812 a postoffice was established at Henderson Harbor, with Mark Hopkins as postmaster. The office was shortly after removed to Henderson village and Rev. Holland Weeks, a Swedenborgian preacher, was installed as the first postmaster. Dr. Daniel Barney was the first physician in this village and the second in the town.

HENDERSON HARBOR is a post village situated on Henderson Bay, 19 miles from Watertown, 179 from Albany, and 321 from New York city. It has a telephone and American express office, is an important shipping port on the lake, and its business is increasing each year. It is quite noted as a summer resort, and numerous fine cottages dot the pleasant shores of the bay. Its hotels and cottages for summer boarders are the Brooklyn House, Edgewater Cottage, Frontier House, Gill House, Lakeside Hotel, Paradise Park Hotel, Snow-Shoe Hotel, and Bay View House. It has two commercial warehouses, one store, and a boat livery. A postoffice was established here about 1812, but it was soon after transferred to Henderson village, and the Harbor was without a postoffice until the establishment of one, with Charles Eggleston as postmaster, January 1, 1890. This village first bore the appellation of Naples, and when first laid out a lot of four acres was reserved for a public square and donated to the village by Mr. Henderson. On this lot a frame school-house was built.

SMITHVILLE is a post village 12 miles from Watertown (on the line between the towns of Adams and Henderson), 178 from Albany, and 320 from New York city. It has telephone and express offices, a daily stage from Sackets Harbor, two stores, one church (Baptist), one hotel, two truss manufactories, a grist-mill, saw-mill, carriage shop, two blacksmith shops, a cheese factory, furniture manufactory, and about 200 inhabitants.

BISHOP STREET (p. o.) is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the town. It has one church (Methodist Episcopal), saw-mill, wagon shop, wood turning works, a telephone office, and about 100 inhabitants.

Henderson grist and flouring-mill, Frank Hadcock, proprietor, is located on Big Stony Creek, at Henderson village. It is operated by water-power, and has the capacity for doing an extensive business.

John Chapman's saw and shingle-mill, on Stony Creek, has the capacity for cutting 200,000 feet of lumber and 700,000 shingles annually.

Rock Bottom creamery and cheese factory was established in 1886 by Benjamin Worthingham, Epenetus Alexander, Fred Whitney, and Lewis M. Truesdale. It has the patronage of 300 cows.

Highland Park, located on Henderson Bay, was established in 1880 by W. D. Arms, R. M. Jones, and Dr. M. D. Mauville, of Adams. It is pleasantly situated, and is beautifully laid out with shady avenues and drives, mak-

ing it an attractive summer resort. During the season steam yachts ply between Sackets Harbor and the bay, stopping at this place and others, making several trips each day to connect with trains. Many fine cottages have been erected here, and the summer brings many visitors to this charming place.

Paradise Park, beautifully situated on Henderson Bay, opposite Henderson Harbor, has an elevation of about 40 feet above the water. It affords a fine view of Sackets Harbor, and also of the picturesque scenery surrounding this beautiful bay. A large hotel and numerous cottages have been erected here, and withal the place is very attractive to those seeking a pleasant resort during the heated term. This park was originated by H. W. Millard, in 1880, and is now the property of Charles H. Sprague. It is supplied with good dockage and boats, has numerous shady walks and drives, and is well patronized by pleasure seekers.

The town of Henderson began to settle under the agency of Asher Miller, of Rutland, about 1802, the land books showing that Thomas Clark, Samuel Stewart, Philip Crumett, John Stafford, and Peter Cramer had taken up lands in this town, to the extent of 1,195 acres, on October 26 previous. Moses Barrett, William Petty, Daniel Spencer, Captain John Bishop and sons Calvin, Luther, Asa, and Sylvester, Jedediah and James McCumber, Samuel Hubbard, Elijah Williams, Levi Scofield, William Johnson, David Bronson, John and Marvel Danley, Andrew Dalrymple, Luman Peck, Jonathan Crapo, George W. Clark, Thomas Drury, Anthony Sprague, Daniel Forbes, Emory Osgood, and many others settled within two or three years from the opening of settlement, being mostly emigrants from New England.

The first actual settlement in the town, however, was made in 1799 or 1800, by David Bronson, a trapper, who built a small house on the bank of Big Stony Creek, on lands afterwards occupied by Reuben Putnam, later by George Collins, and now owned by William P. Davis. During the winter of 1800 and 1801, and spring following, he cleared some 20 rods more than an acre, seeded it to timothy and red-top clover, and sowed a quantity of turnip seed. In August he fenced the lot with black ash rails, and it is said the same fence still remains on the west side of the lot. Mr. Bronson subsequently located on the farm now owned by L. Seaton, where he set out the first apple orchard in the town, the second being planted by Christian Salisbury. Levi Scofield is said to have been the second settler, and his daughter Rhoda was the first white child born in the town.

On Henderson Bay, three miles east of Henderson village, a Scotch settlement was formed in 1803 by John and Duncan Drummond, Charles and Peter Barrie, Duncan Campbell, Thomas Bell, James Crawe, Daniel Scott, and James McCraull, from Perthshire, in Scotland. A store was opened by C. Barrie in this same settlement in 1823, and was continued several years.

In 1803-04 but 10 families wintered in the town. In May, 1806, there were 70 families, generally middle-aged and young people, with small prop-

erty, but industrious and contented, although many were quite poor, who had exhausted their means in getting into the town, and were destitute of provisions. A contract was made soon after for clearing 25 acres of land at the Harbor, which the proprietor had hoped to establish as a commercial port, and caused to be surveyed into a village plot, to which he gave the name of Naples. Elias Skinner was the first physician to settle in the town, and Daniel Barney was the second, the latter having settled in 1807. Alfred Forbes is said to have taught the first school in the town, in the winter of 1808-09. The school-house was built of logs, and stood one and a fourth miles south of Henderson village. Before the school-house was built at the Harbor Dr. Skinner taught school in one end of his dwelling. It is said the Doctor was a "brisk wielder of the birch and rule."

A paper showing the balance due from settlers in this town, January 1, 1809, contains the following names of those who were living in the town at that time: A. Jones, R. Favel, Jeremiah Harris, Horace Heath, Samuel McNitt, Amos Hart, Daniel Hardy, Benjamin Hammond, Samuel Jones, Daniel McNeil, Martin T. Morseman, Appleton Skinner, Asa and Ira Smith, Samuel Foster, William Waring, William White, Daniel Pierce, John B. Carpenter, Luther S. Kullinger, Lodowick Salisbury, T. Hundsén, W. White, and Thomas Bull, who owed an aggregate of \$17,734.87 for lands. Dr. Isaac Bronson became an owner of a large tract in 1807, which was sold and settled by a separate agency. Abel French succeeded Miller a few months in the agency, and April 8, 1805, an agreement was made between William Henderson and Jesse Hopkins, by which the latter became the agent of this town and Pinckney, and continued in the employment of Mr. Henderson many years. Some difficulty, growing out of the agency, led to the publication of a pamphlet by Mr. Hopkins in 1823, which affords some interesting data relative to the early history of the town. Mr. Hopkins built a house and opened a land office near the town of Naples, which he had laid out, the provisions used for his laborers being brought from Kingston and the lumber from Ellisburgh and Sackets Harbor. In 1807 a small store was opened, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to bring business to the place. Among other measures Mr. Henderson procured the passage of a law for the opening of a state road from Lowville to Henderson Harbor, which was laid out from Lowville into Pinckney, but never completed. He also, in 1809, caused a dam and saw-mill to be built on Stony Creek, near the head of navigation, but the former gave way and the enterprise resulted in total loss. In the next season the dam was rebuilt and a mill erected at great expense. In 1811 a negotiation was held with General Matoon, of Massachusetts, for the sale of the township, but failed on account of the prospects of war. In 1812 Mr. Hopkins erected a large-sized school-house, at the Harbor, which served also as a place for religious meetings. He also commenced the building of vessels at this place, the first of which was a vessel of 20 tons. In 1813 the Harbor contained two stores, two taverns, a tannery, and a shoe

shop. In 1814 a second vessel of 40 tons and soon after two others were built, and the place began to present the appearance of considerable business. Mr. Hopkins continued in the agency until 1822, when, having fallen considerably in arrears, caused by unfortunate speculation, he was superseded in the agency, and his improvements taken to apply on his liabilities.

There was an ancient portage from the head of Henderson Bay to Stony Creek across this town, by which the exposure of passing Stony Point, which forms a cape difficult to navigate with small boats, was avoided. At the head of the bay there is said to be a trace, thought to be the remains of a kind of wharf or landing. The evidences of aboriginal occupation were noticed in one or two places in this town, and near an ancient trench enclosure there is said to have been found a golden cross, about two inches long, and furnished with a ring to be worn on the neck.

The remains of an old stockade, supposed to have been built by the French, was found on Six Town Point. It was square, with bastions at the angles, and its location was peculiarly adapted for defense. Six Town Point is a narrow neck, or peninsula, extending into the lake on the west side of Henderson Bay, and in high water becomes an island. Its continuance forms several islands, to the west of which lie the group including Galloo and Stony islands.

On Stony Point, the extreme western projection of Henderson, is a lighthouse, built in 1837, an appropriation of \$3,000 having been made March 3 of that year. The lake shore, from the mouth of Stony Creek northward and eastward, is rocky, and free from bays of any kind between there and Henderson Bay. In the other direction from Stony Creek the shore consists of almost barren hills of sand, in the rear of which lie in many places extensive marshes. The beauty of Henderson Harbor is probably unsurpassed on the shores of Lake Ontario; and for extent, safety, and facility of access it has no superior on the lake.

On Friday, September 5, 1879, a sad casualty occurred, which resulted in the death by drowning of seven persons. Captain Byron M. and Nelson L. Wescott, owners of the sailboat *West Wind*, left Campbell's Point with a crew of seven men, intending to go to Henderson Harbor to participate in a yacht race. Soon after starting their boat sprung a leak and was almost immediately capsized by a sudden puff of wind. The boat was heavily ballasted, and at once sank in 18 feet of water. Two of the men, Morgan Weeks and Charles Washburn, clung to the mast of the boat and were saved. The others attempted to swim to the shore, about 60 rods distant, and were drowned. The names of the unfortunate ones were Byron M. and Nelson L. Wescott, Allen Ramsey, Drake Lewis, Shuler Howard, Edgar York, and Edward Benjamin.

CHURCHES.

Henderson Baptist Church, located on Main street, in Henderson village, was organized in 1822 by J. Cole, A. Brown, S. Atherton, and others, and at

its organization consisted of 50 members, with Rev. Emory Osgood as first pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1826. The present wooden building was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$2,400. It will comfortably seat 300 persons, and is now valued, including grounds and other church property, at about \$2,000. The present membership is 28, under the pastoral charge of Rev. V. G. Shaffer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Main street, in Henderson village, was organized February 26, 1844, with 40 members, with Rev. S. Slater as pastor. Their house of worship is a wooden structure, will comfortably seat 300 persons, was erected at a cost of \$2,500, and is now valued, including grounds, etc., at \$4,200. The church now has 71 members, and Rev. M. M. Rice is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of about 130.

The Smithville Congregational Church was formed January 3, 1824, by the Rev. Abiel L. Crandall, and at its organization consisted of 10 male and 22 female members. They united with the Baptists in erecting a church.

The First Universalist Society of Henderson, in Henderson village, was formed December 25, 1839, by Rev. Pitt Morse, the first pastor, and at its organization consisted of 150 members. Their house of worship, a wood structure, was erected in 1839, at a cost of \$2,200, and is now valued, including grounds, etc., at about \$6,000. The church has 40 members, and no regular pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of 25.

The First Baptist Society of Smithville was organized in 1823 by Deacons Roswell, Mills, and John Gibbs, with Rev. Emory Osgood, pastor. Their house of worship, a stone structure, was built by the Baptists and Congregationalists in union, in 1832, and was occupied by each society on alternate Sabbaths until 1878, when the Baptist Society made arrangements with the Congregationalists to repair the house to the amount of \$2,600, and they to give the Baptist Church full control of the building. The church was re-dedicated in 1878 as a Baptist church. The original cost of the structure, with the improvements, was \$4,000. It will comfortably seat 400 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$3,000. The present membership is 78, with Rev. V. G. Shaffer, pastor. The Sunday-school has 14 officers and teachers and 85 scholars.

The First Congregational Church in Henderson (in Hough's *History* erroneously called a Presbyterian Church) was organized July 17, 1810, at the dwelling of Thomas Drury, by Rev. Azariah Clark, mission pastor of the Congregational Church in New Canaan. It consisted of the following members: Willes Fellows, Sarah Fellows, Jonathan S. Alexander, Bathsheba Alexander, Olivia Bates, Rebekah Bates, Samuel Parker (father of Rev. Orson Parker, the evangelist), Thomas Drury, Rebekah Drury, Zorlah Hawkins, Sarah Fletcher, Thankful Allen, and Rachel Skinner. The father and mother of the great revivalist, Rev. Charles G. Finney, were members of this church. Although the records are very meagre, yet two things appear prominent: dis-

cipline was carefully administered according to the custom of that early day, and also infant baptism was very generally practiced. Among the pastors of the church appears the name of Rev. David Spear, August 31, 1828, who was for 50 years a revered pastor of the Congregational Church at Rodman. The records show that the meeting-house was built previous to June, 1819, yet it is impossible to ascertain the exact date. This house continued to be occupied by the church until sometime previous to August 1, 1835, when it was sold and the meetings were afterwards held in the school-house of district No. 2 (the Whitney district). Here they continued to worship until August 23, 1836, when, their number having been reduced to 20 members, by unanimous consent of both churches, they became a branch of the Congregational Church of Smithville, N. Y., and afterwards worshiped with that body.

A *society of the New Jerusalem* was formed in this town and Ellisburgh in 1825. Rev. Holland Weeks, formerly a Congregational minister, was the promulgator of the Swedenborgian doctrines in this vicinity, and the church was kept up by him until his death, in 1845.

St. Michael's Catholic Church, at Henderson Harbor, was dedicated September 5, 1889. The parish is in a flourishing condition, and the Catholics of this locality now have a very pretty little church.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Robert Alexander, son of Jonathan, was born in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1778, whence he immigrated, in 1802, to Henderson, locating on the farm now occupied by Chauncey Barrett, on road 63, where he built a log house and died in 1829. He married Abigail, daughter of Moses Barret, who bore him four sons and two daughters, viz.: Emory, who married Dolly Carter and lives in Ellisburgh; Harry, who married Phebe Bullock; Eaton, of this town; Amanda (Mrs. — Bates); Eliza (Mrs. J. Beech); and Robert, who died in Ellisburgh. Harry Alexander has six children, viz.: Emily, Clarinda, Lydia A., Alice, Ossian, and Harry. Eaton Alexander was born in Henderson in 1811, and was reared upon a farm. He married Dolly, daughter of James and Barbara (Ireland) Wood, in 1835, and they have two sons, viz.: Epenetus, born in 1836, and La Fayette, born in 1841. Epenetus married Helen S., daughter of Lucius and Lucy Ann (Babcock) Barrett, March 3, 1858, and they have a son, Eaton T., born in 1864. Mr. Alexander and son are prosperous farmers.

Roswell Davis was born in 1785, and about 1804 came to Henderson from New England and located where William Pitt Davis resides, at Bishop Street, where he took up a large tract of land, and built and kept the first tavern in the town. He served in the War of 1812, helped carry the cable to Sackets Harbor, and afterwards drew a pension. He married Clarissa Bishop, and their children were Caroline (Mrs. Philo Hungerford), who died at Rural Hill; Albert, a lawyer, who died in Cleveland, O., in 1888; Nelson, who resides in St. Paul, Minn.; Alucida (Mrs. Darwin Ainsworth), who died in Wisconsin; Louisa (Mrs. A. W. Cole), who resides in Iowa; Alfred, who died in 1861; Laura, who died at the age of 17 years; William P., of Henderson; and George, who died at the age of 18 years. Roswell Davis was a liberal supporter of the Universalist Church, and one of the first trustees of the church at Henderson. He died in 1848, aged 63 years. William Pitt Davis was born in Henderson in 1826, and was educated in the schools of his native town. In 1849 he went to California, via the isthmus, and there remained in the gold mines a little more than a year; when he returned to Henderson, and subsequently engaged in mercantile business at Smithville. He married Emma Eliza, daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Bell) Smith, in 1856, and she died September 12, 1881.

Ebenezer Smith was born in Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1739. He married Rhoda Bates in 1763, and their son Ahira, born in 1761, married Sarah Gates, in 1783, who bore him three children—Rhoda, Beebe, and Ansel. Ahira married, second, Rebecca Cahoon, in 1796, and their children were Ebenezer, Sally G., Lyman, and Sabrina. Lyman Smith, born July 12, 1801, married Charlotte, daughter of Moses and Cynthia (Thomas) Barrett, February 15, 1833, and they had children as follows: Cynthia A., born in 1835, who married Elmon Tyler, by whom she had four children—Bert, Etta L., George E., and Lottie; Newton, of Henderson, born in 1837, who married Mrs. White, a widow, who bore him two sons—George, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, and Charles; and Asa, born in 1840, who married Mary J. Barrett and lives in Henderson. Lyman Smith was accidentally drowned while attempting to cross Six Town Pond, December 2, 1857. His widow, Charlotte Smith, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Elmon Tyler, in Hillside cottage at Henderson Harbor.

Lyman Peck married Eunice Bell and located in Henderson about 1805. Their children were Eliza, Sally, Royal, Daniel, Chester, David, Alanson, Diadama, and Harriet. David married Alzina Joslin, and their son George is the well-known editor of *Peck's Sun* and author of *Peck's Bad Boy*.

Harvey Smith, son of Asa, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1797, and in February, 1805, came to Henderson with his parents. He married Sarah Bell, February 2, 1824, and they had three sons and six daughters, viz.: Whitman, who married Lucinda Scott and was drowned by the sinking of the steamer *La Belle*, in Lake Michigan; Cornelia E., who married George A. Barney and lives in Michigan; Adelia, who married A. K. Davis and also lives in Michigan; Ermina E. and Eliza L. (twins), the former of whom married William Pitt Davis, in 1856, and died in 1881, and the latter married Lester Muzzy and lives in Henderson; E. Kinsley, who married Annetta Bull and resides in Denver, Col.; Lucinda B., who married M. M. Rice, a Methodist clergyman; Ellen A., who married Col. L. K. Bishop, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Albert O., born in 1847, who married Lucy Ann, daughter of Jacob and Lucy A. (Wakefield) Van Winkle, in 1871, by whom he has two daughters, Lula Edna, born in 1876, and Myrtie Ione, born in 1880. Harvey Smith was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Church, and died in 1883. His first wife having died in 1863, he married Mrs. Nancy Clark, who died in 1880. Albert O. Smith is postmaster and a farmer at Bishop Street.

Anthony Sprague, son of Harvey, came from Wallbridge, Conn., to Henderson about 1805. He married Esther Jones, and they had four sons and three daughters. Emory, son of Anthony, was born in 1794, served in the War of 1812, and assisted in carrying the cable to Sackets Harbor. He married Marcia R., daughter of William and Eleanor (Green) Johnson, by whom he had 11 children, viz.: Morrison E., Lewis G., William, Marion J. (Mrs. Leonard Seaton), Alphonzo, Fardon A., Daniel J., Frances A., Charles H., Maria H., and Almont A. Charles H. Sprague was born June 28, 1841, and was reared upon a farm. He sailed on the lakes for two years, and clerked in a store at Belleville for a time. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 94th Regt., was promoted to corporal in 1862, and to sergeant in 1863; reenlisted in the same company, was commissioned second lieutenant, in the August following became first lieutenant, and in the winter of 1865 became adjutant. He was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Wilderness, and others, and was brevetted captain for meritorious conduct in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. He was also at Appomattox at the time of Lee's surrender. After he returned from the war he engaged in the grocery business, was postmaster from 1866 to 1869, and again from 1874 to 1885. He has been a justice of the peace about 10 years. In 1873 he bought the Seaton store, and in 1877 built the block he now owns. February 17, 1884, he married Martha A., daughter of James and Sophia (Oatman) Green, and now resides at Henderson. His father, Emory Sprague, died in 1869.

Stephen Whitney, son of Samuel and Mary (St. John) Whitney, was born in New York in 1778, and became a farmer. He married Sally, daughter of Sylvester and Rebecca (Rice) Finney, and sister of Charles G. Finney, the evangelist, in 1806, and located in Henderson. Their children were Sabra, Emeline, William, Nancy M., Warner, Marcus, George G., Harriet A., and Helen M. Mr. Whitney was a prosperous farmer, and after spending nearly half a century in Henderson died in 1854, respected by all. His wife, Sally, died in 1832.

George Gale Whitney, mentioned in the preceding sketch, was born October 23, 1817, and was reared upon a farm. He married Sally M., daughter of Joseph and Pamela (Penney)

Hawkins, in 1845, and they had seven sons and four daughters, viz.: Cassius, born in 1846, who married Adelia Gleason in 1873; Franklin A., born in 1847, who married Hattie Robbins, and resides in Wisconsin; Ella V., born in 1849, who married C. J. Jenks, of Michigan; Worthley, born in 1851, who married Catharine Barney, of Henderson; Lucy, born in 1853, who married Q. M. Searle and died in Lowville in 1886; Fred, who was born in 1855; Gilbert W., born in 1856, who married Mary Ross, of Wisconsin; Harley, born in 1858, who died in 1860; Minnie, born in 1862, who is a teacher; Nettie, born in 1864, who married Arthur Snow and lives in Henderson; and Harley O., born in 1866, who married Bessie A., daughter of Abel and Mary J. (Miller) Dare, in 1888. George G. Whitney and sons Fred and Harley O. reside on the homestead, which has never been owned out of the Whitney family.

George Penney, a farmer, was born in Connecticut, and also died there. Of his family of 11 children, Amial, born in 1787, came with his mother and brothers and sisters to Henderson in 1806. Amial married Polly, daughter of William White, and their children were Temperance (Mrs. William Hawkins), deceased; James, who died while serving in the navy during the late war; Foster J.; Noah T.; Lucella, who married John Simson; Burton, of Henderson; Cornelia, who married Washington Kelby; and Amial, Jr. Amial, Sr., died in 1851, and his wife, Polly, in 1854. Capt. Burton Penney was born March 28, 1828. At the age of 15 years he shipped as cook on board the schooner *Dexter*, with his brother F. J. He worked on sailing vessels until 1851, and from that time until 1861 was engaged on steam craft. In 1861 he became master of the passenger steamer *Buffalo*, and later was captain of the passenger boat *Idaho* for 15 years. He continued on the lakes until 1883, during which time he ran passenger steamers, about 22 years, without loss or damage to the company. He married Mary P., daughter of Captain Clark and Emeline (Youngs) Stevens, in 1854. Mr. Penney is now engaged in farming in Henderson.

Amos Lawrence, son of Amos, was born in Vermont in 1786, and was a mason by trade. He came to Henderson about 1807. He married Harrespa Harris, and their children were Minerva A., Betsey R., Almira B., Amasa F., Laura L., Amanda R., Angeline, Clarissa, John D., Newcomb, and Albert G. The latter was born in Henderson in 1832, learned the carpenters' trade, taught school many terms, and has been a justice of the peace and census marshal. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served to the close of the war. He married Sarah, daughter of Clark and Emeline (Youngs) Stevens, December 30, 1855, and they have had four children, viz.: Milton C., born in 1858; Mary Louisa, born in 1862, who married Wallace G. Rogers in 1887, and has a daughter, M. Bessie, born in 1888; Clifton, born in 1873, who died in infancy; and Carl A. R., born in 1878. Mr. Lawrence resides in Henderson village.

Dr. Daniel Barney, who was born in Swansea, Mass., in 1768, came to Henderson about 1807 and began the practice of medicine. He married Sarah Bucklin in 1792, and they had four sons and two daughters. His son, Lowrey Barney, was born in 1793. He studied medicine with his father, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York in 1820, and at Fairfield Medical School in 1823. He married Almira Spencer, and they had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Fromandus, La Mort M., Daniel P., and Maria L. (Mrs. Dr. Houghton). For his second wife he married Pamela, widow of Wallace Farrell, and their children were George M. D., who died in 1879, and Elva P., who occupies the homestead. La Mort M., who was born in 1825, married Laura, daughter of Heman L. Reed, in 1857, and their children are Heman L., born in 1858; Myron R., born in 1860, now of Dakota; Eugene, who married Carrie, daughter of A. L. and Pamela (Nutting) Nutting, in 1883, and resides in this town; and Clara L., Almira, and Grace S., who reside with their parents. Heman L. Barney resides with his father on Water street.

Jason Crittenton, of Welsh ancestry, came to Henderson about 1808. He married a Miss Brown, and they had seven sons and two daughters, of whom Stephen, born in 1799, came to Henderson with his parents. He married Charlotte Dunham, and they had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Isaac D., born in 1823, married Nancy Gridley, who bore him a son and two daughters; James A., of Henderson; and Oredia M., who married Austin Babcock, of Ogdensburg. Stephen Crittenton died in 1870 and his wife, Charlotte, in 1871. James A. Crittenton was born November 25, 1825. He was reared upon a farm, educated at Union Academy, and was a sailor on the lakes for six years. He married Martha M., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Harris, in 1856, and located on the farm he now owns, where he is engaged

including nine real and trotting horses. Of his children, William J. died in 1865, aged six years; Harley J. died in 1865, aged two years; Elizabeth Charlotte, born in 1866, married Dr. W. B. Walrath, in 1886, and they have a daughter, Florence C., born December 23, 1888; and Amanda Alice, born in 1870, is a student in Adams Collegiate Institute.

Harvey Crittenton, son of Jason mentioned in the preceding sketch, married Phebe Watson, and they had seven children—Levi, William M., Charles N., Almond, Mariah, Calista, and Ethel. Levi, born in 1823, was reared upon the farm and became a prominent man in the town, having been justice of the peace and held other offices of trust. In 1813 he married Charlotte A., daughter of J. H. and Lois (Whittier) Farman, and they had three children, viz.: John and Manfred L., who died young, and William B. The latter was born in 1852, and was reared upon a farm. He married Henrietta, daughter of Jacob and Harriet (Sill) Marsh, in December, 1880, and they have had three children as follows: Fred L., born in 1881, who died in 1884; Lottie H., born in 1883; and Charles N., born in 1886. W. B. Crittenton was educated at Union Academy, was a clerk for several years, and subsequently learned and engaged in the jewelry business. He resides in Henderson village. His father, Levi, died in 1868, and his mother, Charlotte, resides on the homestead.

Elisha Brown, son of John, was born in Madison County, and at an early day came to Henderson, where he reared a large family of children. His son Wallace was born in Henderson and learned the wagonmakers' trade. Wallace married Harriet, daughter of Jonathan Stevens, and they had a son, Henry, born in 1851. Henry, now of Henderson Harbor, at the early age of 14 engaged as a sailor on the lakes, and served in this capacity until he attained his majority, when he learned the carpenters' trade. He married, first, Addie C., daughter of Lester and Elizabeth (Spicer) Rickerson, in 1875, and they had a son, Reuben W., born in 1876. Mrs. Brown died, and for his second wife Mr. Brown married, in 1886, Matie, daughter of Ephraim and Eliza (Spencer) Ramsey, by whom he has a daughter, Ethel, born in 1888.

Adonijah Montague, son of Samuel, was born in Sunderland, Mass., in 1757. He removed with his parents to Bennington, Vt. In 1776 he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and participated in the battle of Bennington. He married Mary Simonds, and they had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Mary, Joel, Hannah, Joseph A., and David (born in Pawlet, Vt., in 1766). The latter came with his parents to Henderson when quite young, was reared upon a farm, and afterwards became a successful school teacher, in which laudable profession he was engaged during the winters of 40 years. He located upon the farm now occupied by Justus A. Montague. He was a man of affairs, served as supervisor, superintendent of schools, and superintendent of the poor, and was a member of the legislature in 1861. In 1866 he located in Henderson village and purchased the place now occupied by Murray Scott, where he passed the remainder of his long and well-spent life, dying in 1880. He married Elizabeth Hungerford in 1821, and the following children were born to them, viz.: Joel S., born in 1823, who died in 1878; Justus A., born in 1825; Benjamin H., born in 1827, who died in California in 1860; and Lucy M., who married Emory Fales. Upon the death of his first wife David Montague married Mary Phelps, in 1835, who bore him two children, Harrison and David. His second wife died in 1847, and in 1848 he married Jane, daughter of Noah and Emily (Sechtner) Damon, in 1818, and their children were Adonijah, of Henderson, born in 1849; Laura M., born June 22, 1856, who married Murray B. Scott; Lydia, who married Robert Hollis, and died in 1879, aged 21 years; and Fred M., who died in 1883, aged 18 years. The mother, Jane, married David J. Hunter and resides in Henderson.

Murray B. Scott, son of Eastman J. and Lydia (Howe) Scott, was born in Ellipsisburgh in 1840, and was reared upon a farm. He was subsequently engaged as clerk in a general store for several years. In 1873 he married Laura M. Montague, and they have a son, Harley M., born in 1876. Mr. Scott resides on Main street, in Henderson village.

James S. White, son of Bernard, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1792, and was educated for the priesthood at the University of Dublin. He became a sailor, and about 1812 came to America and enlisted in the American navy, serving to the close of the war in 1815. He was employed as a clerk in a general store in Henderson for several years, when he engaged in trading on the lakes in the employ of Jesse Hopkins. He married Phebe, daughter of Israel and Mehitable (Johnson) Everden, and they had five children, viz.: James M., Julia (Mrs. Washington Hungerford), and Edward, who reside in Henderson, and Angeline (Mrs. Schuyler P. Boyce) and Jane, who are deceased. James M. White was born April 17, 1819, and at

the age of 11 years commenced sailing on the lakes. In 1842 he became captain of the boat *Sir William Wallace*. He subsequently sailed the *Neptune*, *O. V. Brainard*, *Daniel Webster*, *Lucy Auchard*, *Volunteer*, *S. D. Hungerford*, *C. G. Mixer*, *Dashing Wave*, *Alagan*, *Trade Wind*, *Jennie White*, and *Mohegan*. Mr. White began ship building in 1853, and subsequently built the boats *Trade Wind*, *Lucy Auchard*, *Volunteer*, *S. D. Hungerford*, *C. G. Mixer*, *Phoenix*, *Seaton*, *James Wade*, and the *Jennie White*. In 1851 he bought the farm where he now resides, to which he has since added other lands, until he now owns 222 acres. He married Hannah, daughter of Seele and Dorcas (Mallory) Hungerford, March 12, 1843, who bore him six children, viz: Julia A. (Mrs. Almont Sprague), Phebe (Mrs. Charles Patridge), Albert E., Elwin (deceased), Adelaide (deceased), and Everett E. The latter was born in 1859, and was reared upon the farm. He married Annis P., daughter of Peter and Pauline (Boyce) Howard, in 1882, and they have a son, Rossie E., born September 7, 1885. James M. White has served his town as justice of the peace.

Leonard Nutting, son of Simeon, married Betsey Stevens, and they were among the early settlers of Henderson, locating on the farm now occupied by the widow of William R. Nutting. Their children were Clara, Russell, Olive, Polly P., William R., George, Royal, Artimissa, Pamela, Merilda, Jane, Fenton, and Orville, the latter of whom served in the late war and died in 1865.

William Nutting, son of Simeon, was born in Columbus, Chenango County, in 1789, and died in Henderson in 1865. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Matteson, and their children were Sally, who married Lyman Hungerford; Eliza, who married Elisha Brown; Phebe, who was the second wife of Elisha Brown; Samuel H., who was born in 1821, married Betsey A. Stevens, and their children were Sally, Simeon C., Mary, Alvero C., and William E.; Nelson, who resides in Michigan; Charles C., who resides in Henderson on the homestead on Nutting street; Harvey, who died while serving in the late war; and Martha, who married Munroe Molynaux and died in Michigan. Charles C. Nutting was born in 1828, and was reared upon a farm. He married Angeline Jennette, daughter of the late Rev. Leander and Dorcas (Tift) Cowles, December 31, 1845.

John Ivory, son of John, was born in Massachusetts. His children were Sally, born in 1803, Jonas, Horace, Theophilus, John, Norman, who died during the late war, Maria, who resides in the West, William, who resides in Michigan, and Louisa, who married Amasa Clark, of Michigan. Theophilus Ivory married Julia, daughter of Henry and Tamson (Rogers) Kapp, in 1834, and they had seven children, viz.: Emeline (Mrs. Christopher C. Wilder); Stratton, now a resident of Smithville; Franklin H., of Michigan, whose daughter Ella is the wife of Miles Van Alstine, of Sackets Harbor; John W., of Smithville; Theodore H.; De Witt C.; and Harrison H., born in 1849. John Ivory, the progenitor of those of that name in Henderson, was one of the earliest settlers in Henderson. He located on the farm now occupied by Mrs. C. C. Wilder, and was a blacksmith. His son Theophilus spent most of his life on this farm, dying here in 1863.

Ebenezer Sawyer, a native of Wales, came to America and located at Methuen, Mass., and afterwards served in the Revolutionary war. He married Hannah Whittier, and of their seven children, Charles was born in 1791, and came to Henderson previous to 1811, locating about half a mile west of the village. He served in the War of 1812, and after the war removed to Vermont. He married Sarah, daughter of James and Sarah (Richards) Shepard, of Lanville, Vt., in 1821, and they had seven children, of whom Frederick and Sophia died young; Harriet N. married George A. Thompson, in 1850, and has a daughter, Kate E., who married George Fulford, of Dakota; James died in Wisconsin in 1850; Asa died in Henderson in 1886; Katie married Adelbert Kilby, of Henderson, in 1853, and has had three children—Harriet T., Charles A., and James G.; and Charles F. was born in October, 1837. Charles F. Sawyer learned the carpenters' trade, and at his country's call enlisted in the Union army, in the 35th N. Y. Regt. He married Christie A., daughter of Sylvester and Augusta (Bates) Kilby, November 27, 1860, who bore him a daughter, Flora Augusta, who died April 23, 1885, aged 21 years. Mr. Sawyer's wife died September 29, 1887, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Fanny Eliza Kilby, widow of Edwin B. Kilby, and daughter of Nathaniel and Fanny (Smith) Gleason, June 16, 1888. Mr. Sawyer resides in Henderson village.

John Robbins, a native of England, located in Wetherfield, Conn., in 1608, where he died in 1660. Joshua, his youngest son, was born in 1651. Jonathan, son of Joshua, was born in

1794. Solomon, son of Jonathan, was born in 1743. Austin, son of Solomon, was born in 1784. Willis, son of Austin, was born in 1814. Austin Robbins located in the town of Hounsfield about 1807, and took up land in the southern part of the town, where he built a log house. He was a wheelwright by trade. He married Eunice Morton, and their children were Appleton W. of Henderson, Willis, Austin, Camille, Albert C., and Elizabeth J. Austin Robbins bought the Seymour farm, and added other lands until he owned 250 acres of choice farming lands, where he died in 1868. Appleton W. Robbins was born on the homestead in 1812. He married Melissa S., daughter of Elijah and Nancy (Green) Gove, in 1816, who bore him two children, viz.: Alice N., born in 1847, who died in 1873, and Albert A., born April 26, 1849. The latter was reared upon a farm, and was educated at Union Academy. He married Lucy Evangeline, daughter of Fayette and Caroline (Hunting) Stanley, in 1872, and their children are Glenn S., Lawrence J., May Alice, and Lena Melissa. Mr. Robbins and son Albert A. are extensively engaged in farming, and occupy the homestead one mile south of Smithville.

Thomas Dobson, son of Thomas and Jane (Pierce) Dobson, was born in Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, England, in 1776, and when young emigrated to America. He married Fanny Whittier, a cousin of the famous poet, and soon after located in Redfield, Oswego County, where his son John was born in 1812. About 1813 Mr. Dobson removed to Henderson, locating on the State road about one mile west of Henderson village, where he built a log house, which he occupied for a time. His children born in Henderson were William, Fanny (Mrs. Urbane Spencer), Eleanor (Mrs. Cephas Montague), Thomas, and Elizabeth. William Dobson was born in 1815, and was reared upon the farm. He taught school several terms, and served his town as supervisor, school superintendent, and loan commissioner. He was possessed of a kindly disposition, and died April 2, 1884. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Ranzo Moody, in 1849, and they had a daughter, Frances A., born in 1850, who married Payson F. Thompson, in 1869. John Dobson, son of Thomas, married Rhoda, daughter of Charles and Susanna (Montague) Potter, in 1842, and resides in Henderson. Thomas Dobson, Jr., married Julia Ann, daughter of Briggs and Maria (King) Alden, in 1856, who bore him a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who married Melvin G. Weaver in 1882. Mr. Dobson's wife died in 1860, and for his second wife he married Mary M., daughter of George W. and Arinda (McNitt) McCumber, and widow of George W. Enos, in 1873. Mr. Dobson now occupies the old homestead on the State road. George W. Enos died in 1864. His children were Gertrude A. (Mrs. Russell Ellis) and William R.

David Fales, who was born in Holden, Mass., in 1791, came to Henderson about 1815. He was a cooper by trade. He married Rachel Wheeler, and they had a son and two daughters, viz.: Emory, who resides in this town; Sarah A., born in 1823, who married John Wood and lives in Michigan; and Clarissa, born in 1827, who married a Mr. Chickering, and died in Michigan in 1883. Emory Fales was born April 7, 1825, and was brought up a farmer. He married Lucy M., daughter of David and Elizabeth (Hungerford) Montague, in 1851, and they have two children, viz.: Willis G., born in 1855, who is a farmer and resides at home, and Ella E., born in 1859, who married William E. Matteson in 1876.

Samuel Griggs, son of Daniel and Lydia (Naramore) Griggs, of Scotch descent, was born in Albany County, in 1796, and with his parents located in Salisbury, Herkimer County, in 1802, whence he removed to Jefferson County when 19 years of age, locating in this town, where he purchased the land now occupied by Newell N. Griggs. He was of kindly disposition and generous hospitality, and was known by the old and young as "Uncle Sam." By industry and integrity he accumulated a competency, and at the time of his death owned more than 400 acres of land. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. W. Abbott, in 1885, in his 90th year. He married Hephzibah, daughter of Culver and Hephzibah (Dagget) Vezey, in 1837, who died in 1873. They had two sons and two daughters, viz.: William S., of Henderson; Rosetta Adelia (Mrs. Lewis W. Abbott), who also resides in Henderson; Emily Everette (Mrs. David Denece), who now resides in Toledo; and Newell N., born July 19, 1848. Newell N. Griggs married Ella May, adopted daughter of William H. and Mila (Leffingwell) Rice, August 22, 1877, and they have three sons and one daughter, viz.: N. Willis, Daniel F., Seward A., and Mila Grace. Mr. Griggs is a farmer, and owns and occupies the homestead where he was born, and which has never been owned out of the Griggs family. William S. Griggs, previously mentioned, was born February 13, 1838. He married Eunice Jaeger, daughter of Job and Electa (Halladay) Rathbone, October 19, 1870, and they have three sons

and two daughters, viz.: Rosetta Alice, a student in Adams Collegiate Institute, class of 1890; Samuel J., a student in Union Academy; and David D., Mabel Lillian, and Jesse R. Mr. Griggs is a farmer in this town.

Orrin Hungerford was born in Pownal, Vt., in 1790, and when six years of age came to Jefferson County, locating in the town of Adams, where he learned the blacksmiths' trade. He married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Morgan, in 1811, located in Paris, Oneida County, and about 1818 removed to Henderson and located at Hungerford Corners. There were born to him the following children: Lyman, now of Michigan; Maria, deceased; Harvey C., of Henderson; Lois E., who married and died in 1841; Polly J., deceased; Orrin, Jr., now of Michigan; Orville, who was drowned in 1844; William, deceased; and Henry C., now of Sackets Harbor. Harvey C. Hungerford was born January 12, 1817, and was reared upon a farm. He married Maria, daughter of William and Rhoda (Sawyer) Wilkinson, in 1841, and they had five children, of whom Albert W., born in 1848, married Marian, daughter of Putnam and Angeline (White) Boyce, in 1869, by whom he has two children, Angeline M. and Earl H.; Leland O., born in 1857, married Rose, daughter of Rose and Mary A. (Nelson) Streeter, by whom he has a son, Ethelbert A., and is a merchant in Henderson; and De Witt, born in 1869, married Sadie E., daughter of Daniel N. and Mary M. (Seaton) Butts, of Henderson, by whom he has a daughter, Benah Nadine. Mr. Hungerford is a prosperous farmer at Hungerford Corners.

John H. Farman, son of Benjamin, was born in Bath, N. H., in 1799, and in 1819 came to Henderson. He married Lois Whittier, a second cousin of the famous poet, in 1821, and they had three sons and three daughters. The sons, Edson, David, and Benjamin, died in youth; Samantha married Simeon Danley, in 1849, and has a daughter, Lois H., a music teacher; Louise M. lives with her father; and Charlotte A. married Levi Crittenton, of Henderson. Mr. Farman is a prominent man, and has served as justice of the peace several years. He is a farmer and resides at Henderson village.

Joel Overton, a native of Long Island, married Naomi Wells and reared a large family, most of whom located in Henderson about 1820. Elisha Overton, son of Joel, born in 1809, married Ruth Carter, by whom he had children as follows: Henry T., of Adams; William C., of Michigan; Joshua W., of Henderson; Lorinda A. (Mrs. Jasper Green), of Hounsfield; Helen E. (Mrs. Frank Kellogg), of Adams; Amelia (Mrs. John Carter), of Long Island; Lucinda (Mrs. Robert Albin); Betsey (Mrs. Willard Wright), of Adams; Dr. Martin L., of Lorraine; and Hattie (Mrs. Willis Babcock), of Adams. Joshua W. Overton was born in Henderson in 1827, and was reared upon a farm. He married, first, Maria, daughter of Samuel and Polly (Edwards) Spencer, in 1851, and they had five sons and one daughter, viz.: Charles M., of Ellisburgh; Frank W., of Henderson; Floyd C., also of Henderson; Nellie E., deceased; Binis E., deceased; and Willie S., also deceased. His wife died in 1871, and for his second wife Mr. Overton married, in 1875, Mrs. Julia (Holcomb) Hawkins. He has an adopted daughter, Mamie. Charles M. Overton was born in 1854, and in 1882 he married Minnie E., daughter of Horatio and Elizabeth (Mayo) Evans, by whom he has a son, Trent E. He is a farmer. Floyd Overton, born in 1858, was educated at Belleville Academy and Cornell University. He married Anna S., daughter of Aaron and Caroline (Grinnell) Allen, in 1884, and they have a son, Floyd E.

Salmon Aspinwall was born in 1781, and in 1804 he married Mary Montague, of Bennington, Vt. Their children were Mary C. (Mrs. Philo Hungerford), who died in Ellisburgh; Datus M., who died in Iowa in 1888; Rev. Joseph, who died in Livingston County, N. Y.; Hannah, who was twice married, and died in Henderson; David M., born in 1817, who died in 1858; and Joel A., born in Henderson in 1821, now a resident of Wisconsin. David M. Aspinwall was a blacksmith by trade. He married Harriet M., daughter of Briggs and Maria (King) Alden, in 1843, who survives him and occupies, with her son Truman M., the homestead. They had children as follows: Mary E., who married Smith T. Taggart, by whom she has three children, Mary C., Willie, and Pansy; Jasper A., who died in 1864, while serving in the late war; David M., Jr., who died in infancy; William M., now of Columbus, Ohio; Truman M.; Hattie Merle, now a clerk in the postoffice department at Washington; and Clara Lillian, who married, first, William D. Barnes, and second, Rev. D. L. Fish, of Hinsdale, N. H.

John H. Loveice, son of John and Caroline (Webb) Loveice, was born in Lorraine in 1851, and was reared upon a farm. He married Alice, daughter of Stephen and Britian (Smith) Wood, in 1876, and they have a daughter, Jessie Ann, born in 1889. Mr. Loveice resided at Rural Hill and B. Heslie, in the town of Ellisburgh, for several years, and later came to Hen-

derson and kept the New York House, which he sold in 1885 and bought the Exchange Hotel. His he rebuilt and refurnished, giving it the name of Windsor House, of which he is now proprietor.

George Moody, son of Ransaw and Polly (Butterfield) Moody, was born in Rodman in 1826, and when seven years of age came with his parents to Henderson. He married Sophia, daughter of William and Rhoda (Sawyer) Wilkinson, in 1849, and they have a daughter and a son, viz.: Eva St. Clair, who married Adelbert White, in 1873, and has two sons, Leon and James; and Melvin, who married Nellie J., daughter of John and Julia (Clark) Britton, of Watertown, in 1879, and has a son, Alden A., born in 1882. George Moody located in the western part of the town as proprietor of the Cedar Brush horse and stock farm, upon which is located a fine half-mile race-track. The fine road and trotting horses which have been bred upon this farm rank with the best in this county. Melvin Moody has conducted the farm since his father's death, and has successfully maintained the high standard of the stock.

Russell M. Jones, son of Elias and Sarah (Morgan) Jones, was born in Bridgewater, Oneida County, in 1811, and was reared upon a farm. He located in Henderson about 1833, and in 1834 married Olive, daughter of David Smith, of Adams, who died in 1878. Their children were five sons and three daughters, viz.: Sarah M., born in 1835, who married Dr. M. D. Manville, of Adams; Russell M., of Michigan; David W. (deceased); Harriet W., who married Stephen Collins, of Henderson; Henry W., who resides in this town; William and Albert W., who died young; and Emma C., who married Harrison Ivory and died in 1886. Henry W. Jones was born in 1843. He was reared upon a farm, and was educated at Union Academy and a commercial school in Poughkeepsie. He married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Henry T. and Elizabeth (Snell) Howard, in 1879, by whom he has had four sons, viz.: Howard W., who died in infancy, Shuler M., Harry R., and Starr C. Russell Jones and son Henry W. are farmers on road 14, in Henderson.

Captain Henry R. Warner, son of William, was born in 1807. When 12 years of age he engaged to work for a Mr. Johnson, at \$4 a month, and in 1820 shipped on board the schooner *Richard M.*, at \$6 a month. His wages were contributed to the support of his mother and younger brothers and sisters. In the spring of 1821 he shipped as cook with Captain Hawkins, with the additional duty of standing watch two hours every night. He sailed with Capt. Hawkins the next year, receiving \$12 a month, and was soon after promoted to master of the *Richard M.*, and on his first voyage saved the cook on his vessel from a "watery grave." Captain Warner spent many years upon the lakes. He married Theda L., daughter of Allen and Theda (Derrin) Kilby, and they had two sons and two daughters, viz.: George H., Allen K., Theda A., and Mary C. Captain Warner died in 1886, and his wife in 1888. George H. Warner was born November 28, 1828, and was educated in the schools of his native town. He married Sibelia A., daughter of John and Jane (Cook) Carpenter, of Henderson, in 1850, and they have an adopted son, Sidney A., born in 1873. When 15 years of age Mr. Warner located with his father on the farm he now owns and occupies. He is proprietor of "Edgewater" summer resort, on road 7, one mile north of Henderson Harbor.

Seeley Hungerford was born in Pownal, Vt., in 1788, and in 1804 located on a farm in Paris, Oneida County, N. Y. He served in the War of 1812, participated in the battle of Sackett Harbor, and drew "bounty land." He married Dorcas Mallory in 1804, and their children were William, Orrin, John, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, George W. M., Fayette, Charles, Hannah, and Dorcas. Orrin Hungerford was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1808. At the age of 14 years he went to live with a Mr. Hollister, and at the age of 20 years learned the carpenters' trade. In 1831 he was employed in the construction of the Albany & Schenectady Railroad, and in the fall of 1832 was employed on the Schenectady & Saratoga Railroad. He was afterwards employed on the Utica & Schenectady road, and also on the Utica and Syracuse division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. road, having charge of a large number of men. Mr. Hungerford located in Henderson about 1833. He married, first, Harriet Sears, of Rome, who bore him a son, Charles H., now of Colorado. By his second wife, Sophia A. Vail, he had a son and a daughter—Christopher C., who died young, and Helen, who married Myron Harrison and had two children, and died in 1857. Upon the death of his second wife Mr. Hungerford married Susan Segar, in 1864, who died in 1882, and for his fourth wife he married Charity, daughter of Gideon and Lucy (Rich) Potter, in 1883. He resides in Henderson village.

Frisby Abbott was born in Sullivan County, N. H., in 1800, and was reared upon a farm. He married Eliza, daughter of Calvin Ackley, of East Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., in 1832, and in 1836 removed to Henderson and located on a farm, on road 33. He died at the home of his son George A. in 1886, his wife having died in 1878. Their children were Lewis W., born in 1834; Sarah, who married, first, John Ackley, and second, Judson Campbell; and George A., of this town. Lewis W. Abbott married Rosetta A. Griggs, in 1863, and is a farmer in this town. George A. Abbott was born March 18, 1840. He married Emily D., daughter of Wesley and Charlotte (Fuller) Collins, of Watertown, in 1864, and they have had two daughters, viz.: Nellie De Etta, who was educated at Adams Collegiate Institute, graduated in music in 1886, and now resides with her parents; and Emma D., who died in infancy. Mr. Abbott is a prosperous farmer, and owns and occupies the homestead.

Asa Seaton was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Connecticut, where he married Rebecca Barns, and subsequently located in Washington County, N. Y. He had six sons and four daughters. He came to Henderson about 1817, soon after removing to Ellensburg, where he took up 600 acres of land. Leonard Seaton, his son, born in 1794, at the age of 13 years was apprenticed to Rufus Barns, of Rome, to learn the tanners' and curriers' trade. He subsequently located in Ellensburg, where he engaged in shoemaking and farming, and in 1837 removed to Henderson. He married Polly, daughter of Andrew Pennell, in 1822, and their children were Andrew P., Boynton C., Leonard, Jr., Francis P., and Samuel G. His wife died in 1834, and for his second wife he married Sarah S., daughter of Levi and Betsey (Mason) Chapman, in 1834, and their children were Mary M.; Cornelia, who died in infancy; Arminda; Chauncey, of Chicago; Ambrose B., of Dakota; George L., who was lost with the steamer *Manistee* in 1881; Louise; and Herbert J. Mr. Seaton died in 1872, and his wife in 1887. Leonard Seaton, Jr., was born in 1827, and learned the trade of tanner and currier. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. H. A., was made lieutenant in 1863, and served to the close of the war. In 1866 he engaged in mercantile business, in 1873 in ship building, and in 1877 again engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Seaton is a Democrat, but has been elected to town and county offices in a largely Republican district. He was supervisor from 1872 to 1875 inclusive, was deputy sheriff three years, and was sheriff of the county in 1878. In 1850 he married Harriet A., daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Bennett) Bates, who died in 1859, and in 1866 he married Maria, daughter of Emory and Marcia (Johnson) Sprague, by whom he has a daughter, Mabel Rebecca, born in 1883. He is now a farmer.

Truman Rich located in Henderson in 1837. He married Julia Coon, by whom he had a son, De Alton, born January 8, 1840. De Alton was educated at Union Academy, and taught school many terms. He married Frances Amelia, daughter of James and Emeline (Waite) Dodge, in 1865, and they have had three children, viz.: Ralph W., who died in 1871; Lena Julia, now a student in Adams Collegiate Institute; and Ross C. Mr. Rich is a prosperous farmer, and now occupies the homestead where he was born. He is a liberal supporter of the M. E. Church, and was formerly superintendent of its Sabbath-school.

James Dodge, father of Mrs. Frances A. Rich, mentioned in the preceding sketch, was born in West Winfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1799, and came to Henderson about 1829. He married Emeline, daughter of John and Ruth (Hudson) Waite, in 1831, and they had four children, viz.: Mary Helen, Frances Amelia and Franklin A. (twins), and Carrie E. James Dodge was a life-long member of the M. E. Church. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. A. Rich, September 5, 1870.

Benjamin Van Winckel, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Lawson) Van Winckel, was born on Long Island in 1784, and was a tanner and currier by trade. He married Sally Peek, and in 1806 located in the town of Lorraine. They had three children. His first wife died, and in 1811 he married Eunice Hartman, who bore him 11 children, of whom Jacob H. was born in 1817, and in 1838 located in Henderson and engaged in wagonmaking. In 1845 he bought the Pearl Dean mill, which was burned in 1851 and rebuilt by Mr. Van Winckel in the spring of 1852, and again burned in 1885, and rebuilt in the fall of the same year and turning works added. He married Lucy Ann, daughter of Simon and Submit (Howard) Wakefield, in 1840, and they had born to them the following children: Edward, who died in infancy; Viola, who married F. A. Collins; Naomi, who married, first, H. E. Stevens, and second, J. M. Hazelwood; Lucy Ann, who married A. O. Smith; Emeline, who married E. D. McLean; and Willis J. The latter was born April 18, 1864, and learned the carriage-making business, and is with his

father. He married Ida Esther, daughter of Z. R. and Esther J. (Desmore) Merriam, of Dexter, in 1886, and they have a daughter, Flossie.

Hiram Hill, son of Henry and Rhoda (Knight) Hill, was born in Washington County in 1803. He was reared upon a farm, and when 13 years of age removed to the town of Rutland. He married Jerusha, daughter of John and Ruth (Willsey) Ayres, of Rodman, in 1831, engaged in farming in Champion for a few years, and then located in Smithville, in this town, where he bought the Jesse Smith homestead, which he occupied at the time of his death in 1888. His widow survives him and resides with her son John A. They had born to them five sons and two daughters, of whom Nathaniel P., born in 1838; Avis A., born in 1844, who married John Pope, of Smithville; and John A., born in 1846, are the only ones living. The latter married Harriet, daughter of Alexander and Melinda (Fuller) Leonard, and they have had children as follows: Leonard J., Eugene, deceased, Hiram, deceased, John A., Jr., Arthur D., Freddie M., and Marion M. John A. Hill is a farmer.

Samuel A. Church, son of John and Eunice (Abbey) Church, was born in Newport, N. H., in 1815, and died in Henderson in 1879. He married Jane M., daughter of Bester S. Safford, and they had four sons, viz.: John B., of Illinois; Rollin C., of Henderson; Coleman, of Kansas; and William H. S., of Ellisburgh. Mr. Church came to Henderson about 1843 and located in the hamlet of Bishop Street. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, which he served as trustee, steward, and class-leader. He was a justice of the peace in this town for a number of years. Rollin C. Church was born June 29, 1840, and was reared upon his father's farm. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served to the close of the war. He married Frances F., daughter of William and Maria (Wileox) Ripley, of Henderson, in 1866, and they have a son, Charles A., born in 1868. Mr. Church owns the homestead at Bishop Street, formerly occupied by his grandfather and father.

Thomas Lane, son of Thomas, was born in Dorsetshire, Eng., in 1801. He married Charlotte Williams in 1825, and their children who were born in England were Ann, who married William Crannage, and died in Ellisburgh in 1863; William and George, of Henderson; and Sarah, who married Daniel Deming, of Lewis County. Mr. Lane came to America in 1832, and located in Honnsville. His children born in Jefferson County were Marion, who died in infancy; Maria, who married Alexander Mathews, of Ellisburgh; Charles, who resides in Minnesota; Thomas N., of Henderson; Henry, deceased; Amos, who resides in Henderson; and Harriet, who married John Mathews, of Ellisburgh. George Lane was born in 1830, and located in Henderson in 1847. He married Clarinda, daughter of Harry and Phebe (Ballock) Alexander, January 1, 1863, and is now a farmer. Amos Lane, son of Thomas, born in 1844, was reared upon a farm. He married Ellen M., daughter of Fales and Linda (Harris) Johnson, in 1865, and they have two sons, Arthur F. and Philip S. Mr. Lane enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served to the close of the war. Thomas N. Lane was born in 1839. He married Jane, daughter of Chester Barrett in 1862, and their children are Fred, Burt, Frank, and Kate. William Lane, born in 1828, married Sarah A. Stoodly in 1858, and they have a son, Charles A. Peter Lane, born in 1844, married Alta A. Eggleston in 1869, and they have a son, Anson P. Thomas Lane, the father of these children, died in 1887, and his wife in 1876.

Arthur M. Kilby, son of George and Ann M. (Hitchcock) Kilby, was born in 1847. He clerked in a store for a number of years, and in 1882 was appointed examiner in the Pension Bureau at Washington, which position he retained until the spring of 1888. He is now engaged with Dr. Olin F. Bull as a pension attorney at Henderson. In 1874 he married Anna, daughter of Dr. Daniel B. Nugent, and their children are Pauline E., born in 1875; Ruth E., born in 1877; Daniel N., born in 1879; and Allen E., born in 1882.

Daniel B. Nugent, son of John and Margaret (Carson) Nugent, was born in Marysburg, Prince Edward's District, Canada, in 1820. His father was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Nugent studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Moore, of Picton, Ont., attended college at Castleton, Vt., graduated before the medical board of Oswego in 1849, and commenced practice in Pulaski, Oswego County. In the spring of 1850 he located in Henderson. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Richard and Penny (Southard) Fletcher, in 1845, who died in 1887, aged 60 years. They had four children, viz.: Elizabeth, Anna, and Silby, deceased, and Anna, 2d (Mrs. Arthur Kilby), born April 22, 1851. Dr. Nugent has been in the successful practice of his profession for 40 years. He resides in Henderson village.

William Mather, son of Timothy and Hannah (Church) Mather, was born in Marlboro, Windham County, Vt., in 1789, and in 1810 came to Jefferson County, where he worked out among the farmers. He married Polly, daughter of Josiah and Betsey (Smith) Dudley, February 20, 1820, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, viz.: Milo S., Simeon, George, Betsey, Eliza, Malvina, and William. Milo S. was born in Adams, January 28, 1821. He married Adela S., daughter of Jabez and Abigail (Kimball) Hunting, of Henderson, in 1849. Their children: Frances E. married Henry Collins in 1872, and they have three children—Frank M., Fred J., and Ross S.; Jean J., born in 1856, graduated from Union Academy at Belleville, and is now a teacher; Ida May; and Sedgwick, born in 1864, educated at Union Academy and Madison University, now a teacher. Milo S. Mather located on the farm he now occupies in 1859. He is a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been trustee. Simeon Mather was born in 1822. He married Mary E., daughter of Henry and Hannah (Packer) Green, in 1847, and they have two sons and one daughter, viz.: Adelbert G., Foster D., and Lida E., the latter a graduate of Hamilton Female Seminary. Mr. Mather is a prosperous farmer in this town. William Mather, son of William, was born August 20, 1834, and was educated at Union Academy. He married Eunice S., daughter of Alvah and Louise (Packer) Bull, in 1876, and they have a son, William A., born in 1879. Mr. Mather taught school for many years. He is a wholesale seed grower and dealer, and has a lauded estate of more than 550 acres.

John C. Pope, son of John and Barbara (Shubert) Pope, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1823, and was left an orphan at the age of 4 years. He learned the weavers' trade, and worked at that business several years. In 1854 he emigrated to America, and after a tempestuous voyage of 40 days landed at New York, soon after finding his way to Smithville, his worldly possessions at this time consisting of one silver dollar. He worked on a farm for O. H. Knapp until 1861. He married Avis Alice, daughter of Hiram and Jernsha (Ayres) Hill. Their children: Wilbur, born in 1861, who married Martha Martin, and has a son, William W.; Eva Evangeline, who married Dr. S. C. Clark, and has a son, Hubert J.; Hiram S.; Silas W.; and Frank J. In 1861 Mr. Pope bought the farm at Smithville, which he now occupies.

Samuel Parsons, son of Samuel and Mary (Buck) Parsons, was born in Connecticut, and at the age of 16 years located in Rodman, in this county, and engaged in farming. He married Phebe, daughter of John Case, and they had four sons and three daughters, viz.: Samantha, Ahmanza, Lorilla, Asaph, John, Chauncey G., and Earlsine D. The latter was born in 1843, and was reared upon a farm. He taught school 19 terms. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served to the close of the war. In 1868 he married Emma, daughter of Elias and Anna (Atridge) Dickinson, by whom he has a son and four daughters, viz.: Flora E., Florence A., Effie L., Clarence E., and Eva R. In 1858 Mr. Parsons located on the farm on road 18, which he now occupies.

Samuel Simmons was born in Dighton, Mass., in 1779. He located in Bristol, Ontario County, and engaged in farming, dying in 1828. He married Abigail, daughter of Bishop Stillwell, of Livingston County, N. Y., in 1804, and they had five sons and three daughters. His son, Loren B. Simmons, was born in Ontario County. He early removed with his mother to Michigan, and was reared upon a farm and taught school winters for several years. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1851, and in 1859 he came to Henderson and opened a general store in company with Sylvester Smith, with whom he remained seven years, afterwards conducting the store alone and with his son as partner until 1880, when he engaged in farming. He married Mary, daughter of Sylvester and Nancy (Kniffen) Smith, of Henderson, in 1850, and they had a son, Charles L. Charles L. Simmons was born in 1851. He graduated at Canton University and taught school several terms. In 1876 he shipped as purser on the *Jay Gould*, plying between Buffalo and Toledo, and in 1878 served on the passenger steamer *Toledo*, between Buffalo and Green Bay. In 1883 he shipped on board the *Nyck*, plying between Buffalo and Duluth, on which vessel he is now employed. In 1874 Mr. Simmons married Ellen L., daughter of E. O. and Caroline (Osgood) Kilby, and they have a daughter, L. Maude.

Horace Wilder, a native of New England, married Delina Howe, and settled in Rodman about 1825. Of his children, George H. and Solon are proprietors of the Crowner House, in Watertown; Nathaniel C. died in 1844, aged four years; Christopher C. was born in 1823, was a painter by trade, and died in 1872. The latter married Eline, daughter of Theophilus and

Anna (Knapp) Ivory, of Henderson, in 1859, and they had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Herbert A., Arthur T., and Dora Edith and Flora Eva (twins). Dora E. was educated at Union Academy and is a school teacher, and Flora E. is a dressmaker. Mr. Wilder enlisted in the Union army and served as a musician in the 24th (Oswego) Regt. After his return from the war he sailed on the lakes for several years. Arthur T. Wilder inherited the genial manners and kindly disposition of his father. After leaving home he engaged with his uncles as clerk in the Crowner House, Watertown. In 1888 he married Claire Belle, daughter of V. W. and Harriet (Everett) Smiley, and died in 1889, his funeral taking place just seven weeks after his wedding-day. Mrs. C. C. Wilder and her surviving children reside on the homestead in this town.

Captain George Wescott was born in 1813, and died in the town of Henderson in 1863. He married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Bell, and they had four sons and one daughter, viz.: Flora A., who died in 1859, aged 20 years; Wellington, of Adams; Edwin, of Winona, Minn.; Byron M.; and Nelson L. Byron M. Wescott married Hattie M., daughter of Henry and Laura (Fuller) Murphy, of Dexter, in 1869, who bore him two children, Belle M. and George H. Nelson L. Wescott married Sarah E. Murphy in 1878, who bore him a son, Frank N. Byron M. and Nelson L. Wescott were drowned by the upsetting of a boat September 5, 1879, an account of which calamity see in preceding pages. Their widows and children reside on the homestead on road 2.

Orson K. Estes, son of Joseph and Asenath (McArthur) Estes, was born in Essex County in 1814. At the age of about 15 years he was apprenticed to the blacksmiths' trade, and when 20 years old united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and acted for the ministry at the Conference School at Gouverneur. He was licensed to exhort in 1837, was ordained as deacon in 1842, and as elder in 1848. His zeal in the Master's work was greater than his physical endurance, and at times he was obliged to suspend his labors temporarily. In 1846 he married Delina F. Austin, who died in 1850. Their children were Helen A., Persis S., Warren F., and Flora D. He married, second, Elizabeth C., daughter of Jedediah and Betsey (Bell) McCumber, in 1850, who bore him four sons and two daughters, viz.: Orson J. J., W. Eddy R. (deceased), Libbie Evelyn, Orvis K. (deceased), Jessie E., and Orvis K. Mr. Estes located in Henderson in 1868, where he died in 1884. His widow and surviving children occupy the homestead.

Oris Thompson, a native of New Hampshire, married Jane, daughter of Parley Mason, and soon after engaged in farming and huanbering in Derby, Vt. They had two sons—Perley M., now of Minneapolis, Minn., and Payson F. The latter was born in 1844, and was reared upon a farm. He enlisted in Co. B, 8th Vt. Vols., and served to the close of the war, after which he resided in Kansas for a time. In 1867 he came to Henderson and engaged as clerk in the store of George Thompson, and in 1872 opened a store on his own account. In 1876 he built the Thompson block, where he is now engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Thompson married Frances A., only daughter of William and Mary Jane (Moody) Dobson, of Henderson, in 1869. He resides in his block on Park street.

Seth Rice, a native of Guilford, Vt., married, first, Abigail Chase, and located in Ellsburgh about 1812. They had five children, all deceased. He married, second, Abigail Cole, and they had two children. For his third wife he married Judith Linton, and they had four children: Samantha, Cynthia, Almira, and Lucy. Henry Rice, son of Seth and Abigail, was born in Vermont in 1804, and came to this county with his parents when eight years of age, locating in the town of Ellsburgh. He learned the carpenters' trade, and worked with Jesse Smith, at Smithville. In 1829 he married Lucy, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Kellogg) Sanford, by whom he had five sons and two daughters, viz.: William H., of Smithville; Sanford, of Michigan; Abah, of Chicago; Frances, Mrs. Emory Clark, of Henderson; Walter E., of Michigan; Abigail A. (Mrs. O. D. Perry), of Dexter; and Alberto, of Henderson. William H. Rice was born in 1830, received a good education, and engaged in teaching for more than 22 years. He was a justice of the peace for 20 years, postmaster at Smithville for 11 years, and is now engaged in the general insurance business. He married Milla E., daughter of Reuben and Sarah Carpenter, of Lefringswell, in 1857, who bore him three sons, viz.: Arthur L., born in 1860, who married Carrie Englehart, and has a daughter, Florence E.; William S., born July 4, 1865, and Roscoe C., who died in infancy. Mr. Rice located in Smithville in 1870, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. William S. Rice engaged with Capt. W. A. Collins in the manufacture of

elastic trusses, with whom he continued in business several years. He is now proprietor and manufacturer of Rice's adjustable elastic truss and "rupture cure ointment," and resides on Main street.

William Buell was born in Huntingdonshire, Eng., in 1610, and in 1630 emigrated to America, locating at Dorchester, Mass. He was the progenitor of those of that name now residing in Henderson. The direct line of descent was as follows: William 1, Samuel 2, Samuel 3, Samuel 4, Jedediah 5, Jonathan 6, George 7, George S. 8, and Olin F. 9. George S. Buell was born in Fairfield, N. Y., in 1817. In 1844 he married Sarah, daughter of Amos and Aurelia (Minott) Farrington (who was born in 1822 and died in 1878). His son Olin F. was born in Fairfield, N. Y., May 5, 1847, and came to Sandy Creek with his parents when about two years old. He was educated at Falley Seminary, at Fulton, N. Y., studied medicine with Dr. J. L. Buckley, of Sandy Creek, and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York with the class of 1874. He began practice in Belleville in 1875, taught anatomy, physiology, and hygiene in the academy, and in the fall of the same year removed to Henderson village, where he is now located in the practice of his profession, and as a pension agent with A. M. Kilby. He married Olive C., daughter of Ariel C. Harris, in 1869. Their daughter Helen S. married Merton M. Stevens.

Elias Babcock was born in Massachusetts, and was a stone mason by trade. His son Joshua, born in Adams, married Vina, daughter of George Lee, and they had two sons, Fred R., of Smithville, and Frank M., of Wisconsin. Fred R. was born in Adams, December 15, 1850, was reared upon a farm, and learned the blacksmiths' trade. He married Martha, daughter of Stephen and Betsey (Peck) Bishop, of Woodville, in 1875, and they have two sons, Edwin R. and Frank J. Mr. Babcock located in Smithville in 1876, and engaged in the blacksmithing business. He bought the Hammond saw-mill in 1880, and the next year added a cider-mill. In 1884-85 he kept the Smithville Hotel. He is now engaged in blacksmithing and lumbering.

Nathaniel Gleason, son of Nathaniel, was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1804, whence he removed to Madison County, N. Y. He married a daughter of John Smith, and they had seven children, viz.: Laura A., Cordelia E., George W., W. Wallace, N. Miles, Fanny E., and Adelia S. W. Wallace Gleason, born in 1840, enlisted in Co. B, 186th N. Y. Inf., as lieutenant, in 1861, and served to the close of the war. He married Engelia A., daughter of John and Miranda (Congdon) Chapman, in 1863, and they have a son and a daughter, Mae F. (Mrs. George Smith) and Ralph W. Mr. Gleason has followed the lakes for many years. He resides in Henderson village.

Samuel Ault, who served in Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vols., was a native of Clayton, whence he removed to Henderson, where he died, aged 47 years. He married Elizabeth Myers, of Clayton, and their children were Cary C., Hiram G., David E. and Josephine S. (twins), Ella, George S., Hannah M., William N., Clara, and James O. The latter was born in Clayton, and in 1882 removed to Seekers Harbor, but he now resides at Bishop Street in this town. He married Augusta, daughter of Seymour and Harriet (Thomas) Putnam, of Ellisburg, by whom he had two children, Nora M. and Rena C. He served in Co. B and Co. I, 20th N. Y. Cav., and re-enlisted in Co. G, 4th U. S. Inf., and was honorably discharged. Hiram G. Ault served in Co. K, 35th N. Y. Vols., and in Co. I, 20th N. Y. Cav. David E. served in Co. K, 35th N. Y. Vols., Co. B, 20th N. Y. Cav., and Co. G, 4th N. Y. Inf. William F. H. Ault, father of Samuel, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Miranda Raymond, and they were married at Plattsburgh.

William Ripley, a native of Adams, married Lydia J. Mead, who bore him two sons, Lester M., who died in Adams, and Charles, who died while in service in the late war. Upon the death of his first wife Mr. Ripley married Maria, daughter of Stephen and Orna (Richards) Wilcox, and they had two daughters, one of whom, Lydia, married Thomas Webb, and has three children, Leila M., Jennie F., and Frances. The latter was born in 1847, and married Rollin C. Church. Mr. Ripley was an active member of the Methodist Church. He died January 26, 1882, aged 70 years, respected by all who knew him.

Calvin Bishop, son of Captain John Bishop, a Revolutionary soldier, came with his parents and located at Bishop Street when quite young. He married, first, Sally Armstrong, who bore him six children, and second, Sally Peck, who bore him 12 children, many of whom settled in Henderson. Mr. Bishop died in 1850. His widow, aged more than 92 years, and their daughter, Elizabeth, reside at Bishop Street.

Robert Brodie, son of James and Margaret Brodie, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1820, and spent his early years upon a farm. He emigrated to America in 1844, locating in Bellefleur, where he worked out among the farmers. He married Lueretia, daughter of Lyman Lacey, in 1853, and they had two sons, James L., of Forest City, Iowa, and Hugh H., of Kansas City, Mo. His wife died in 1856, and for his second wife he wedded Christia A., daughter of William and Tabatha (Drummond) Davison. Their children were two who died in infancy, Mary Louise, Robert W., and Marion Alice. Robert W. was born in 1862. Marion Alice was educated in the State Normal School, and is now engaged in teaching. Their father, Robert, went to California in 1850, and remained there three years. He now resides with his children on road 5.

Hugh McIntosh, son of Samuel, from the north of Ireland, came to Canada with his parents when 13 years of age. He married Phebe, daughter of Uriah and Rebecca (Sherwood) Newman, who bore him five sons and four daughters. His son, Samuel McIntosh, was born in 1834. He married Almira, daughter of Rice and Polly (Scott) Honeywell, in 1862, and they had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Emily Melissa, Frank E., J. Willard, Carrie W., Adelbert R., and Ray A. Mr. McIntosh located in St. Lawrence County in the spring of 1867. In the fall of 1889 he bought the Williams farm on road 4, in this town, where he now resides. He is an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a prosperous farmer.

Peter Gilbert, son of William, was born on Long Island in 1794, and orphaned at an early age. He came to Ellensburg a young man, locating near the mouth of Sandy Creek. He learned the ship carpenters' trade. He married Polly, daughter of William Skelton, who bore him a son, Nelson, and died in 1820. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Ann, sister of his first wife, and they had eight children, viz.: Peter, of Ellensburg; William, of Henderson; Grant (deceased); Polly, of Minnesota; Alvis (deceased); Louisa (Mrs. George Washburn), of Ellensburg; Thomas, of Ellensburg; and Jane (deceased). William Gilbert was born in 1827. At the age of 13 years he shipped on board the schooner *William L. Marcey*, as cook, and sailed on the lakes until 1848. He built a schooner, and was captain of the same for five years; was pilot on the steam barge *Thomas J. Jerson* for one season, and owned and run the schooner *Triad* four years. In 1863, with William McLean, he built the schooner *Billow*, 140 tons, which he run for a while, and in 1865, with Mr. McLean, bought the sloop *McLellan*, which he run for four years. In 1872 he bought the schooner *Union* and run her for four years, and in 1879 built the schooner *Gilbert*. He came to Henderson Harbor in 1883, engaged in trade, and built a dock and warehouse. In 1888 he remodelled the schooner, made her a steam barge, and named her *William Gilbert*. Mr. Gilbert followed the lakes more than 45 years, and never lost a man or had a wreck. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Esquire and Phena (Washburn) Ellis, in 1853, and they have two sons and one daughter, viz.: Phena E., who married Erwin Sanford; John W., who married Myra Freeman, of Ellensburg; and Grant A., who married Lottie M., daughter of C. D. and Addie (Norton) Eggleston. Mr. Gilbert resides at Henderson Harbor.

James M. Rice married Martha Durham and located in Ellensburg about 1852. He had six sons—Nathan, James M., Silas N. and Noah E. (twins), and George W. Silas N. Rice was born in 1858, and was reared upon a farm. He worked at lumbering in Michigan for several years, and at farming in Depauville three years. In 1883 he married Sarah S., daughter of Peter and Susan (Durham) Lane, of Depauville, and they have a son, Perley A., born in 1884. Mr. Rice came to Henderson in the spring of 1887. He carries on a farm of 350 acres, at Bishop Street, for P. M. Davis.

HOUNSFIELD.

HOUNSFIELD was formed from Watertown, February 17, 1806. It embraces No. 1, or "Hesiod," of the "Eleven Towns," and was named in honor of Ezra Hounsfield, who, with Peter Kemble, purchased the south part of the town (15,913 acres) from the proprietors, March 10, 1801. It is situated on Black River Bay, on the west border of the county, has an area of 27,790 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and is bounded on the north by Black River and the bay of that name, which separate it from Brownville, east by Watertown, south by Henderson and Adams, and west by Henderson Bay and Black River Bay. Galloo, Little Galloo, Stony, and Calf islands, which lie in Lake Ontario, also belong to the town of Hounsfield. The surface of the town is somewhat diversified, though in the main it is level, and the soil is a clayey and sandy loam. Through nearly the center of the town flows Mill Creek, which rises in the town of Watertown and discharges into Black River Bay. A branch of this stream from the north rises in a long strip of low land, originally a swamp, filled with tamarack, black ash, cedar, and elm, and other varieties of timber peculiar to such a locality. Much of this land has been reclaimed and cleared, and the stream, during the summer, becomes nearly dry.

The waters of Black River Bay were early regarded as an eligible place for a commercial point, and in a work published in Paris in 1801 * the following description of it is given under the name *Niahoure* :—

"At the bottom of this gulf Black River empties, forming a harbor sheltered from the wind and surges of the lake, which, during the prevalence of the southwest winds, roll like those of the ocean. The land on the right or south of this bay is extremely fertile, and is a grove more fresh than can elsewhere be seen. That on the left, *i. e.*, the country that extends to the north of the Bay of Niahoure, as far as the St. Lawrence, and east to the Oswegatchie, is not less fertile, and the colonists begin to vie in settling it." †

Much discussion has obtained regarding the location of La Famine, or Hungry Bay, and the question of its exact location has never been definitely settled to the satisfaction of all. On Charles C. Brodhead's map of Macomb's Purchase, made about 1791, and published in *Documentary History of New York*, vol. III., the name of Hungry Bay is given to the waters comprised within Six Town Point, in the town of Henderson, and Point Peninsula, in Lyme. Gay Johnson's map of the country of the Six Nations, including part of the adjacent colonies, made in 1771, and published in *Doc.*

* Voyage dans le haute Pennsylvanie, et dans l'État de New York, par un membre adoptif de la Nation Oneida, vol. III., p. 498.

† Hough's *History of Jefferson County*.

History of New York, vol. IV., gave the name "Niourne Bay" to the above waters, and located "Famine Bay" near the mouth of Sandy Creek, in the present town of Ellisburgh. Famine Bay probably received its name from the want of provisions and sickness which decimated De la Barre's expedition in the latter part of August, 1684. The commissary of that expedition, De Meneles, in a letter to the minister (*Paris Doc.*, II.), says that the camp at La Famine was made "in places never inhabited, entirely surrounded by swamps." Ellisburgh is the only town in this county, having a lake shore, which can furnish extensive marshes. Such marshes exist at the mouth of Big Sandy Creek.

This town is a part of the original Boylston Tract, and in common with 19 other towns in Jefferson and Lewis counties, comprising an area of nearly 300,000 acres, became the property of Nicholas Low, William Henderson, Richard Harrison, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, on July 15, 1795. These eleven towns form what has since been known as the Black River Tract. On the division of this tract Hounsfield fell to the share of Hoffman and Harrison, who, on July 13, 1797, conveyed to Champion and Storrs 11,134½ acres in the northern part of this town, with the town of Champion (25,708 acres), for \$58,333.33. "On the 14th of November, 1798, Champion and Storrs sold a portion of the above to Loomis and Tillinghast, receiving two notes of \$6,000 each, which, with a mortgage upon the premises, not being paid, the tract was sold by a decree of chancery, at the Tontine Coffee House in New York, June 20, 1801, and bid off by Augustus Sacket, of that city, who received a conveyance from Champion and the assignees of Loomis and Tillinghast. While the sale was pending Mr. Sacket, having heard of the location, and inclining to engage in its purchase, made a journey in 1801 to the place, and was so struck with the great natural advantages for a port which the place presented that he hastened back, and having secured the purchase returned with a few men to commence improvements. In the second and third years he erected an ample and convenient dwelling, and the little colony received the accessions of mechanics and others."*

At the first town meeting convened at the house of Ambrose Pease, and from thence adjourned to the house of Joseph Landon, March 4, 1806, Augustus Sacket was chosen supervisor; William Waring, clerk; Amasa Fox, William Baker, Samuel Bates, Jr., Theron Hinman, assessors; Ambrose Pease, Robert Robbins, commissioners of highways; Jotham Wilder, John Patrick, overseers of the poor; Jeremiah Goodrich, collector; J. Goodrich, William Galloway, and John Root, constables. At the same meeting it was

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this town, who shall hunt any wolf or panther in this town (though he should kill such wolf or panther in any other town), shall be entitled to \$10 bounty."

The meeting also appointed Theron Hinman, Augustus Sacket, and Amasa Fox "delegates to a general meeting of the county to nominate a suita-

* Hough's *History of Jefferson County*.

ble candidate for the legislature, at their own expense." This first town meeting was warned by Amasa Fox, Esq. At subsequent early meetings the usual rewards for the killing of ferocious beasts, and fines for the neglect to mow down or destroy Canada thistles before they went to seed, were voted; the fines thus obtained to be given to the inhabitant of the town who would discover the most practical method of destroying said thistles.

From *Spafford's Gazetteer* of 1813 we quote :—

"We were unable to determine the number of mills, etc., that were in town about 1810-11. Sackets Harbor was a port of entry and delivery; had a collector of revenues and a post-office; and contained about 40 families."

The same author in 1824 says of Hounsfield in 1820 :—

"The taxable property was \$230,348. There were 5,813 acres of improved land, 2,158 cattle, 383 horses, 3,235 sheep; 10,472 yards of cloth were made that year in families. The town contained one grist-mill, six saw-mills, two fulling-mills, three carding machines, one distillery, and four asheries. The school districts were nine in number, where 547 children received education; the schools were in session eight months in the year.

"Sackets Harbor had become a prominent village, and contained two churches, three school-houses, one printing office, 10 stores, and several mechanic shops. For the times the commerce of the place was quite extensive. There were 10 schooners owned there, engaged in the lake trade, aggregating about 700 tons tonnage. There were also two steamboats on the lake, which made regular stops here. There was at that time laid up at the port of Sackets Harbor a frigate of 68 guns, three ships of 28 guns each, four brigs, and a number of gun-boats. The village then contained 2,020 inhabitants, including about 600 United States troops stationed at Madison Barracks."

In 1880 Hounsfield had a population of 2,770. The town is located in the first school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 17 school districts, in which 14 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 667 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 65,316. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$12,105, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,101,059. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$4,753.40, \$2,279.15 of which was received by local tax. S. Whitford Maxson was school commissioner.

SACKETS HARBOR (post village) was incorporated April 15, 1814. It is a port of entry and a military post situated on Black River Bay, and is the terminus of the Watertown branch of the U. and B. R. division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, 11 miles from Watertown, 193 from Albany, and 335 from New York. It has telegraph, telephone, and express offices, a daily stage to Smithville, four churches (Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and French Roman Catholic), two hotels, a foundry and machine shop, saw and planing-mill, grist-mill, two general stores, four groceries, one hardware store, two drug stores, a merchant tailor, and about 1,200 inhabitants. The postoffice at Sackets Harbor was established just previous to the War of 1812, and Ambrose Pease was appointed first postmaster.

EAST HOUNSFIELD (p. o.) is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the town, near the Watertown line. It contains a church (Christian), cheese factory, school-house, and a small number of dwellings.

The villages of BROWNVILLE and DEXTER, on Black River, lie partly in Hounsfeld. In addition to these there are the hamlets of STOWELL'S CORNERS, FIELD'S SETTLEMENT, CAMP'S MILLS, JEWETTSVILLE, and ROBBINS SETTLEMENT, which are simply clusters of dwellings around localities where early settlements in the town were made.

The McKee foundry, at Sackets Harbor, was built in 1840 by McKee & Hammond, and first engaged in the manufacture of stoves and mowing machines. It is a stone building and cost \$1,000, about its present value. The present proprietors are McKee & Son, who manufacture machinery for vessels and do a general repairing business.

Bacon's cheese factory at East Hounsfeld, on road 33, was built by Casper L. Bacon, the present proprietor, in 1885, and cost about \$4,000. It manufactures about 82,000 pounds of cheese per year.

The Empire flouring-mills, located in the northeast part of the town, were built by ——— Munson in 1850. The mills are run by water-power, and have the capacity for grinding 75 barrels of flour per day.

E. Drake's grist-mill, located in the northern part of the town, near the village of Dexter, was built by Henry Payne in 1867. The machinery is propelled by water-power, and the mill at present is run by William H. Youngs.

Hoover's saw and planing-mill, located in the northern part of the town, near Dexter village, was built in 1880 by George Hoover. It is run by water-power, is fitted with circular saws, and cuts annually about 300,000 feet of lumber.

EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.

The first settlement in the town of Hounsfeld was commenced in 1800, by Amasa Fox, who located on great lot 36, in the northern part of the town, near the cemetery, on road 18. His name appears frequently on the town records, and it was he who gave notice for the first town meeting, held in 1806. The settlement of the territory progressed rapidly, and in 1802 a traveler reported 30 families living in township No. 1. Five brothers, Solomon, Robert, Asher, Austin, and Joshua Robbins, from Berkshire County, Mass., located in the southwestern part of the town previous to the War of 1812, in the neighborhood since known as the Robbins Settlement. They were the first settlers in that locality, and made the first improvements. In the eastern part of the town, near the Watertown line, at what is known as Field's Settlement, located several of the sons of Elijah Field, who came with their father from Woodstock, Vt., in 1805 or '06. Mr. Field had no less than nine sons, most of whom were of mature age, and located in Hounsfeld, while the father's location was in Watertown. Following the Fields in this locality came Palmer Westcott, who became an extensive manufacturer of potato.

In March, 1808, Ebenezer Allen, from Windsor, Vt., came with his family, consisting of his wife and 10 children, and located on great lot 38, where he

made a clearing and erected a log house. The eldest of his children was 20 years and the youngest 11 months of age. During a service of five years in the Revolutionary army Mr. Allen attained the rank of major, which title clung to him through life. His son Leonard served in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Sackets Harbor. In 1815 Ira Ingleheart, a native of Canada, who had served in the American army during the War of 1812, removed from Watertown and located in Hounsfield, in school district No. 6. His son, C. W. Ingleheart, for some time an influential resident of Sackets Harbor village, came with him. In the neighborhood of Stowell's Corners settlements were made quite early. Previous to 1807 Nathan Baker located near the south line of the town.

Stephen Blanchard, from Vermont, located at East Hounsfield about the beginning of the War of 1812. He kept an hotel there, and the place acquired the name of Blanchard's Corners. A postoffice was established there in 1850, with Nelson Jones as postmaster.

Augustus Sacket began the first settlement at Sackets Harbor village. He built a saw-mill, wherein was sawed the lumber used in the construction of the first permanent house and other buildings put up at that time. The saw-mill was on Mill Creek, where were also erected a grist-mill by Samuel Luff, the first one in the neighborhood, and a cotton factory by Solon Stone. In 1804 came Mr. Elisha Camp, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sacket, who settled at the village, and was appointed resident agent, under whom the estate was sold, the last of the business being closed up about 1848 or '49.

"In 1805 several English families settled at Sackets Harbor, among whom were Samuel Luff and sons Edward, Samuel, Jr., Joseph, and Jesse, David Merritt, William Ashby, John Root, Henry Metcalf, and George Slowman. Besides these John and William Evans, Squire Reed, Amasa Hollibut, Charles Barrie [or Berry], Uriah Roulison [or Rowlson], Azariah P. Sherwin, and others. Dr. William Baker settled in 1803, and was the first physician in the town. Ambrose Pease and Stephen Simmons were early inn-keepers, and Loren Buss and Hezekiah Doolittle, merchants." *

William Rowlson was the first white male child born in the town of Hounsfield. His birth occurred at Sackets Harbor, September 18, 1804, and he still survives (1889). His father, Rial Rowlson, was one of the first settlers at the village, having located there about 1802, from Connecticut. Squire Reed, a native of Rhode Island, also came from Connecticut to this county in 1802, first locating in the town of Adams, whence he removed to Sackets Harbor in 1806 or '07, and became prominently identified with the affairs of that village. He served in the Revolutionary war. After the breaking out of the War of 1812 he removed to Brownville, where he died. His son Daniel, who came to this county with his father, was a captain on the lakes for many years. Daniel De Wolf was a blacksmith in the navy yard at

* Hough's *History of Jefferson County*.

Sackets Harbor from 1812 to 1815, in the employ of the government. After the war he moved away, but returned with his family in 1822 and located permanently. The first school in the town was opened in Sackets Harbor in 1807 or 1808, by a man named Mitchell. Outside the village the first school was opened in the "Muskalonge" neighborhood, in 1808, by Amasa Fox. The next year a frame school-house was built there. No school-house was built at Sackets Harbor until after the War of 1812-15, when a one-story frame building was erected on the site of the present union school building. About 1816 a log school-house was built at Blanchard's Corners (now East Hounsfield), which gave place to a frame house which was burned. A stone house was next erected, which was finally torn down and a frame building erected instead.

The first hotel at Sackets Harbor, a small story and a half frame building, located on Main street, was built by Ambrose Pease before 1805, and was conducted by him until the beginning of the War of 1812, when it was purchased by a Mr. Kelsey, who came here from Cape Vincent. The building was afterwards burned. In 1806 a Mr. Lanning commenced the erection of an hotel on the site of the present Eveleigh House, which became the property of Stephen Simmons before it was completed. Mr. Simmons finished it and conducted the hotel a number of years. Ambrose Dodge built the Eveleigh House in 1843-44, and it was opened by him in 1844. Judge Elijah Field built the Earl House in 1817, and it was opened by him in December of that year. It has been remodelled, and greatly enlarged and improved to accommodate an increasing patronage. The present proprietor is Richard M. Earl.

A stone hotel, which is still standing, although not used for the purpose for which it was built, was commenced by Frederick White in 1817, and opened by him the following year, with the name of "Union Hotel." The Masonic fraternity occupied a room on the top floor, and subsequently removed to the floor below. It has been said that Morgan, who published an exposé of Masonry, was brought to this lodge room *very soon* after his mysterious disappearance. Mr. White, the first proprietor of the hotel, was a man of dissolute habits, and dissipated his large fortune of \$150,000, finally dying a pauper. He was at one time president of the Jefferson County Bank, when that institution was located in Adams.

In March, 1817, George Camp established a printing office at the village, and became "proprietor, publisher, and editor" of the *Sackets Harbor Gazette*. A copy of the *Gazette* of October 8, 1818, contains an editorial which fails to substantiate the report so often heard that, although liquor was freely used, drunkenness was unknown among the pioneers 50 or 75 years ago. We are sure no such condition of affairs as is described in the following extract from this editorial would be allowed to exist in Sackets Harbor at the present time:—

"The intemperate use of ardent and intoxicating liquors is the crying sin of these times. Nor is our own neighborhood free from this foul offense.—'It smells to heaven.'—Every night may be seen *more than one* miserable wretch reeling from the grog-shops (if not so beastly drunk as to be incapable of motion), and carrying to his broken-hearted wife and famishing children, not bread, nor meat, but *RUM!* And in this execrable way, week after week, he squanders the little that he earns, while his perishing, starving family are supported by the charity of his neighbors. Their clamors for bread he silences with rum, and the obvious effects of this conduct in the parent on the children is, that they are drunkards from the cradle."

The following description of the above mentioned copy of the *Gazette*, printed in the *Watertown Daily Times*, July 6, 1888, contains so much of historic value, and illustrates so well the commercial importance of Sackets Harbor at that time, that we give it space here :—

"It is a four-page sheet about half the size of the *Times*, 'printed and published' by George Camp, (father of T. H. Camp, Esq., of this city, and Col. W. B. Camp, of Sackets Harbor,) at \$2 per year in advance to mail subscribers, and \$2 to village subscribers payable half yearly in advance. The first page contains miscellany and advertisements. The second page has editorial and advertisements. The third page has also editorial and advertisements. The fourth page has a report of the first fair of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society at Watertown, and advertisements. Among the advertisements, which are interesting reminiscences in themselves, is that of the 'steamboat *Ontario*,' which made weekly trips between Ogdensburg and Niagara, leaving the first named place every Saturday at 9 A. M., Sackets Harbor on Sunday at 3 P. M., Hanford's Landing (Genesee River) on Monday at 3 P. M., and 'arriving at Niagara with all possible expediency.' Returning, the *Ontario* left Lewiston at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Hanford's Landing at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Sackets Harbor at 4 P. M. on Thursday, and 'arrive at Ogdensburg the next day.' The rate of passage was \$5 'from port to port.' For the convenience of people at Oswego, Sodus, and Tullyville the fast sailing schooner *Kingston Packet* is provided as a tender to the steamboat, and after touching at those places' will make connection at Genesee River on Monday and Sackets Harbor on Thursday.

"The 'Marine List' shows there were many other steam and sail crafts plying at that time. On October 1 the arrivals were the steamboats *Ontario* from Ogdensburg, *Sophia* from Kingston, packet *Srallion* from Henderson, brig *Maggie Graham* from Oswego, and schooner *Lizzie* from Cape Vincent; on the 2d, packetboat *Jane* from Oswego, steamboat *Sophia* from Kingston, schooner *Sea Foam* from Rochester, and steamboat *Maria* from Ogdensburg; on the 3d, schooner *Rambler* from Kingston, packet *Alvica* from Port Hope, and brig *Seneca* from Buffalo; on the 4th, schooner *Genesee Packet* from Ogdensburg, schooner packet *Srallion*, brig *T. Rogers* from Charlotte; on the 5th, steamboat *Sophia* from Kingston, and the sloop *George N.* from Belleville, Ont.; on the 6th, steamboat *Ontario* from Niagara, schooner *Loren P.* from Chicago, brig *Rochester* from Port Colbourne, yacht *Ira* from Ogdensburg, and schooner *John Powell* from Milwaukee. The departures were: On October 1st, schooner *Rambler* for Kingston, schooners *Schen*, *Lady Washington*, and *Farmer's Daughter* for Niagara, and schooner *Triumph* for Boston; on the 2d, the *Ontario* for Oswego, Genesee, and Niagara, schooner *Templeton* for Milwaukee, and brig *B. Williams* for Ogdensburg; on the 3d, packet *Srallion*, sloop *Arcaelia* and *Ontario* for Niagara, and brig *Susie* for Rochester; on the 4th, steamboat *Sophia* for Kingston, schooner *Genesee Packet* for Sodus and Niagara, brig *George Van* for Detroit, and sloop *Mary B.* for Ogdensburg; on the 5th, the *Ontario* for Ogdensburg, brig *Sea Bird* for Chicago, steamboat *Maria* for Ogdensburg, packetboat *Jane* for Oswego, and schooner *Orcott* for Detroit; on the 6th, steamboat *Sophia* for Kingston, brig *T. Rogers* for Charlotte, schooner *Sea Foam* for Rochester, and schooner *Appelona* for Cape Vincent. The steamboat *Sophia*, it appears, made semi-weekly trips between Sackets and Kingston. The schooner *Woolsey* made regular trips for the season between Sackets and Niagara.

"The editorials are on the subject of the 'White Man's Government,' 'Military' (giving an account of the annual public parade of the Sackets Harbor Light Infantry company), and 'The Newspaper.' Among the local items is a 'report that in the vicinity of Ellisburg on the

and bull, was seen by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, an animal resembling "Yu-ho, or Wild Man of the Woods." Hundreds of men were in pursuit for several days, but nothing further is heard or seen of him." The conviction at the Circuit Court at Watertown, James Harty, of manslaughter, for killing of Malachi P. Varian, soldier of Sackets Harbor, is noted. The sentence was 10 years in state prison. Judge Platt presided at the court.

"The advertisements are various. Among the principal ones are those of J. G. Parker, who sold all kinds of spirits, rums, brandies, and whiskies, and all kinds of groceries; F. Clark, who sold 'Jamaica spirits' by the puncheon, Boston 'rum,' and brandies, gin, wines, groceries generally, dry goods, crockery, hardware, etc. One man advertises against trusting his wife. The sheriff of Montgomery County offers a reward of \$175 for the return of four prisoners who 'broke goal.' 'A New Line of Stages' from Utica to Sackets Harbor through Rome and Adams is advertised. 'A reward of \$30 and all reasonable charges will be paid for any deserter from the U. S. army' is the burden of an advertisement dated 'Madison Barracks.' The Lowville Academy has a conspicuous advertisement. Among other things it says that board, including lodging and washing, is afforded to students at \$2 per week. 'Six Cents Reward' is offered for the return of a runaway indentured apprentice boy, by a Rodman man. The 'Jefferson County Bank,' then located at Adams, through James Wood, its cashier, announces a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable to its stockholders. The loathsome disease of 'itch' must have been more or less prevalent then generally, for there are two conspicuous advertisements of 'Ointment' therefor.

"Perhaps the most interesting feature of the paper is the full report of the first fair of the County Agricultural Society, which was held at Watertown on the 28th and 29th days of September. The first day was devoted to the exhibition of stock and domestic manufactures, award of premiums, and in discussions. There were present as guests Gov. De Witt Clinton, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, Colonel Jenkin, Mr. Parish, and other distinguished strangers from different parts of the country. The exhibition of stock was large and fine, and Roswell Woodruff exhibited 17 yoke of oxen and steers drawing a cart. They were of his own raising. Judge Noadiah Hubbard and Colonel Harris, of Chaumpron, also exhibited a cart drawn by 15 pair of working oxen, very large and fine. The next day began with a plowing match. After that was finished a procession, the largest which was ever seen in the county up to that time, marched to the court-house, where, after a prayer, addresses were made by the president of the society and Governor Clinton. The procession then re-formed and marched to the house of Mr. Isaac Lee and partook of a sumptuous dinner, and then succeeded a list of 19 toasts, including several appropriate to the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and complimentary notice of Washington, President Madison, farmers' wives and daughters, Governor Clinton, and others. Doubtless the entertainments during these two days were among the most edifying and delightful that have ever been given at the annual fair."

The first regular physician in Sackets Harbor was Dr. William Baker, who located here in 1803. Other early physicians were Dr. Benjamin Farley, who came in before, and Dr. James Starkweather, who came soon after, the War of 1812. The first number of the *Sackets Harbor Gazette* (1817) contained the advertisement of Dr. R. B. Hayes, who avowed the intention of making "medicine and surgery his only pursuit." Dr. Samuel Guthrie, subsequently world-renowned, located in Sackets Harbor, on Mill Creek, soon after the War of 1812, and here prosecuted his scientific investigations which resulted in the discovery of chloroform (at about the same time with Soubeiran, in France, and Liebig, in Germany), and of the percussion compound for firearms, which superseded the old flint locks. Dr. Guthrie died in this village October 19, 1848. A more extensive account of his discoveries, etc., has been printed in this work in the medical chapter, by Dr. Craze.

In 1806 Charles Barrie (or Berry), a Scotchman, opened a small store on the lot adjoining the one now occupied by the Eveleigh House, and he was

the first merchant in the village. Barrie sold out to Loren Buss, who continued the business.

"The first mercantile operation at Sackets Harbor on an extensive scale was by Samuel F. Hooker, who, in 1808, commenced with a stock of \$20,000 worth of goods, and in 50 days had sold \$17,500 worth. The business that then opened with the brightest prospects was the trade of potash to Montreal, where Astor and other heavy capitalists had placed money in the hands of agents for its purchase. The embargo of 1808, by withholding those along our frontier from a career in which they were highly prosperous, naturally led to a spirit of evasion of the laws, and the difficulty of exporting this great staple of commerce directly from the Atlantic ports to Europe led to extensive and systematic measures for forwarding to the lake and river, from the interior and southern counties of the state, and even from New York, large quantities of potash. This sometimes vanished in the night, or was shipped with due formality to Ogdensburg, where it disappeared, and sometimes an open course of defiance of law was attempted. In whatever way it may have escaped it was sure of reappearing in Montreal, where it commanded the enormous sum of \$200 to \$320 per ton, and from whence there was no obstruction to its export to England." *

"Previous to the war a flourishing commerce had sprung up on Lake Ontario, and the following vessels were engaged in trade, all of them having more or less business at Sackets Harbor: *Genesee Packet*, Capt. Obed Mayo, of Ogdensburg; *Diana*, Capt. A. Montgomery; *Fair American*, Capt. Augustus Ford; *Collector*, Capt. Samuel Dixon; *Experiment*, Capt. C. Holmes; *Charles and Ann*, Capt. Pease; *Dolphin*, Capt. William Vaughan; and a few others whose names were not obtained. The *Fair American* is said to have been the first vessel built under the present government on this lake. She was launched at Oswego for the North Western Fur Company. Soon after the war the schooners *Woolsey*, *Rambler*, *Former's Daughter*, *Triumph*, *Commodore Perry*, *Dolphin*, &c., were advertised as running on regular lines as packets from this port.†" * * *

It is said the *Ariadne*, which sailed from Sackets Harbor with a cargo of pork and flour, under Captain Pickering, was the first merchant vessel that ever entered the river at Chicago.

"On the 2d of March, 1799, Congress first enacted a law applying to the collection of duties on Lake Ontario, by establishing two districts, of which all east of Genesee River was included in *Oswego*, and all west in *Niagara District*. * * *. In pursuance of the act of March 3, 1803, *Sackets Harbor District* was soon after established, and has been since maintained, having been reduced in extent by the formation of *Oswegatchie District*, including St. Lawrence County, March 2, 1811, and *Cape Vincent District*, April 18, 1818, comprising all below Point Peninsula, inclusive." ‡

March 3, 1863, Sackets Harbor was consolidated with the Cape Vincent district, and since that time it has been only a port of entry in charge of a deputy. Cape Vincent district comprises the entire coast of Jefferson County.

Previous to the completion of the railroad to Watertown, in 1851, Sackets Harbor was a place of considerable commercial importance. The greater portion of the freight for Watertown and the surrounding towns, and for adjoining counties, came by boat to Sackets Harbor, whence it was carted to its destination, and in return the products of this rich territory found way to the markets through the same channels. Although enterprising citizens of the village put forth every effort to maintain its commercial relations, its com-

* Hough's *History of Jefferson County*.

† *Ibid.*, p. 184.

‡ *Ibid.*

merce has been mostly diverted to other channels. In 1846 the declared value of exports and imports was \$2,735,091; as early as 1859 it had fallen to the comparatively insignificant sum of \$13,016. The enrolled and licensed tonnage of the district in 1852 was 7,083 tons, and in 1859 it had been reduced to 1,375 tons.

About 1823 a measure was proposed to supply a water-power to Sackets Harbor by diverting the surplus waters of Black River from the lower pond in Watertown through Pleasant and Mill creeks. Through the opposition of influential persons, through whose lands the water would pass, the project failed. In 1825 the effort was renewed, and an act was passed by the legislature authorizing Joseph Kimball, Amos Catlin, and Daniel Hall, Jr., to divert the surplus waters of the river into Pleasant and Stony creeks, for hydraulic purposes. The act provided that waters should not be taken from any dam then existing *without the written consent of the owners*, virtually defeating the project, for this was next to impossible. In 1826 the act was amended by removing the obnoxious restriction, but still the plan was not considered feasible. It was next proposed to make the canal navigable from Carthage to Sackets Harbor, and an act was accordingly passed in April, 1828, incorporating the Jefferson County Canal Co., with a capital of \$300,000, but nothing was done under this act. In 1830 a canal 20 feet wide at the top and 12 feet wide at the bottom, four feet deep, was made from Huntington's Mills, two miles above the village of Watertown, to the "Big Swamp," and in 1832 it was finished, supplying to the village of Sackets Harbor a valuable water-power, upon which were erected a grist-mill, two saw-mills, a plaster-mill, a paper-mill, and a furnace, principally the property of Elisha Camp, to which person is due, more perhaps than to any other man, the credit of making the village a place of consequence. Great difficulty was encountered in maintaining the first half-mile of the ditch, which was constructed along Black River, where it was liable to be washed away on one side and filled by slides of sand and clay on the other. These difficulties finally led the work to be abandoned, after having been in use 10 years, to the pecuniary loss of all.

FIRES IN SACKETS HARBOR.

Soon after the War of 1812 a small fire company, a "bucket brigade," was organized at the village, and unsuccessful efforts were made to procure an engine. The fire wardens of the village passed an ordinance requiring owners of buildings to provide a certain number of buckets to be placed conveniently about their buildings for the use of the brigade. Hough's *History* contains the following account of early fires :—

"On May 23, 1838, a paper-mill of Col. Camp, at the Harbor, was burned, with a loss of from \$7,000 to \$10,000. It had been in operation about a year.

"A destructive fire occurred at Sackets Harbor on the morning of August 21, 1813, originating in a warehouse on the wharf, as was supposed from the cinders of the steamer *St.*

Laurence, and spreading rapidly, consumed nine buildings on the north side of Main street, and eight upon the south side. Passing up Bayard street, it consumed several barns and dwellings, and from the violence of the wind the flakes of burning materials were wafted to the cupola of the Presbyterian Church, which was burned. Upon the ally or street in the rear of Main street a number of buildings and much property was burned. The whole number of buildings consumed was about forty; the loss over \$35,000. Had this fire occurred in the night time, from its rapidity and violence, a loss of life could have scarcely been avoided. An ineffectual suit was instituted against the steamboat company. On several other occasions the village has suffered severely by fires."

Col. Walter B. Camp has kindly furnished the following regarding the fires of more recent occurrence.

Sackets Harbor has been singularly unfortunate with its fires, commencing in particular with that of August 21, 1843, to which reference has been made—many of them so serious and unaccountable in their origin as to bring at last a degree of discouragement to its inhabitants, who question how far they can be justified in restoring the present burnt district. After that destructive one of 1843 better and more modern buildings rapidly took the place of those destroyed. The same conditions do not now exist. Then an extensive commerce was carried on, being a port of export and import for several counties, and from which sailed a fine fleet of vessels, owned by enterprising merchants. This source of accumulative wealth has disappeared from the lakes.

In the fall of 1851 the Ontario House barns, on Broad street, took fire from some unknown cause. The fire extended to Main street, and five stores and dwelling houses were soon in flames. Before the sixth was reached a very heavy-timbered two-story building (and one in which printing presses of varied newspapers had been established for years) was torn down by the heroic efforts of the foresighted and resolute inhabitants. Hook and axes demolished it in a few minutes. The feat was heralded as something almost incredible.

Six weeks afterwards Buck & Burt's dry goods and hardware establishment, on Main street, took fire in like manner, and was consumed with nearly half the square. Each one of these conflagrations brought clouds filled with snow, by the vacuum produced, from distant hills that held the currents running eastward from the lakes. About 1854 a dwelling house of Captain Tuttle, on Main street, nearly opposite the navy yard, burned down; the only point of interest remembered is, that buildings each side, one only four or five feet away, had ice formed upon the exposed sides from the intense cold prevailing.

Lane's dry goods stock was badly damaged by some cause unknown—supposed by the bursting of a lamp. Being in a block, and adjoining Eveleigh's Hotel, much solicitude was felt for the result.

"Gladwin's brick" a little later was occupied by some Hebrew clothing merchants. They were compelled to escape from their sleeping quarters from the heat among their goods. A gallant fight with this no doubt incendiary fire confined it to the store apartment.

June 11, 1883, Clark & Robbins's grain warehouse, filled with grain, was discovered on fire at 3 o'clock a. m. This valuable and useful storehouse was fired by the fiend, no doubt, who delights in flames and destruction. Can it be that in quiet villages that a nihilistic spirit has found growth with malice and hatred toward enterprising neighbors, such as is exhibited in populous cities?

January 3, 1886, a disastrous fire was well under way in the unoccupied annex to Gladwin's brick building, on Main street, when discovered. Formerly it faced on Main street, and here Mr. George Camp started the *Sackett's Harbor Gazette*, in March, 1817. Stokes's hardware store and dwelling and Robbins's block, corner of Ogden and Main streets, with Lane's dry goods below, offices and Ontario Hall above were burned, with Gladwin's, northerly, Dennison's malt-house, and McEvoy's grocery and provision store. With the aid of the 12th Regiment command at Madison Barracks working the brake engine a wood two-story building was saved intact, though only 18 inches from the malt-house, and exposed to six window openings in its walls, from which came an intense heat.

May 29, 1886, the historic warehouse built by the United States navy during the War of 1812, as a storehouse for its fleet, was burned. It had served many purposes in civil life—a bethel house for seamen, 1828; “Knickerbocker bowling alley” and sail loft; Hooker & Hopkins, forwarding merchants; steam flouring-mill; again, warehouse and sail loft, which last was converted into a skating rink. At the date mentioned Mr. Eveleigh permitted an embryo band to practice in it evenings. During the night it burned, no doubt by carelessness on the part of the band. In March, 1888, Mr. Horace Payne's store and fine dwelling house on Main street were destroyed. Fire started in the store part, occupied by Mr. Jones, soon after closing business at night. Here was another well contested battle with the fiery element, this time aided by the 11th United States Infantry at the brakes. A two-story dwelling, only two feet away, was saved with no damage to it whatever.

The last and most severe fire since 1843 occurred August 11, 1889, beginning in the Boulton store adjoining the malt-house walls, where the fire of January, 1886, was stopped. The building was unoccupied, and its burning is plainly considered by the inhabitants of incendiary origin. That and McEvoy's grocery and provision store north of Railroad street, north, Conlin's grocery and provision store, Hasting's saloon, Clark & Bowe's fish-house and office, railroad passenger and ticket office, telegraph and telephone offices on Main street, Ira Rowson's clothing store and dwelling, M. Jeffrey's store, dwelling, and boat-house, A. J. Drake's feed store and dwelling, Maddigan's saloon and dwelling, Hemans's (McGuire block) saloon and dwelling, Eveleigh's stone stores,—hardware and meat market,—with extensive warehouse containing grain and deposited valuables; crossing Ray street slip: Hooker & Crane's store and warehouse of 1812, custom-house, market house, and town

hall—all were burned. Mr. Eveleigh had been in possession of the navy warehouse, custom-house, and Hooker & Crane's building some years. They faced the market and Town Hall square. About these historic buildings are clustered associations that have found echo in many a wanderer from the parent hearth. Scenes of civic and national character enacted about them have stirred their manly hearts to deeds of devotion and love for country, in whatever clime they have taken up their abode.

An incendiary effort was made to burn Mr. Eveleigh's hotel some years since. Had it been accomplished the village would have been annihilated. Fire was seen by the Masons, on leaving their lodge, breaking out from the attic. By their activity in getting the hose into the building, and a stream directly upon the fire, the calamity was averted. The wind was blowing a gale in a direction to have soon made any efforts perfectly futile. Some one had saturated the rafters with kerosene, leaving a partly-filled bottle unused, which remained to "point a moral and adorn a tale."

The recent purchase of a steam engine may give a feeling of more security, but the fiend who delights in flames and destruction can find opportunities enough to gratify his hellish propensities.

MILITARY.

The first record we find of any "materials of war" being necessary at Sackets Harbor was in 1808-09, when Capt. William P. Bennett, with a part of a company of artillery, and Lieutenant Cross, with a few infantry, were stationed here to enforce the embargo of 1808. On the 1st of June, 1812, President Madison sent a message to Congress on the subject of the aggressions of Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, who, on June 3, reported a manifesto as the basis of a declaration of war. The House adopted the measure by a vote of 79 to 49, and the Senate by a vote of 19 to 13; and on June 18, 1812, the President signed the act declaring war.

At this time the United States possessed almost no means of defense on the frontier. Sackets Harbor was the most important point on Lake Ontario. It was the headquarters of the northern division of the American fleet, and here were fitted out the expeditions against Toronto (then York), Fort George, etc., and the unfortunate enterprise under General Wilkinson in the fall of 1813. It was twice attacked by the British, who were repulsed, the last time (known to history as the battle of Sackets Harbor) with a loss of 150 men. The first attack on this village, which was also the first battle of the war, was on a Sunday morning on the 19th of July, 1812. Captain Woolsey, who had command of the brig *Oneida*, which was stationed here, sighted from his mast-head a British fleet of five vessels (carrying an aggregate of 80 guns) bearing towards the Harbor. Col. Christopher P. Bellinger was stationed here with a body of drafted three-months' militia to enforce the em-

barge. Captain Elisha Camp, the then principal personage here, foreseeing the danger of invasion from the British in Canada, had formed an artillery company and offered their services to General Brown. A thirty-two-pounder gun, which had been intended for the armament of the *Oneida*, but which proved too large for that vessel, and which had long been lying in the mud near by and was named the *Old Sow*,* had been placed in Fort Tompkins. Guns of less degree, taken from the brig, were planted here and there, and with the *Oneida*, stationed in the harbor with her broadside of nine guns to the approaching fleet, constituted all the organized force in readiness for the proper reception of the hostile Sunday morning callers. The British expected little or no resistance, and threatened to burn the town if a shot were fired. The first shot from the thirty-two-pounder called forth shouts of derision from the British marines. William Vaughan worked the gun on this occasion, and as the government failed to provide thirty-two-pound balls, he paid his compliments with twenty-four-pound balls wrapped in strips of carpet torn from the floors of their homes by the patriotic women of the village.

Lossing's *Empire State* relates the following incident of this battle:—

"The flag-ship of the attacking squadron was the *Royal George* [26 guns, 260 men]. When the vessels were near enough for action, the battle was begun by a shot from the big iron cannon on shore. It was harmless, and drew peals of laughter from the crew of the flag-ship, followed by two shots. Firing was kept up for about two hours, the squadron standing off and on, out of range of the smaller guns. Most of the enemy's shot had failed against the rocks below the battery. At length a thirty-two-pound ball came over the bluff, struck the earth, and plowed a deep furrow. It was picked up by a sergeant, who ran with it to Captain Vaughan, who was in command of the *Old Sow*, exclaiming:

"I've been playing ball with the red-coats, and have caught them out. See if the British can catch back again!"

"The ball exactly fitted the old cannon, while those which had been sent did not. At that moment the *Royal George* was nearing to give a broadside, when the big gun sent back the captive ball with such force and precision that it struck the flag-ship's stern, raked her completely, sent splinters high on her mizzen top-sail, killed fourteen men, and wounded eighteen.

"The flag-ship had already received a shot that went through her side, and another between wind and water. Two other vessels had been severely crippled, and a signal for retreat was speedily given. The squadron sailed out on the lake while the band on the shore played 'Yankee Doodle' in the liveliest manner, and the soldiers and citizens cheered the retreating enemy in their departure."

And thus ended the first regular battle of the War of 1812, in which, it has been facetiously said, the British "broke nothing but the Sabbath."

[NOTE.—The commander of the defeated squadron was Sir James Lucas Yeo, who had the reputation of boasting and promising more than he could perform; and his actions on more than one occasion tended to the belief that he was not as brave as he should have been. He died in England in 1819.—EDITOR.]

* About 1851 the *Old Sow* was sold, with other government stores, to G. Lord, of Watertown. Rosselle Bingham, of New Bremen, bought it of Mr. Lord to celebrate the laying of ground for the Sackett Harbor and Saratoga Railroad. Afterwards Bingham sold it to W. L. Babcock, of Lowville, and from that place it was taken to Turin, Lewis County, where it is now used for Fourth of July celebrations and other holidays, also by the different political parties to celebrate their victories.

Soon after the successful descent upon York, described in the County Chapter of this work, in which the commander of the expedition, General Pike, was killed by the explosion of a magazine, the enemy, knowing that Sacket's Harbor had been weakened by the withdrawal of a large portion of Chauncey's squadron with the land troops to Niagara, resolved to attempt the capture of the post. May 27, 1813, the commander of the British squadron, Sir James Yeo, sailed from Kingston with six armed vessels and 40 batteaux, carrying more than a thousand land troops, the whole armament under the command of Sir George Prevost, the governor-general. At this time Fort Tompkins was manned by about 200 dismounted dragoons, under Col. Backus, a detachment of 40 or 50 artilleryists, under Lieutenant Ketchum, and a few infantry invalids and recruits. Brigadier-General Brown, who was at his home in Brownville, had been ordered by General Dearborn to assume command of the post, but out of consideration for Col. Backus he had not yet done so.

On Friday, May 28, in the morning, the schooner *Lady of the Lake*, that had been cruising in the vicinity, came in and reported that the enemy was approaching with a formidable fleet. Col. Backus at once dispatched an express to General Brown, who immediately repaired to the place and assumed command. Signal guns were fired and messengers sent in all directions to rally the neighboring militia, and especially to hasten the arrival of Col. Tuttle, who was advancing with several hundred regulars. The militia on their arrival were sent to Horse Island, about a mile distant from the village, where it was supposed the invaders would first attempt to land. No landing was attempted on the 28th, Sir George, who was a timid man, being alarmed by the appearance of a fleet of barges from Oswego, bearing part of a regiment of infantry under Col. Aspinwall to reinforce the garrison at the Harbor. Seven of these barges got safely into port, and 12 were taken by the enemy after their crews had deserted them and fled to the woods, arriving at their destination about nine o'clock that evening.

After Sir George had slept and infused courage from the capture of the barges, on the morning of the 29th he landed a considerable force, with artillery, upon Horse Island. During the night about 40 Indians, under Lieut. Anderson, had landed on the main land in Henderson Bay, with a view of attacking the rear of the militia. The American militia were called from the island and placed behind a gravel-ridge on the main land. They were "about 600 in number, fresh from their homes, and without discipline, experience, or organization, and although not wanting in courage or patriotism, yet lacked that assurance which an acquaintance with military affairs alone can confer. These, with about 300 regulars and 100 of Aspinwall's party, comprised the force by which the enemy were to be opposed." *

"The night was spent by General Brown in making disposition for the

* Hough.



2000-2001 & 2002-2003

Clinton Cornish

attack. Colonel Mills, with about 400 militia, was stationed with a six-pounder near the shore opposite the island, with orders to reserve their fire until the enemy should approach within pistol shot. Colonel Greshom Tuttle, with the remainder of the militia, was posted in the edge of the woods back of the clearing, and Colonel Backus, with his dismounted dragoons, was stationed in the skirt of the woods near the village, with orders to advance through the woods to Horse Island the moment it was known that the enemy had landed. Colonel Aspinwall, with his men, was posted to the left of Backus; and the artillerists, under Lieutenant Ketchum, were stationed in Fort Tompkins with no other armament than a thirty-two-pounder mounted on a pivot. The militia on the shore were directed that, in case of being driven from their position, they should fall back into the woods and annoy the right flank of the enemy as he advanced towards the village. Col. Tuttle was directed, in the same event, to attack their rear and destroy their boats.

"The morning of the 29th dawned beautifully clear and calm. Not a breath of air ruffled the placid surface of the lake. * * * The calm prevented the enemy from bringing their vessels to coöperate in the attack, and was one of the causes that influenced their subsequent retreat. As soon as it was light the enemy were seen approaching in 33 large boats, under cover of gun-boats, directing their course to the outside of the island, where they landed and formed without opposition; but in crossing the bar that connected it with the main land they encountered a galling fire, and lost several killed and wounded, which they subsequently carried off. As the landing was being effected the heavy gun in Fort Tompkins was brought to bear with considerable effect upon the enemy's column.

"The fire of the militia was at first well directed and deadly, and was answered by discharges of musketry, and by two small cannon loaded with grape shot; but Colonel Mills, who was stationed a short distance towards the village, with his cannon, fell early in the engagement, and his death, with the unaccustomed whistling of balls that cut down the branches of trees around them, struck with terror the inexperienced militia, and without waiting to return the fire or recover from the panic they turned and fled towards the town in the greatest confusion. This retreat was not entirely general. Capt. Samuel McNitt, who had been stationed with his company on the extreme left of the flanking party of the militia, not noticing the movements of his comrades, continued his firing after some moments longer, and before he was aware he found himself and his party alone, and in danger of being cut off by the enemy. General Brown, finding himself nearly alone, with no support but his company, retired toward the village, directing those that could be rallied to annoy the advancing column of the enemy as much as possible. The enemy, having gained the beach and dispersed the militia, formed in good order and marched toward the town.

"They were soon met by the troops of Colonel Backus, who had advanced to dispute their progress, and who gallantly encountered and returned their

fire, retiring slowly before them through the half-cleared woods. General Brown had succeeded in rallying about a hundred militia, with the aid of Caleb Westcott, a citizen, and others, and had joined the detachment of Backus; but at this juncture, happening to look towards the ship yard, he was surprised to see huge volumes of smoke issuing from the storehouses that contained the spoils of York. Not knowing but that the enemy might have gained his rear, he hastened to the spot and ascertained that the disastrous panic of the militia had been communicated to those in charge, and a report had reached Lieutenant Chauncey, of the navy, that all was lost, and upon the faith of this rumor he had given orders to fire the buildings, an act which the most extreme and desperate issue of affairs alone could justify. Learning the cause of the conflagration, and somewhat relieved by the knowledge that the enemy were still on but one side, he returned, giving directions to Lieut. Ketchum, in Fort Tompkins, to maintain that post as long as the heat of the flames would permit. The regulars of Col. Backus felt their courage renewed upon learning the nature of the accident that had given a natural alarm, and continued steadily to oppose the advance of the enemy, who had now gained the clearing next the village. Very soon after, Col. Backus fell, mortally wounded, and was borne off the field; his troops taking possession of some log barracks, and continuing their resistance.

"The enemy had throughout evinced great courage and coolness, and were under the immediate command of Captain Gray, of the quartermaster-general's department, who was advancing in front of the ranks, and walking backwards, waving his sword for his troops to follow, and shouting, '*Come on, boys; the day is ours! Remember York!*' when he suddenly fell, wounded, and immediately expired.

"At this moment the signal for retreat was given from the fleet, and the enemy hastily retreated to their boats. This retreat is said to have been in part caused by hearing a report of small arms on the right, from the rallied militia, but which the enemy mistook for a reinforcement of 450 regulars, which they had learned was advancing under Colonel Tuttle, and was then within a mile of the place. Their arrival would at once put an end to the contest by giving us the advantage of numbers. The enemy on their retreat removed a part of their wounded, and, having reëmbarked, they, at about 10 o'clock, sent a flag demanding a surrender of the place which they had been unable to capture, and were of course refused. They, however, were promised that decent attention should be paid to the dead and humane treatment to the wounded. They shortly after sent another flag requesting to send surgeons to their wounded, which was denied, as they seemed not to have abandoned the attack, and were laying by in their barges; but shortly after they put off to the fleet, which lay about five miles from the town, and made sail for Kingston. Both Sir George Prevost and Sir James Yeo are said to have landed during the engagement.

"The loss of the British was 150 killed and wounded; 25 of their privates.

were found dead, two captains and 20 privates were wounded, and, including the wounded, two captains, one ensign, and 32 privates were taken prisoners. Our loss was 150 killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy took a few prisoners, and one man was found in the woods killed and scalped by the Indians.

"The flames of the burning stores were subdued as quickly as possible, but not till they had consumed half a million of dollars' worth of property. The ship *Pike*, then on the stocks, was saved. The prize schooner, the *Duke of Gloucester*, was saved by Lieutenant Talman, of the army, who boarded it, extinguishing the fire, and brought her from under the flames of the storehouses. This heroic conduct will be appreciated when it is known that a large quantity of *gunpowder* was on board. The schooners *Fair America* and *Pert* cut their cables and retreated up the river, and several of the guns on Navy Point were spiked. Had it not been for this disastrous mistake our success would have been complete. Colonel Backus survived eight days, and hopes of his recovery were entertained, but mortification supervened."—Hough's *History of Jefferson County*.

During the exciting times of the war about a dozen military executions took place here for repeated desertion, with the effect of increasing the evil and gaining for the malefactors the sympathy of their comrades and of civilians. Many of the cases were of young men from New England, who left sisters, mothers, and sweethearts, and enlisted in the heat of political excitement and found themselves, after the romance of war had faded, subjected to severe hardships and severer discipline, even cruelty, ill clad, ill fed, and sometimes without shelter. Perhaps some should have suffered the penalty; but the majority of them should have been forgiven and treated with consideration and charity. These executions generally took place in the rear of the village, where the graves were dug. "The brutality of officers was in some cases excessive; the most extreme cases of corporeal punishment being inflicted from the slightest causes, or from mere caprice; and such was sometimes the bitterness of men towards officers that in one case it is said a captain durst not lead his company in an action for fear of being shot by his own men."

The shedding of blood was not all done in battle. Public opinion was not then so pronounced against dueling as now, and the several duels that were fought here attracted little attention. On June 13, 1818, one was fought with muskets, near Madison Barracks, by two corporals of the 2d Regt. U. S. Inf., which resulted in the instant death of one of the participants.

Soon after the battle of May, 1813, a breast-work of logs and earth was built along the water-front of the village, one end touching the bay about half way between the harbor and Horse Island, and the other at the site of Madison Barracks; but no opportunity was ever afforded for testing these defenses, as Sackets Harbor was never again attacked.

Madison Barracks.—After “grim visag’d war had smooth’d his wrinkled front” the government, recognizing the importance of Sackets Harbor as a military post, in 1816–19 erected Madison Barracks at a cost of about \$85,000.* Regarding the history of this interesting military reservation no better authority is desired than the *Medical History of the Post*, a finely executed document in the possession of the surgeon in charge (to whom the writer is indebted for favors), from which we quote :—

“Excepting a short distance in front of the parade, the land overlooks the water by a perpendicular bluff of limestone. Originally a deep valley filled with cedars occupied a portion of the parade. This was filled, and the rough place in front was sloped off, and the boundary of the parade towards the water was secured by a stone wall, brought up as high as the plane of the parade, the surface of which was allowed to slope gently from the officers’ quarters towards the water. The reservation contains 39½ acres, purchased in parcels at different dates as required, from July 1, 1813, to March 28, 1817. The reservation is in the form of an irregular four-sided figure, with gates for footmen and vehicles on the southern and southwestern sides. About a third of the water-front is occupied by Fort Pike, an ordinary earth breast-work and water-battery, erected in 1812.”

The principal buildings on the reservation are the officers’ and men’s quarters, guard-house, hospital, the quartermaster’s and commissary’s store-houses, which are constructed of stone, and the administration building, ice-house, etc., which are of wood. The officers’ quarters consist of two rows of buildings (one part being now in course of construction), each 217 by 33 feet. The men’s quarters are also two rows of buildings, one on each side of the parade, running northwest, at right angles to the officers’ quarters. Each row is 452 feet long, 23 feet wide, and two stories high. The hospital is at the northwestern limit of the reservation, about 50 feet from the water. This building, which is nearly square, with wings on the north and south, has recently been subjected to a thorough renovation and extensive repairs. The cemetery, which comprises about three acres, will be mentioned later. Continuing to quote from the *Medical History* :—

“The plan of the buildings was drawn by William Smith. Great irregularity seems to have been practiced in the expenditure of public funds during the construction of this place, by the issue of due-bills for labor, which for a long time had but little value, and in consequence great fraud was put upon some of the contractors,† which was in some measure remedied by an act of Congress, passed in 1836, ‘for the relief of Jesse Smith and others.’

* * * In the fall of 1816 the men’s quarters were so far completed

* The *Medical History of the Post* gives total cost of buildings, grading, etc., at \$150,000.

† The masonry work was done under contract by Orrin Ives, and the carpenter work by Joseph Kimball, Philo Johnson, and Chauncey Calhoun. The grading of the site was done by the 2d U. S. Inf.

that five companies of the 2d Infantry moved into them from Navy Point, though as yet some of the floors and porticoes were unfinished. Near the top of the side of the officers' quarters, facing the sally-port, on each side are tablets of stone, inscribed on the eastern side with 'Commenced August 1, 1816; completed October, 1819'; on the western side, 'Erected by the 2d Infantry.'

"The 2d U. S. Infantry,* whose history for 23 years after the close of the war with Great Britain is inseparable from that of Madison Barracks, was re-organized and filled up in 1815 at this place from volunteers, citizens, quartermaster's employees, etc., that were mustered out of service at the cessation of hostilities. The addition of these new elements to the regiment required the utmost rigor of discipline on the part of the officers to prevent outbreaks of intemperance, violence, and the dissolute habits that had been learned in the camps hereabout during the war. The moral tone of all classes along the northern frontier appears to have been much shaken by the war about this time, and among the officers difficulties often arose from slight causes, and quite a number of duels are reported as having been fought among them at this place, during the war and soon afterwards. The first one that comes within the scope of this narrative was fought between Dr. Burr, U. S. A., and a Lieutenant Smith, 2d Infantry. Both parties were slightly wounded, and Smith was afterwards hung in Philadelphia for killing Carson, captain of an East Indian vessel. While the malign effects of the war upon the habits and morals of both soldiers and citizens were seen in the prevalence of intemperance and other irregularities, a counter influence soon sprung into action among the officers of the 2d Infantry, for about this period they took the first steps toward reëstablishing religious services and for restoring public order, then so much needed in this community. This regiment afterwards, in the western country, was familiarly known as the 'praying regiment.'

"The first commanding officer of Madison Barracks was Colonel Hugh Brady, 2d U. S. Infantry, who, as mentioned above, moved into this place, with five companies of his regiment, in the fall of 1816. From this date to 1833 no records concerning the place can be found. There is a report, however, that from 1816 to 1821 an artillery company, of which Capt. Hilerman and Lieut. Leggett were officers, occupied Fort Pike.

"From 1816 to April, 1828, the garrison was occupied uninterruptedly by the Second Infantry, and the commanding officers were, as far as can be learned, as follows:—

"Lieut.-Col. William Lawrence, from January to December, 1821.

Col. Hugh Brady, December, 1821, to February, 1826.

Capt. F. Staniford, February to March, 1826.

Col. Hugh Brady, March to May, 1826.

Brevet Capt. James Young, May to June, 1826.

Capt. J. D. Watkins, June to August, 1826.

Brevet Major N. S. Clark, August, 1826, to April, 1828.

* Organized by Col. Hugh Brady, who was subsequently transferred to the post at Sault de Ste. Marie, and died in Detroit about 1851.

"On the departure of the troops under Major Clark the belief was entertained that there was but a remote chance that the barracks would be needed again as a military post, whereupon Capt. Alden Partridge, a teacher of some note in a military school at Middletown, Connecticut, obtained the consent of Hon. Peter B. Porter, then Secretary of War, for the use of the place for a term of years as a military and scientific school, which was approved by the President and afterwards confirmed by a joint resolution of Congress, May 24, 1828; but nothing further was done towards carrying out the project beyond announcing the object to the citizens in the vicinity.

"November 21, 1828, the barracks were again occupied by two companies of the Second Infantry, under Capt. William Hoffman, who remained till April 1, 1829, when he was succeeded by

"Col. Hugh Brady, 2d Infy., April 1 to May 12, 1829.

Lieut.-Col. A. Cummings, 2d Infy., May 12, 1829, to May 29, 1831.

Capt. O. Ransom, 2d Infy., May 29, 1831, to August 16, 1831.

Capt. William Hoffman, 2d Infy., August 16 to September 17, 1831.

Lieut.-Col. A. Cummings, 2d Infy., September 17, 1831, to May 20, 1832.

"The troops in the barracks being required to take part in the Black Hawk war, the place was again left unoccupied, and under the charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Gaines till May 19, 1834.

"On May 9, 1834, Lieut.-Col. A. Cummings, with his adjutant, Gallagher, returned and established the headquarters of the Second Infantry at the barracks, where it remained undisturbed till June, 1837, when the troubles on the northern frontier, familiarly known at the *Patriot War*, caused the withdrawal of the troops, and the place again was left in charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Gaines till June, 1838, when it was reoccupied by a detachment of the Second Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. Cummings. August 28, 1838, Col. W. J. Worth, Eighth U. S. Infantry, assumed command of the barracks, and commenced the organization of the Eighth Infantry, authorized by act of Congress, July 5, 1838, and the detachment under Lieut.-Col. A. Cummings took its departure for the West. This closed the service of the Second Infantry at this place."

During the occupancy of this post by Colonel Brady the remains of most of the officers who had fallen in the field, or died of sickness on the frontier, were collected and buried together, within the pickets of Madison Barracks. Over these sacred and honored ashes a temporary wooden monument of pine boards was erected, from the defaced and broken panels of which Historian Hough deciphered and preserved the following inscriptions:—

North Side.—"Brigadier-General L. Covington, killed, Chrysler's Field, U. C., November 11, 1813." "Lieutenant-Colonel E. Backus, Dragoons, killed at Sacket's Harbor, 29 May, 1813."

East Side.—"Colonel Battle," "Lieutenant-Colonel Dix," "Major Johnson," "Lieutenant Vandewater."

South Side.—"Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, Volunteer, killed at Sacket's Harbor, 29 May, 1814." "Captain A. Starnes, 23d Infantry, aid-de-camp to Major-General Brown, killed at Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814."

West Side.—"Brigadier-General Z. M. Pike, killed at York, U. C., 27 April, 1813." "Captain Joseph Nicholson, 14th Infantry, aid-de-camp to General Pike, killed at York, U. C., 27 April, 1813."

In 1839 Colonel Millis's remains were removed to Albany, being escorted to the steamer for Oswego by the 8th Regiment, Colonel Worth in command.

During the Patriot war the steamer *Telegraph* was fitted out at the barracks and manned with one company of the 8th Infantry, and was kept cruising about the Thousand Islands, in concert with a force of British, in search of Bill Johnston, who led the party which burned the *Sir Robert Peel* at Wells Island, on the night of May 29, 1838. In the fall the steamer *Oncida* joined the *Telegraph* with another company of the 8th Infantry on board, all under Colonel Worth, who laid off Wind-Mill Point, during the battle at that place, November 13, 1838. The same day Colonel Worth captured several boats, loaded with supplies for the patriots, which were taken to Sackets Harbor and, with their cargoes, sold by the United States marshal.

"About the time Col. Worth took command of the barracks there was some prospect of trouble with Great Britain, and in consequence of authority invested in him he added the buildings necessary to complete the garrison, and put all the others in good repair. The building put up at this time were the commissary and quartermaster's store-house, and the hospital, guard-house, and ordnance buildings. The total outlay was about \$150,000." *

"The organization of the 8th Infantry was completed in 1840, and nine companies and the band occupied the barracks. Owing to excessive crowding much sickness resulted, and in the fall of 1839 there were reported by Dr. Thomas Henderson, U. S. A., 90 cases of death by remittent fever. Col. Worth was followed in command of the barracks by the following named officers of his (8th) regiment :—

"Capt. G. Wright, August 28, 1836, to April 14, 1839.

Captain F. Staniford, April 14 to June 26, 1839.

Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Clark, June 26 to October, 1839.

Col. W. J. Worth, October to December, 1839.

Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Clark, December, 1839, to January 20, 1840.

Captain G. Wright, January 20 to February 2, 1840.

Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Clark, February 2 to April 22, 1840.

Colonel W. J. Worth, April 22 to May 2, 1840.

Lieut. J. K. Smith, May 2 to September 22, 1840.

"The 8th Infantry soon after this last date was ordered to Florida, and Lieut. Smith was relieved by Major M. M. Payne, of the 2d Artillery, with two companies of his regiment. He remained in command at the barracks from September 22 to October 4, and was succeeded by

"Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Crane, 2d Artillery, October 4 to November 12, 1840.

Major M. M. Payne, 2d Artillery, November 12, 1840, to August 13, 1841.

Major F. S. Belton, 4th Artillery, August 13, 1841, to June 24, 1842.

"The artillery was relieved by Major J. Plymton, 2d Infantry, with three companies of his regiment. Major Plymton assumed command June 24, 1842, and was relieved December 4, 1844, by Captain J. J. B. Kingsbury, of the same regiment. Major Plymton again took command January 30, 1845,

* *Medical History of Pest.*

and stayed till August 13, 1846, when the troops were sent to the Mexican border, and the barracks left in charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Gaines from that time until November 13, 1848. November 13, 1848, the barracks were occupied by Major T. Lee, of the 4th Infantry, with two companies of his infantry. He was followed September 7, 1849, by Lieut.-Col. B. L. E. Boonville, of the same regiment. After him the post commander was the colonel of this regiment, Col. William Whistler, in charge from June 27, 1851, to June 18, 1852, at which latter date the post was left in charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Gaines, and was so occupied for nearly nine years, or until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. The buildings and fences became badly dilapidated, and certain parties living in the neighborhood plundered more or less of value from the premises. While the 94th Regt. Vol. Inf. was quartered here, with Col. W. B. Camp in command of the barracks by virtue of his rank on the governor's staff, First Lieut. George Ryan, 7th U. S. Infantry, with Co. B, of his regiment, paroled prisoners from the Indian country, joined the barracks December 22, 1861. Lieut. Ryan, on his arrival with his small company of paroled, dispirited men, found themselves quite swallowed up by the new regiment of young, eager, undisciplined, raw recruits under Colonel Camp, whose position as a nominal officer on the governor's staff invited controversy and trouble, and it was not long before it came, in the shape of a dispute for the command of the post. Lieut. Ryan put the question to the test by arresting Colonel Camp's guard, and by substituting his own instead. The difficulty was settled by the War Department confining Lieut. Ryan's authority to the limits of the quartermaster's and commissary's storehouse till the 94th left.

"The 94th and Lieut. Ryan's Co. (B) of the 7th were crowded into the men's quarters, and as there were nearly a thousand of them, and the ventilation was either bad or totally wanting, these causes, combined with a wrong mode of living, produced many cases of fever among the men, attended with considerable mortality. Lieut. Ryan was relieved April 29, 1862, by Capt. R. M. Stevenson, of the 7th Infantry, also a paroled prisoner from the Indian country. Stevenson died while in command, October 8, 1862. In 1864, after the 186th N. Y. Vols. (which was organized at Sackets Harbor for the period of one year) had left, the barracks had become sadly out of repair by general misuse, and Capt. Elisha Camp, A. Q. M., U. S. A., was ordered on from Washington, with a force of skilled carpenters, to put it in a good state of repair. He expended some \$13,000, and placed everything once more in good shape.

"From November 8, 1864, to February, 1865, 1st Lieut. Walter Clifford occupied the barracks with a detachment of the 16th U. S. Inf. From March 5, 1865, to May 10, 1865, Capt. Pliny Moore, with one company of frontier cavalry, occupied the place with the above detachment of the 16th Infantry, and Capt. H. F. Turner, with the same command, held the place from May 10 to June 25, 1865. This frontier cavalry was employed in

protecting the northern frontier from such raiding parties as that which plundered St. Albans, Vt., in 1864, and for watching the suspicious sympathizers of the rebels going to and from Canada. The company of this organization stationed at this place guarded the line from Cape Vincent to Henderson Bay.

"From June 20, 1865, to March 29, 1866, Col. C. C. Sibley, of the 16th Infantry, commanded the barracks, then occupied by portions of the 1st and 2d battalions of his regiment and one company of the 4th Infantry. Lieut.-Col. A. J. Slemmer, of the latter regiment, and during the war in command of Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, Florida, had charge of the post from March 29 to September 29, 1866, being relieved at the latter date by Capt. William H. Powell, also of the 4th Infantry, who remained in command till March 25, 1867. From June 20, 1865, to April 30, 1867, the headquarters of the 16th Infantry was established here. March 25, 1867, the detachments of the 4th and 16th Infantry were relieved by 2d Lieut. A. C. Bayne, 42d U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps). Brevet Major Tully McCrea, captain of Co. C of this regiment, commanded the post from April 15 to April 29, 1867, and was succeeded by Brevet Major-General J. B. McIntosh, who transferred the headquarters of the regiment from Plattsburgh Barracks to this place, where it remained till April 13, 1869, when the regiment took its departure for Fort Gibson, C. T., to be consolidated with the 6th U. S. Infantry. While General McIntosh was in command about \$25,000 worth of repairs and painting was put upon the barracks.

"The following of the 42d Regt., V. R. C., had command of the barracks, succeeding General McIntosh :—

"Maj. T. F. Robenbough, from December 12, 1867, to May 26, 1868.

Bvt. Major C. T. Greene, from May 26 to June 3, 1868.

Maj. T. F. Robenbough, from June 7 to August 29, 1868.

Bvt. Major C. T. Greene, from August 30 to October 5, 1868.

Maj. T. F. Robenbough, from October 5, 1868, to February 16, 1869.

Bvt. Major C. T. Greene, from February 16 to March 5, 1869.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. T. F. Robenbough, from March 5 to April 13, 1869.

"On the latter date 1st Lieut. A. Miltemore, 1st U. S. Artillery, with a small detachment of Battery F, arrived at the post, and on the 14th Bvt. Lieut.-Col. R. C. Duryea arrived with the remainder of the battery, and assumed command, which he held until May 26, 1870, when the troops were removed to Ogdensburg. The next person to command was Major C. L. Best, of the 1st Artillery. The troops in garrison during October, 1870, were those of Battery F, 1st Artillery, and Co. B, 1st U. S. Infantry.

"November 1, 1872, Major Best left with Battery F, and turned over the command to 1st Lieut. John L. Worden, Jr., of Co. B, 1st Infantry. December 7 Battery D, 3d Artillery, arrived, and its captain, John G. Trumbull, assumed command of the post by virtue of his rank."

Lieut.-Col., Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. B. Ayres, of the 3d Artillery, assumed command December 10, 1872. He is often mentioned for gallant services in the Army of the Potomac. November 6, 1876, eight sets of

officers' quarters were destroyed by fire, leaving only the colonel's quarters to the east of sally-port. Lieut. Abbott remained when Ayres left, in 1876, to be relieved by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. James Robertson, 3d Artillery, who retired from the service in 1879. Bvt. Maj. James R. Kelly was now in command, and during his administration the officers' quarters were rebuilt in 1879-80. Hon. George Bagley, M. C., was instrumental in procuring an appropriation of \$25,000 for that purpose, assisted by friends of the project. Maj. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. W. M. Graham relieved Maj. Kelly, occupying the post till September 12, 1882, when Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox arrived with six companies of the 12th U. S. Inf., making it headquarters. Previous to their arrival Surgeon Edwards, 1872-74, and Surgeon H. S. Turrill, U. S. A., 1879-83, had insisted upon an entire change in respect to sanitary regulations. The latter, in 1879, found 20 per cent. of organic matter in the earth surrounding the quarters; after partial sewerage only three per cent. in three months. Diphtheria and scarlet fever prevailed in the neighboring village and villages, without a case entering the reservation. Gen. Willcox, with his efficient officers, continued the improvement by adding Holly's system of water-works to more sewerage, and heating the barracks with furnaces. Gen. Sherman had, since 1872, been opposed to making any improvements, looking to abandonment of the post entirely. Influences had been brought to bear so as to change his opposition. When the 12th arrived he visited the post and became convinced as to the desirability of the location strategically, and for a post of rest for troops long upon the plains or in climes where discomforts wear both mind and body. Sheridan ordered the soldiers' quarters raised a story, and on the arrival of the 11th Inf., Col. Richard Irvin Dodge, rapid and substantial improvements went on. An administration building, 104x42, had its foundation laid in November, to be enclosed the following month, mid severe and tempestuous weather. All the executive offices, with library, school-room, and printing office, are below. Above, Dodge hall extends the whole length. Two stone buildings, a quartermaster's and commissary's storehouses have been built. Steam heating has been introduced throughout the entire barracks with complete success. Broad piazzas, facing the soldiers' quarters, replace the old ones. The hospital has gone through changes to make it a complete one, as present requirements demand; also a house for the hospital steward as annex. The most conspicuous and marked change has been the erection of officers' quarters to the west of sally-port, in place of the old set erected so indifferently in 1816-19. Coal and ice houses, with capacity sufficient for all needs, walks and enclosures, and new driveways—all objectionable out-houses removed. The cemetery, so long neglected, remained a reproach until Gen. Willcox gave his Christian care to renovating the ground of briars, disclosing some historic names that were called to his attention by an interested citizen. Col. Dodge has made it the most attractive spot in the reservation—an iron fence, formerly around Lafayette Park, Washington, was secured by him, and now

encloses the grounds. Monuments have been restored, and the reflection of Historian Hough, "that some day a suitable monument ought to be erected over the resting place of such illustrious heroes as Gen. Pike, Dix, Backus, Mills, and others," has been accomplished. A sarcophagus of granite has been erected to the memory of the ten officers whose names were copied by Mr. Hough in time to save the fading record, and "to the unknown dead" to the number of 1,700 who perished and were buried in the locality. Imposing ceremonies on Decoration day, the 30th of May, 1888, were instituted by Col. Dodge. By invitation the G. A. R. organizations of this and neighboring posts dedicated the monument after the forms of their order, with the whole U. S. command and 2,000 citizens to assist. Col. W. B. Camp gave the address.

Col. Dodge has expended \$61,000, with promise of more extended outlay, hoping to make a full regimental post of unexceptional importance. Following is a roster of the 11th Regiment:—

THE ROSTER.

MADISON BARRACKS,
Headquarters 11th U. S. Infantry. }

Field:—Col. Richard I. Dodge, commanding regiment and post. Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin C. Bush, post. Major John H. Page, commanding, Fort Niagara.

Staff:—Adjutant Robert J. C. Irvine, post. Quartermaster George Leroy Brown, post.

Captains:—George K. Sanderson, commanding, Fort Ontario, Co. C; Erasmus C. Gillebreath, post, Co. H; Ogden B. Read, commanding, Plattsburgh, Co. F; William N. Sage, post, Co. I; Ira Quinby, post, Co. A; William Hoffman, Fort Niagara, Co. K; Charles F. Roe, post, Co. B; George G. Lott, post, Co. D; Leon A. Matile, post, Co. G; Albert S. Myer, Fort Niagara, Co. E.

First Lieutenants:—Francis W. Mansfield, commanding Co. I; Ralph W. Hoyt, with Co. F; John J. Dougherty, Co. K; William H. Wheeler, commanding Co. B; James E. Macklin, with Co. E; John P. Philbrick, with Co. A; H. O. S. Heistand, with Co. C; P. M. B. Travis, commanding Co. D; Jonas A. Emery, with Co. G; R. M. Blatchford, with Co. H.

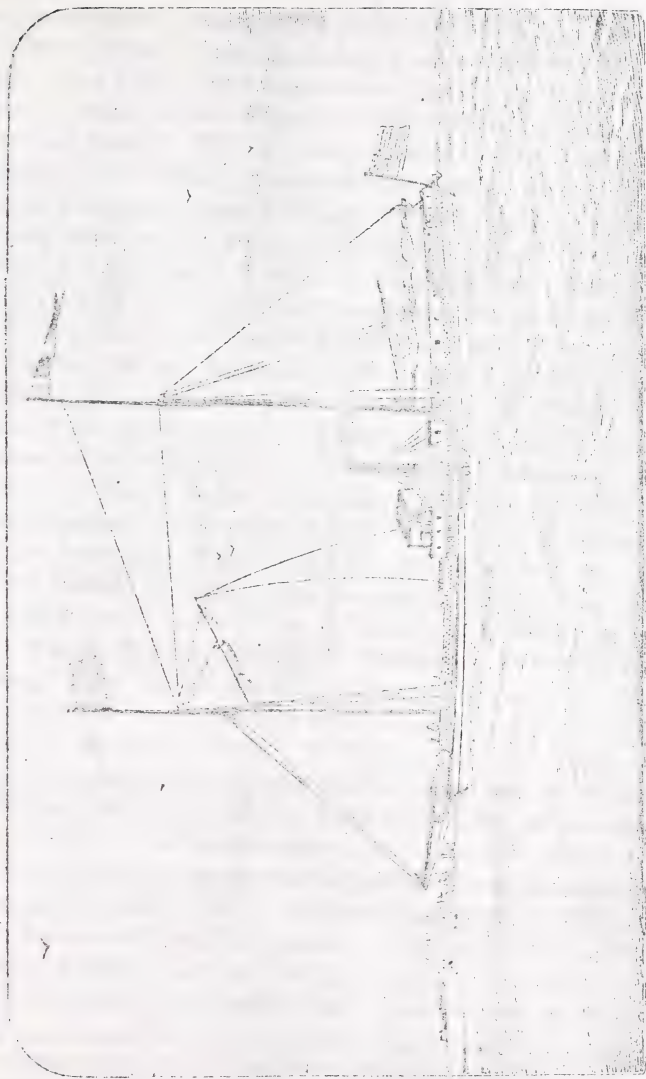
Second Lieutenants:—Charles W. Penrose, with Co. H; Lorenzo P. Davison, Co. C; Robert L. Hurst, Co. G; Edward M. Lewis, with Co. B; Arthur Johnson, with Co. F; Odon Gurovits, with Co. D; William Weigel, with Co. A; Eugene L. Loveridge, with Co. K; Watkins Russ, with Co. I.

The senior officers of the regiment are all veterans, some having passed through the entire campaign that was opened by the memorable shot at Sumter, and finished when the last conflict established the fact that they who had sown to the wind reaped the whirlwind in painful defeat and disaster. Col. R. I. Dodge made his acquaintance with the circumstances of war at Bull Run. His executive abilities were early recognized by our government, and made available by appointments to such important commands as provost marshal-general of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York city. As an author Col. Dodge has the distinguished reputation of having produced the most complete and popular works on life and habits of the Indians, and the country they inhabit. His last work has already reached 65,000 copies from the press. Lieut.-Col. Bush, Major Page, and the ten captains are all veterans. Their individual histories cannot be given here. Some would

mark a page of heroic deeds, of intense interest, and excite our admiration and gratitude.

Naval Station.—After the close of the War of 1812 a naval station was permanently established at Sackets Harbor, and Lieut. Thomas Brownell, who had sailed under Commodore Perry, was appointed to its command. Following Lieutenant Brownell in command came Capt. Charles T. Platt, Capt. George Sawyer, Capt. James McIntosh, Capt. Josiah Tatnall, afterwards a commodore in the Confederate navy during the Rebellion, and Capt. George N. Hollins, also a rebel commodore afterwards. Previous to 1860 Capt. Tatnall had been to China, and on returning, having been promoted to commodore, relieved Captain Hollins. Captain Hollins went from Sackets Harbor to the Mediterranean, in command of the U. S. frigate *Susquehanna*, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion resigned his command and joined the southern navy. After Tatnall was here the second time the command was given to Commodore E. A. F. Lavelette, who stayed until 1862, in the fall of which year he was relieved by Commodore Theodorus Bailey, afterwards retired at the rank of rear-admiral. He stayed until some time in 1863, and was succeeded by Henry Metcalf, of Sackets Harbor, who, in connection with his duties as ship-keeper, had charge of the station until July, 1866. Commodore J. B. Montgomery was stationed in charge succeeding Metcalf, and stayed three years, being succeeded by Rear-Admiral J. B. Montgomery. Commodore Francis B. Ellison was next here, and stayed two years, or until 1871, and was relieved by Commodore J. P. McKinstry. The latter stayed but about three weeks, and was in turn relieved by Capt. Alexander C. Rhind, who was here only two weeks, after which the station was placed in charge of Ship-Keeper Albert H. Metcalf.

During the war the ship building department was directed by Henry Eckford, who accumulated a fortune, which he afterwards lost in unfortunate speculation, and gained a world-wide fame by the rapidity with which he constructed large vessels. The *Mohawk*, a frigate of 44 guns, launched at Sackets Harbor, occupied him but 34 days in building. The line-of-battle-ship *New Orleans*, built in 1815, as a countermatch to the *St. Lawrence*, a three-deck man-of-war set afloat by the British, was carried to the point of completion in even less time. The *New Orleans* had a keel of 187 feet, breadth of beam 56 feet, and 30 feet depth of hold, with a measurement of 3,200 tons. She was pierced for 110 guns, but could have carried 120. The vessel was never launched, owing to the peace measures adopted by the two countries; and to preserve her the government erected a house over her at considerable expense. For many years the *New Orleans* was the greatest object of interest to tourists on the American shore of Lake Ontario. She was bought by Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, for \$400, and torn down and carried away. While tearing it down on February 9, 1884, the old ship fell, killing two men and severely injuring several others.



THE "ONTARIO."

The steamer *Ontario*, built at Sackets Harbor in 1816, was the first steamboat built on the great lakes. The above is from a picture made by Capt. James Van Cleve, from one made when he was clerk on board the *Ontario* in 1827, the picture being presented to the custom-house in Sackets Harbor by him in 1877. It is a faithful representation of the old pioneer steamer.

The Chippewa, a vessel of the same class, was being built at Starr's Harbor, farther up the bay, but the news of peace put a stop to the work upon her also, which had not advanced as far as on the *New Orleans*. A house was built over her and preserved for a number of years, but the vessel was finally taken down for the iron it contained and the house removed.

The Old Battle-Ground.—On July 6, 1886, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, there was assembled at Sackets Harbor a notable gathering of military and civic personages to assist in and witness the presentation of the old battle-ground of the War of 1812–15 jointly to the village of Sackets Harbor and the Jefferson County Historical Society. The day was as beautiful as so worthy an undertaking deserved. The military organizations present were the 39th Separate Company of Watertown, under command of Captain James S. Miller; the 12th Infantry band and five companies of regulars from Madison Barracks, under command of General O. B. Willcox; and the Q. M. Camp and J. K. Barnes Posts, G. A. R., with bands and drum corps. A platform was erected on the old battle-ground overlooking the harbor and lake. The stand was occupied by members of the historical society, among whom were H. M. Allen, mayor of Watertown, Rev. Dr. Randolph, T. H. Camp, Jason M. Fairbanks, W. B. Camp, Lewis J. Hooker, Lotus Ingalls, B. Brockway, Albert D. Shaw, Sidney Cooper, L. J. Dorwin, Moses Eames, D. S. Marvin, Justus Eddy, R. A. Oakes, Judge A. H. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. R. Fisk, E. M. Gates, Hiram Converse, C. M. Clark, Rev. J. Winslow, E. Q. Sewall, Richard M. Earl, Jr., president of the village of Sackets Harbor, and the trustees of Sackets Harbor, and many other prominent citizens of Jefferson County; also Judge Turner and William McCulloch, of Lowville, the latter a veteran of the War of 1812; the Hon. John F. Seymour, Dr. M. M. Bagg, and R. D. Williams, of the Oneida Historical Society of Utica. C. M. Clark, Esq., was president of the day. Speeches were made by Rev. Richmond Fisk, D. D., General O. B. Willcox, Hon. J. F. Seymour, and Col. Albert D. Shaw. Letters and telegrams of regret were received from Generals Sheridan, Schofield, and Robenbough, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, Hon. Charles R. Skinner, and others. At the conclusion of Col. Shaw's address Col. Walter B. Camp, sole surviving executor of Col. Elisha Camp, in behalf of the heirs of the estate presented to Mr. B. Brockway, president of the Historical Society, and to Richard M. Earl, the president, and trustees of the village of Sackets Harbor, the papers, duly executed, conveying to said society and village the old battle-ground. In presenting the papers Col. Camp said:—

"It is easy to picture to our imagination, gathered round about us, the veteran host who once bivouacked upon these grounds. Could our eyes be opened as were the prophets of old, chariots and horsemen might be seen attending the fair Goddess of Liberty, and viewing with approving smile the offerings of their loyal children to-day. How cheering the thought that the same infinite source that endows mortals with the faculty of retaining past events can extend that god-like quality to those who pass into the bourne of his infinity! How natural to suppose the invisible army are marshaled here: shades of Scott, Harrison, Brown, Pike,

Dearborn, Jackson, Mills, and Wilkinson, with thousands of associates once in arms. The navy meet Woolsey, Chauncy, Montgomery, Ford, Vaughan, Mallory, and their equals, with their gallant crews manning their phantom ships on the waters of our beautiful bay. We will suppose them all here, charged with a benediction for the same spirit to abide with us that actuated them in establishing a country, a nation, and a home. Here is the sacred camping of the immortals, and for those living who are not lost to a sense of obligation and veneration for the labors and sufferings of their patriot fathers. Our efforts to preserve this historic locality have awakened a lively interest throughout our county. Those afar send congratulations by telegraph. The press have but one voice of encouragement and approval for our timely action. With these gifts of benediction and encouragement, with this outpouring of loyal citizens and soldiers of the professions with honorable representation, we assemble to commemorate the deeds of our ancestors, and dedicate these memorable acres.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen, Members of the Historical Society of the County of Jefferson; Mr. President and Trustees of the Village of Sackets Harbor: As sole surviving executor of the estate of the late Col. Elisha Camp, with the hearty approval and consent of his heirs, I hereby convey to your corporate bodies, by papers duly signed and delivered this day: All that certain piece or parcel of land designated as the battle and camping-ground of 1812, lying in the village of Sackets, to have and hold by deed and trust according to the provisions of said papers, and to be known as Fort Tompkins Park."

President Brockway, for the historical society, acknowledged the gift as follows :—

"Col. Camp and Fellow-Citizens :

"On behalf of the Jefferson County Historical Society I gratefully accept the historic trust which you have so eloquently presented, jointly, to our society, and to the trustees of this village. It is a gift of great value, and one that should be—and will be—highly prized by all our people. Such generous solicitude for the preservation of historic battle-fields is worthy of all praise, and the ceremonies of this day will long be remembered as among the most interesting in the annals of our county. I trust that these grounds may be made beautiful in years to come—and that some suitable monument may be erected here to mark the deeds of heroes who gave their lives to the cause of their country."

President Earl, for the village of Sackets Harbor, acknowledged the gift as follows :—

"Col. Camp, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

"I accept, on behalf of the trustees of the village of Sackets Harbor, the valuable gift, jointly, conveyed this day to the Jefferson County Historical Society, and to our village. We shall take pride in doing what we can to carry out the wishes of the donors, and will heartily join in such improvements as may be possible within our means to make this battle-field attractive as a historic park."

The Rev. J. Winslow, then amidst the firing of guns, read the following sentences :—

"In the name and by the authority of the Historical Society of Jefferson County and the corporation of the village of Sackets Harbor, and in the presence of the military of the United States of America and the posts of the G. A. R., and in the presence of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, we now dedicate this battle-field to the memory of those who in the navy guarded our inland seas and lakes and ocean coasts. We dedicate it to the memory of those who in the army fought for our hillsides, villages, and plains. We dedicate it to the memory of those who on land and sea fought for the defense of the Union and the American flag."

After a prayer by Rev. Mr. Winslow a salute of 38 guns was fired by the U. S. Battery, commanded by Lieut. Abbott. The military then re-formed and marched back to the barracks, where the members of the 39th Separate Company from Watertown were entertained at lunch by the officers of the garrison.

The gentlemen of the historical society, with guests and orators of the day, by invitation of Col. W. B. Camp, proceeded to his spacious residence, once that of General Woolsey. Here, under the trees, at three p. m., 35 guests sat down to a most bountiful dinner. After dinner several impromptu speeches were made and many pleasing reminiscences indulged in. Col. Camp related how it came about that the old battle-ground was given away. It was to carry out the wishes of Col. Elisha Camp, that the battle-ground be kept as a park. He had often long before his death expressed the wish that the village would buy the ground and beautify it. Mr. Camp closed by expressing the hope that the historical society and the village would be able to beautify the place and render it an attractive park. Its situation on a bluff, overlooking the large harbor and the lake, is unsurpassed for beauty of view.

It is to be regretted that no appropriate monument has been erected by the national government to mark this historic spot, where was fought the first battle of the important war, the success of which for the American forces firmly established our independence. Not long since an effort was inaugurated by an enterprising and patriotic citizen of the village, assisted by friends in Washington, to interest our legislators in securing for this ancient battle-ground proper recognition in the form of an appropriation to be expended in the erection of a suitable memorial. This laudable project was probably defeated because there was not enough of political jobbery in it to inspire our patriotic (before election) senators and representatives.

The following copy of an ancient document, the original of which is in the possession of Col. W. B. Camp, will show the expense attending, and manner of celebrating, the anniversary of our national independence in the early days :—

STATEMENT

Of the Expenditures of the Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July, A. D. 1807, at Sackets Harbor:

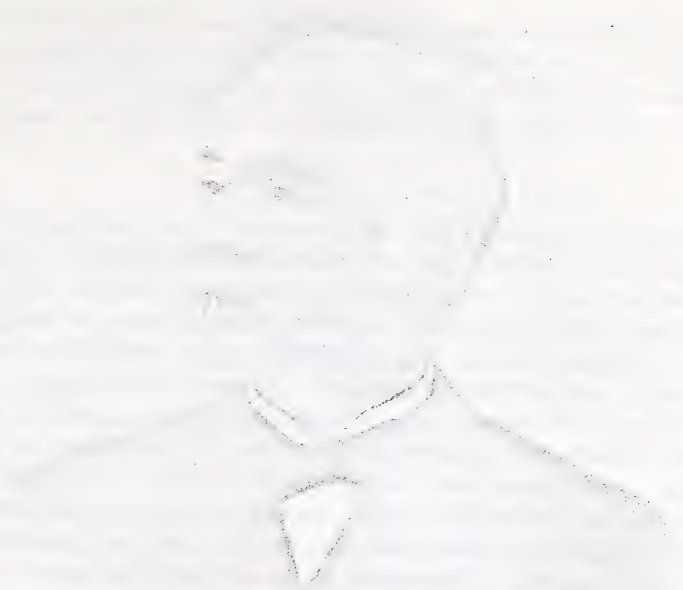
	s.	d.
3d July. 25 lbs. Powder at 6—3	47	16 3
Cartridge Paper for Rockets	—	2 8
1 lb. of Salt Petre for Do.	—	4 6
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Brimstone for Do.	—	5
1 Qr. paper 2—6 & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Powder for Do.	—	5
$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Powder for Do.	—	7 6
Cannon Powder to the amt. of Ashby Merritt's subscription	—	16
	<u>£9</u>	<u>12 4</u>
1 lb. of priming powder from L. Buss	—	10
W. Evans bill for Iron work to Cannon	1	4
J. Evans Do for wood work for Do.	—	8
Total Expenditures	<u>£11</u>	<u>14 4</u>

Or \$29.29.

J. Landon's charge for 2 half dinners for musicians, \$1.

To defray which there have been the following subscriptions:

Messrs. Sacket, Buss, Camp, Seamens, Merritt & Co., each \$2.



Walter B. Camp

Messrs. Landon, Luff, Pease, Green, Evans, Waring, Worden, Brant, Baker, and Cooke, each \$1.

Paid Bandy, which Messrs. Sloan & Luff subscribed, \$2, which was worked out in rockets.

Capt. Gardner pd on his own acct \$4.10.

A further amount of \$4, subscribed by four persons, was indorsed on the back of the statement, and as one man (Mr. Brant) failed to pay his subscription of \$1 a balance of \$3.19 was left unpaid. Elisha Camp drew up the statement of account, and had charge of the collecting of the several amounts.

CHURCHES.

Sackets Harbor Presbyterian Church was organized February 12, 1816, and Melancthon T. Woolsey, Samuel Bosworth, Samuel F. Hooker, Elisha Camp, and Enoch Ely were the first trustees. Meetings were held in the school-house until their first church edifice was erected in 1820, at which time the trustees were Josiah Bacon, Amos Catlin, George Camp, L. Dennison, J. V. Bacon, J. G. Parker, and S. Johnson. In the great fire of August 23, 1843, their church building was destroyed, and in 1843 the present brick structure was erected by the following trustees: W. R. Stow, R. S. Robbins, Jason Phelps, H. Cook, S. A. Hudson, Walter Kimball, and Georgè Camp. The original cost of this structure was \$6,000. It will comfortably seat 400 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at about \$8,000. The chapel adjoining the church was erected in 1879 by Walter B. Camp, and dedicated on Christmas, at which time it was presented as a clear gift to the church society by the generous builder. Since its organization the pastors of the church have been as follows, with their terms of service: Samuel Snowden, March, 1817, to March 1826; Jedediah Burchard, December, 1826, to September, 1827; James R. Boyd, November, 1827, to September, 1830; E. Spencer, September, 1830, to September, 1831; James W. Irwin, November, 1831, to November, 1835; James R. Boyd (supplied), April, 1835, to April, 1836; George Wilson, July, 1836, to July, 1839; S. Sturges, November, 1839, to July, 1841; F. G. Townsend, October, 1841, to September, 1849; L. A. Sawyer, January, 1849, to October, 1854; G. S. Brownson, January, 1855, to October, 1857; W. W. Warner, January, 1857, to January, 1859; A. T. Young, July, 1860, to July, 1864; Henry Hickock, January, 1866, to May 28, 1882. A. B. Allen and L. R. Webber succeeded Mr. Hickock, and the latter is the present pastor. The present membership of the society is about 85. Since the organization of the Sunday-school, in 1817, it has had but three superintendents—George Camp, Jason Phelps, and Walter B. Camp. The latter has held the position for the past 30 years.

Christ's Episcopal Church at Sackets Harbor was organized August 6, 1821, and the first vestry consisted of Zeno Allen and Elisha Camp, wardens; Robert M. Harrison, Samuel O. Auchmuty, William Kendall, John McCarty, Hiram Steele, Thomas J. Angel, Hiram Merrill, and Thomas V. Howe, ves-

trymen. The first who officiated and preached here was Bishop Hobart, who, in his reports records having visited Sackets Harbor, Thursday afternoon, September 14, 1821. At a meeting of the vestry, September 29, 1821, it was voted to give Henry Moore Shaw \$600 per year, which he accepted, and served as first rector of the church. The church edifice of this society was commenced in 1823, but was not completed until 1832. It is of stone, cost \$500, about its present value, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. The present rector is Rev. J. Winslow, of Watertown.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Sackets Harbor was organized May 9, 1831, with Asahel Smith, Alvah Kinney, Hiram Steele, John H. McKee, William Francis, Elijah Field, Daniel Griffin, Samuel Whitty, and Samuel C. De Camp, trustees, with 15 members. In 1835 it was reorganized, and in 1841 they erected a church at a cost of \$3,000. This building, which is located on Main street, was repaired in 1881, and is now valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$4,100. It will comfortably seat 400 persons. The present membership of the church is 115, and the Sunday-school has 180 scholars and 25 teachers. The first pastor of the church was Rev. J. L. Hunt, and the present one is Rev. Harvey L. Holmes.

The Roman Catholic Church at Sackets Harbor was organized in 1886 by Rev. Eugene I. V. Huiginn, the first pastor, with 40 members, and the same year a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$500.

The Christian Church at East Hounsfield was organized in 1844 by Rev. Libbius Field, the first pastor. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was built in 1844 and cost \$1,000. It will seat 150 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at about \$2,000. The present membership is 40, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Berrass Fanton.

The Catholic Church, located in the northeastern part of Hounsfield, was organized by Father Mahoy, in 1870, with 100 members. Their house of worship, which will comfortably seat 200 persons, was built in 1870 at a cost of \$500, about its present value. The parish is under the supervision of a priest who resides in Watertown.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Sulphur Springs, in Hounsfield, was organized in 1877, with a small number of members, and Rev. S. M. Fisk was the first pastor. Their house of worship was built by the Seventh-Day Baptist Society, at a cost of about \$500. It will seat 150 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$1,200. The present membership is 30, and Rev. Harvey L. Holmes is pastor. The Sunday-school has seven teachers and 60 scholars.

AUGUSTUS SACKET.

"Augustus Sacket,* the pioneer of Sackets Harbor, was born in the city of New York, November 10, 1769, where he received his education and acquired the profession of law. In 1801, having purchased a tract in Houns-

* Hough.

field, he came on and began the first settlement at that place, and commenced its improvement with much energy. Upon the formation of a collection district he was appointed the first collector, and at the organization of the County Court was made first judge. In 1809, having sold his property in this county, he removed to Jamaica, L. I., from whence, in 1812, he went to Meadville, Pa., having there purchased 300,000 acres of land. He soon returned to New York city, and in 1820 he went to Rutherford County, N. C., having become interested in a large tract of land in that state. By a subsequent transaction he became interested in the islands of the St. Lawrence, and returned to Sackets Harbor, and in 1827 removed to Newburg. In these varied changes and transactions in land speculations he was ultimately very unfortunate. He died at Albany, April 29, 1827, of a sudden sickness, while on his way to this county."

COLONEL ELISHA CAMP.

One of the prominent and deservedly recognized leaders among the early settlers in Jefferson County was Elisha Camp, born in Catskill, N. Y., in 1786, and in what he playfully claimed a Stone Jug. A spendthrift, renegade Englishman squandered a fortune there during the war of 1776. His stone mansion (in which Mr. Camp was born) and elegant grounds went into history as the Stone Jug and *dies folly*.

The mother of Elisha appears to have been one of that resolute and superior class who could make any sacrifice to advance the welfare of a dependent family. Especially marked was her desire to favor the ambition of this son, who, at the early age of 14, entered Columbia College, graduating one year in advance of his class.

The distinguishing traits of character there exhibited fathered the man, possessing as he did a masterly determination to meet any responsibility, trust, or condition of circumstances. About 1802 he entered the law office of Judge Storrs, Whitestown, N. Y., where he attracted the attention of Bishop Hobart, who pressed upon the young aspirant to the law the importance of giving his talents to the church, and to enter the ministry. Mr. Camp did not discover in himself qualifications to assume the responsibilities of so sacred a calling, for the office of which he held profound respect.

Judge Augustus Sacket, of New York, and brother-in-law of Elisha Camp, made extensive purchases of land in the "Black River country" in 1801, comprising the present village of Sackets Harbor and part of township. We find Mr. Camp here in 1804, at 18 years of age, as attorney, actively entering upon his profession. In 1807 he was appointed surveyor of the town. Mr. Sacket sold his interest in lands in this locality in 1809 to a syndicate in New York city, who appointed Mr. Camp their resident agent. This brought him in contact with that influential class of distinguished names who figured so prominently in the affairs of our state and country. In every enterprise that engaged their attention he was more or less asso-

ciated. Their enlarged views and the times stimulated the young, ardent, and patriotic agent to untiring devotion to the wants of the new comers to this region, who were seeking homes and citizenship. Whatever demands were made upon his splendid physical endowments, matched by his mental vigor and powers, were met without stint or tire. Mr. Camp was supervisor in 1809-19. In 1811 he organized an artillery company, and as captain offered their services to Gov. Tompkins on the declaration of war in 1812, to have a taste of battle in July following. As a speaker and leader among men he commanded an acknowledged position. He delighted in holding up the Roman as one proud of his citizenship, the Spartan for exalted patriotism, and Washington and associates as examples possessing like, and all the added, qualities desirable for emulation. On civic and national celebrations he exalted these deeds and virtues. As a result, some one facetiously remarked upon a grand fête day, "Make way for Greece, Rome, and 1776—three guns!"

The establishment of schools in our own and neighboring counties gave him great satisfaction. Lowville Academy, Belleville Union Academy, and Watertown Institute received their stimulus from his encouraging patronage and princely gifts for those days.

Commercially Mr. Camp engaged with associates in building the steamer *Ontario* in 1816, which was the first built upon any lake, to "test the possibility of a boat being propelled against waves." Success led to the building of steam and other craft, which secured an active commerce, that made Sackets Harbor for many years a place of note.

The want of water-power for manufacturing purposes was taken into serious consideration by the citizens of Sackets Harbor in 1828. Mr. Camp undertook the direction of constructing a canal from Black River, above Watertown, which was completed in 1832. He gave his untiring energies to this work, proving his faith in the enterprise by creating saw-mills, a paper, plaster, and flouring-mill, and also a furnace and machine shop. About this time the surplus waters of Black River were diverted at Boonville as a feeder to the Erie Canal, causing all the outlay, individually and collectively, a failure. His extensive purchases of land here and abroad were sacrificed with their largely increased value, to a considerable degree, in his endeavors to advance the importance of this and neighboring localities.

The Presbyterian and Episcopal churches were built in the early stirring times, in which Mr. Camp took a decided interest, accompanying his material aid with official membership in each. His family were among the first and prominent members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Camp later on. Nelson's work on infidelity established his belief in Christianity: to promulgate its views he purchased a complete edition and sent them out by the hands of young men studying for the ministry, supplying horses and conveyance to expedite the work.

His marriage to Sophia Hale, of Catskill, was a most happy event. She

was as lovely in character as in person. A large family blessed the union—six sons and four daughters, two sons dying in infancy. Elizabeth, lately deceased, married Rev. Dr. J. R. Boyd, Geneva; Sophia, Edgar Day, Catskill, N. Y.; Mary, Hamilton Spencer, Utica; Harriette, F. F. Folger, Esq., Hudson, N. Y.; George, Elisha, Edgar, and Erskine married most estimable ladies, who, with their families, survive them. Mr. Camp's military spirit was infused into his sons as a ruling force. George was educated to the law, taking part in the war of the Rebellion. Elisha E. and Erskine M. reached to captaincies in the U. S. A. Edgar entered into commercial and banking enterprises before finding a home in the West.

Politically Mr. Camp sympathized with the early founders of the government, of the Washington and Hamilton school. As a Whig he was foremost in pressing the claims of his party, once running for Congress when the state was too strongly Democratic to secure a seat. When the border war of 1838 disturbed our relations with Canada his influence was felt in quelling the excitement on the frontier. Age and infirmities had stolen upon him when the South began the war to dissolve the Union to which he had been so devotedly attached. This aroused his indignation and old-time patriotism, but the "old set," with whom he had celebrated our victories and national achievements in the past, were all gone. He felt keenly the want of their sympathizing presence, to fight their battles over again in words if not in deeds.

At the time Vicksburg was besieged the writer, unseen, recognized his stalwart figure as it was disclosed at momentary intervals by flashes of lightning, as he stood partially hidden by the foliage about his mansion. His manner was as impressive and dignified as if standing to review the armies of heaven. The storm beat upon us with blaze and report of fearful intensity, to which a saddened yet commanding voice replied, "Yes, God's artillery is warring grandly with the elements, grandeur and sublimity attest His power, but just now give me Grant's artillery to sweep this cursed rebellion and its flag to perdition."

Colonel Elisha Camp, by which title he was familiarly known, survived Mrs. Camp only 12 days: September 13, 1866, aged 77 years; September 25, 1866, aged 80 years.

COLONEL WALTER B. CAMP.

George Camp, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Sackets Harbor in the winter of 1816-17, and established the first printing office in Sackets Harbor, issuing the first number of the *Sackets Harbor Gazette* in March, 1817. At this time his family consisted of Talcott Hale Camp, now president of the Jefferson County National Bank, and George Hull Camp, an extensive manufacturer, now a resident of Marietta, Ga. George Camp married Elizabeth Hitchcock, a native of New Haven, Conn., who at the time of their union was a resident of Utica.

Walter Bicker Camp, the subject of this biography, was born in Sackets Harbor, October 1, 1822, and has remained a resident, through its changes and vicissitudes, to the present time. Mr. Camp has always been loyal to the "manor born," and it has been his ruling passion that the place of his nativity might advance into importance, as its natural location and surroundings seemed to justify, and in accordance with the spirit that inspired the founders of the place. The commercial and military spirit in this locality was so happily combined, and each of foremost importance, that Mr. Camp imbibed its influence with the younger generation that stamped the earlier history of the village, and he has not ceased in his endeavors to save, as far as possible, the prestige of this historic locality. To that end all the enterprises that were calculated to retain this place in its commercial and military consequence obtained a large share of his time, means, and services. The building of the first railroad here, which extended from Sackets Harbor to Pierrepont Manor, enlisted his earnest endeavors, hoping for the successful accomplishment of an enterprise that would retain the commercial importance hitherto enjoyed at the port of Sackets Harbor. About \$400,000 was spent in the construction of this road by the enterprising citizens of this town, Henderson, and Ellisburgh, to which Mr. Camp was no mean contributor, and acted as custodian and local director for two years, before the abolishment of the road, effected largely by the unfriendly influences of the road with which it made connection. That portion of his available means realized from the sale of the road was donated by Mr. Camp to the Presbyterian Church Society, as a perpetual fund for the purchase of books for the Sunday-school, and for repairs of the church.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Camp was chosen by Gov. Morgan as the only one to whom he would intrust the management, direction, and occupancy of the military depot, to be opened at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, and accordingly appointed him to that command, with the rank of colonel, October 17, 1861. Mr. Camp considered the appointment, though unsolicited, not only complimentary, but almost obligatory, and entered upon his duties immediately, and in 24 hours one company had been enrolled into the service, and in 18 days the 94th Regiment had perfected its organization. Gov. Morgan was very reluctant to open any more depots, saying that it was a state of chaos as far as other organizations were concerned, and feared serious results from the want of proper direction and control of the improvised depots about the state. When the 94th moved from camp, March 14, 1862, and reached Albany the following day, Gov. Morgan called upon Col. Camp, who had accompanied the regiment thus far, and complimented him by saying "he was proud of the 94th; that it had given them little or no trouble during its organization; was composed of splendid material; was in magnificent form and discipline; had been recruited and maintained at \$20,000 less expense than any like regiment in the state; and instead of losing 20 or 30 men, it had gained two on leaving camp."

The depot now being established, it became the active center for enlistments and organization of regiments during the war. The 10th N. Y. H. A. was immediately after organized, and Col. Camp was appointed the town war committee, and with Senator Bell, of Brownville, took the quotas of that town and Hounsfeld, and formed the company commanded by Capt. O. H. Gilmore and Lieut. Flowers.

After the war General Sherman was disposed to break up the military post here, there being no railroad for the effective transportation of troops. To meet this objection measures were immediately taken to extend the Utica & Black River Railroad to Sackets Harbor. Col. Camp was untiring in his efforts to prevent the removal of the post, and to secure the completion of the road to this village. Meetings were held on the line of the contemplated road, and the towns along the route, with the hearty coöperation of their enterprising citizens, secured the completion of the road in 1873.

During the occupancy of the barracks by Gen. Ayres the officers' quarters, to the east of the commander's dwelling, were burned. General Sherman was opposed to any outlay; but with the hearty coöperation of Congressman Bagley Mr. Camp succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$25,000 to rebuild. Unfavorable influences continued for years, until Gen. Grant was seen by Col. Camp, with whom for a long time he had retained a most friendly and intimate acquaintance. With his proffered and valuable services in presenting to Gen. Sherman the desirability of retaining the military post there came a marked change, and from that time Madison Barracks have received the attention from the government the importance that its position demands. On General Sherman arriving here with the 12th Regiment, under General Willcox, he expressed himself captivated with the location. Since then Madison Barracks have been progressing under command of General Willcox, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, and more particularly since 1887, under the accomplished and gallant Col. Richard I. Dodge, 11th U. S. Inf., to be one of the finest and most complete military reservations in the service. In this matter Col. Camp has been an interested mover and actor, and considers himself fortunate in having an acquaintance in the army and the navy, among many of its most illustrious characters that have figured in the former and more recent history of our wars, being related to Admiral Foote and Commodore Hitchcock on his mother's side, and upon the paternal side looks back to the first and most conspicuous member of the Hale family, the descendants of whom have marked the way by deeds of patriotism and valor, at which he has reason to look upon with a degree of satisfaction. In May, 1885, he was unanimously elected, with title, associate member of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island, of which Gen. Hancock was president.

Col. Camp followed the business established by his father after the latter had disposed of his printing establishment in 1821, continuing it after the demise of his father, Mr. George Camp, in 1850, to 1884. In the mean time

Col. Camp traveled extensively upon the continent of Europe, and far and wide over our territory bounded by the different oceans.

In 1844 the family came into possession of the mansion and grounds formerly owned and occupied by Commodore Melancton Woolsey; and although never married Col. Camp has, for the last 30 years, entertained with a refined and generous hospitality. In 1879 he completed the erection of a chapel, which was presented as a Christmas gift to the Presbyterian Society of Sackets Harbor, with which he has been connected since his infancy, and for which he had retained a most affectionate attachment.

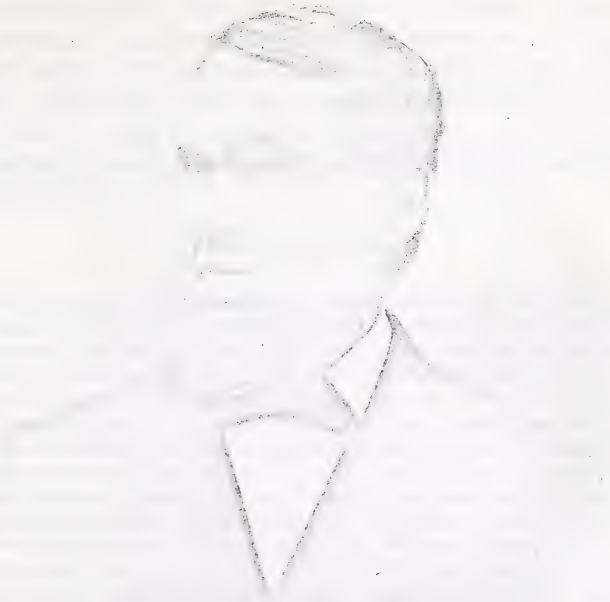
He also was deeply interested in the organization of the Jefferson County Historical Society, of which he is the first vice-president. In 1885 he succeeded in securing the old battle-ground, as executor of the estate of Elisha Camp, from the heirs, as a gift to the Jefferson County Historical Society and the village of Sackets Harbor, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, under the auspices of the 12th Regiment U. S. Infantry, G. A. R. organizations, village authorities, and representatives of the historical societies of Jefferson and Oneida counties, and distinguished gentlemen of this and neighboring counties of the state and Canada.

Col. Camp has given much time and attention to the study of the aboriginal history of the county of Jefferson, upon which subject he has written some valuable papers, and has secured a choice collection of relics that characterize the race that so fully occupied this locality and were extinct at the time of the advent of the white race to these shores; and which, too, has brought him in correspondence and friendly relationship with the Smithsonian Institute, and as correspondent of Oneida County Historical Society is brought in contact with many distinguished men of like taste. Col. Camp has an inherent and decided talent for music. In visiting his delightful home we find it supplied with accessories to give it expression. With one favorite instrument, however, he is better known in the refined circles, where he finds enjoyment with them in the "concord of sweet sounds." He is a lover of fine animals, and has his farm stocked with cattle of good pedigree. He has been an ardent devotee of Nimrod and Isaak Walton, and finds pleasant companionship in good horses, and with his friends he is happy to say: "Whatever we possess is doubly valuable when we are so happy to share it with others."

THEODORE CANFIELD.

John M. Canfield,* son of John, was born in Sharon, Conn., December 22, 1775, and came to Jefferson County in 1810. He wedded with Fanny Harvey, of Stamford, Conn., and they had 11 children, namely: Jane H., John, William F., Richard M., Laura, Fanny C., Frederick W., Annis A., Harriet, Sarah D., and Theodore.

* A further sketch of John M. Canfield will be found in the Bench and Bar chapter.



Thos. Comfield

Theodore Canfield was born in the historic village of Sackets Harbor, March 6, 1823, and here commenced a business career in the hardware trade, which was continued with enviable success until his retirement in 1868. Mr. Canfield was also prominent in municipal affairs, and for his known integrity and fitness for the position was chosen the town's representative in the board of supervisors in 1859, and again in 1869, '70, '71, and '72, holding the honorable position of chairman of that board for two years. In 1866 he was the successful candidate of his party for member of Assembly. For 18 years he was an influential director of the Carthage, Watertown & Sackets Harbor Railroad, and for eight years served as vice-president of that corporation. On the 12th of September, 1848, Mr. Canfield wedded with Annie, daughter of John Little, a lady of refined and domestic tastes. Mr. Canfield is a man of decided character, but not vain, and still retains, in a marked degree, his strong intellectuality.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Daniel Reed was a native of Connecticut. He came to Sackets Harbor in 1809, when three years of age, and served on a gunboat in the War of 1812. He died here in 1860, aged 83 years. He married Jane Sterritt, who was born in Sackets Harbor, and they reared four children, George M., Robert C., Susan, and Charles C. The latter married Amanda M., daughter of James and Catharine (Frazier) Thum, of Sackets Harbor, and he is now captain of a sailing vessel, in which business he has been engaged 45 years. John Thum, father of James, served in the War of 1812, and lost all his property by the depreciation of the Continental money. Charles Reed served in the late war in Co. G, 116th N. Y. Vols., three years.

Josiah McWayne came to Hounsfield from Massachusetts before 1800, among the first settlers, and here remained until his death in 1868, aged 88 years. He married Phebe Abbott, who died in 1859, aged 75 years. Their children were Delonzo, Delos A., Samuel, Uranius, Justus, Alexander, and Kimball D. The latter was born in this town, and here remained until his death in 1844, aged 36 years. He married Betsey Wallace, of this town, and their children were Phebe A., Charlotte, Justus W., Elizabeth, and Jay D. Jay D. McWayne married Sarah, daughter of Lewis and Lucinda (Baker) Wallsworth, and they had three children—Eva and Arthur (deceased), and Ella. He served as first lieutenant in the late war in Co. K, 35th N. Y. Vols. He also organized Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vols., of which he was captain, and served as recruiting officer. Justus W. McWayne married Helen L., daughter of Archibald and Sarah (Holden) Campbell, and they had one son, Archie Campbell. Mr. McWayne died in March, 1889. His mother, Elizabeth, survives at the age of 71 years.

Delos A. McWayne, son of Josiah, was born in this town, where he died at the age of 73 years. He married Angeline Johnson, of Hounsfield, daughter of Perley and Priscilla (Dexter) Johnson, and their children were Josiah A., Johnson P., Edwin G., and Delos. The latter was born in this town, where he now resides. He married Eliza S., daughter of William and Betsey (Seeber) Bell, and their children are Edwin P., Cora A., and Merle B.

Delonzo McWayne, son of Josiah, married Minerva Stoddard, of Sackets Harbor, who bore him four children, viz.: Lorenzo, Maria, Minerva, and Degress. The last mentioned married Mrs. Carrie Northrup, of Canastota, Madison County, daughter of Ashley Northrup, and their children are Charles, Minerva, and Alice M. Mr. McWayne served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. Vols. He participated in the battle of Petersburg, Va., and was honorably discharged. He resides on road 62.

Rial Bawson, a native of Canaan, Conn., came to Sackets Harbor in 1801, and built one of the first five houses in the village. He was engaged in the lumber business, and ran the first raft of lumber down the St. Lawrence from Sackets Harbor to Montreal. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lawrence, of Canaan, Conn., and their children were Wealthy, William, Wolcott, Elizabeth, and Ira L. The latter was born at Sackets Harbor, where he now

resides. He married, first, Marcia Carpenter, of Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, and their children were Mary, Amelia, and Malcolm. For his second wife he married Annie, daughter of Alexander and Annie (McDermott) McBain, and their children are Annie Elizabeth, Robert B., and Janette J. Mr. Rawson is now a clothing merchant at Sackets Harbor.

Samuel Bates, from Massachusetts, became a resident of Hounsfield in 1802, and made the first clearing upon the farm in this town since owned by some member of the Bates family. His son Samuel, Jr., who came with him, participated in the battle of Sackets Harbor, and died in 1813. Merrick M., son of Samuel, Sr., was born in 1802, and came to this town with his father. He married Abigail Stowell, of Hounsfield, and they had 10 children. Mrs. Bates died in 1845, and Mr. Bates in 1851. Their daughter Sarah, widow of John Winslow, resides in the city of Watertown.

John W. Phelps, a native of Vermont, came to Hounsfield in 1807, and was the first settler on what is now known as the Phelps farm, on road 63, and here remained most of the time until his death, about 1863, aged 75 years. He married Hannah Jones, of Vermont, and they had 13 children, 10 of whom grew to maturity. One son, John W., a native of this town, where he now resides at the age of 67 years, married Betsey, daughter of John and Hannah (Fields) Kibling, of Ellisburgh, and they had nine children, viz.: Silas R., Amelia A., Fanny E., Catharine J., Henry B., Fisher K., Anna M., Carrie E., and Austin A. The latter was born at Sandy Creek. He married Frances, daughter of James E. and Susan (Livermore) Gilmore, of Dexter village, and they have one son, Charles A. Mr. Phelps is captain of the steamer *New York*, plying between Buffalo and Chicago, in which capacity he has been engaged for the past six years. Silas R. Phelps was born in this town, where he now resides on a farm on road 64, which he has occupied for the past 11 years. He married Nancy, daughter of John and Jessie (Nichols) Patrick, of Dexter, and they have two children, John and Norris K.

Timothy Holden, a native of Rutland, Vt., came to Hounsfield about 1810, and here remained until his death in 1862, aged 80 years. He married Elizabeth Ellis, of Hadley, N. Y., and of their seven children, Aaron was the oldest son, and was born in Hadley. He came to this town with his father and finally settled on the homestead farm, on road 65, where he died in 1870, aged 57 years. He married Orrilla, daughter of Israel and Lydia (Counce) Root, of Mechanicsville, and they had children as follows: Clay, Trelinghuysen, Winfield, Theodore, Seward, Myron, Emmett, Walter, Talcott, and Jesse. Winfield Holden married Lucy, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Willey) Arnold, of Henderson, in 1869, and his children are Charles L., Minnie L., Hubert T., and Arthur W. He resides in this town on a farm on road 65. Clay Holden married Eliza, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Bowering) Stokes, of Hounsfield, in 1870, and his children are Jesse E., Erwin C., Marian, and Annie E., and he resides on road 63. Israel Root, grandfather of Orrilla, served in the Revolutionary war.

Myron Holden, son of Timothy, was born in Hounsfield, where he now resides. He married Julia A., daughter of Benjamin and Armenta (Barnes) Orchard, and their children are Flora M., Aurilla A., and Benjamin M. Enoch Barnes, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Julia A. Holden, served in the War of 1812, and drew a pension.

Russell Spicer was born in Hounsfield, where he still resides, at the age of 77 years. He married Aurilla, daughter of Eli and Polly Spicer, who died in 1863, aged 54 years. Their children were Hannibal, Dianna, Gilbert, Rosaltha, Edwin, Emma, Estella, and Ivan L. The latter, born in this town, married Mrs. Elizabeth Spicer, daughter of Barton and Rachel (Misker) White, and they have one daughter, Luella G., and reside on a farm on road 60. Mr. Spicer served in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. David Spicer, father of Russell, married Betsey Rockwell. He served in the battle of Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812, and was one of the first settlers of this town, where his home was until his death.

Joseph McKee was born and died in Hartford, Conn. He married Ruth Webster, and among their children was Eliezer, who came to Sackets Harbor in 1830, and here remained until his death in 1851, aged 84 years. He was a carpenter, and built the first tannery at Sackets Harbor. He married Flora Hollister, a native of Connecticut, and their children were Hiram, Flora A., and David. The latter married Mary A. Lawrence, of West Chazy, Clinton County, and their children are Mary H., Frank E., and Wilbur L. Wilbur L. married Arabella G. Coventry, of Utica, and they have one daughter, Julia G., and reside at Sackets Harbor.

Joseph Knowlton was born in Rutland County, Vt., whence he removed to Jefferson County in 1811, finally locating in Hounsfield, where he died. Among his children was Monroe, who came here with his father, dying in this town at the age of 63 years. Monroe Knowlton was a farmer and mechanic. He married Susan Breeze, of Brownville, who survives him at the age of 67 years. They had two children, Ruth M. and Edwin C. The latter was born in Brownville, and was twice married. His first wife, Mary S. McQuain, of Sackets Harbor, bore him two children, Hattie and Corry M. His second marriage was with Mrs. Fidelia R. (Manchester) Colburn, of Orsego County. He resides at Sackets Harbor, where he is engaged as engineer at the United States barracks, and is also a practical and consulting engineer for steamboats and railroads. Jacob J. Breeze served in the battle of Sackets Harbor in 1814.

Elisha Ladd was born in Coventry, Conn., in 1766, and in 1812 located in Hounsfield, where he died at the age of 94 years. He married Susan Dorman, of Connecticut, and their children were Nathan, Eliphalet, Seymour, Cynthia, Susan, Patty, and Esther. Nathan Ladd came to this town in 1811, and was the first settler on a farm on road 76, where he remained until his death, in 1877, aged 90 years. He married Betsey, daughter of Marcus and Betsey Edick, and they had four children, viz.: Brayton L., Matilda C., Mary E., and Eliphalet. The latter married Charlotte W., daughter of James and Nancy (Marshall) Spaulding, of Camillus, Oneida County, and he has one son, Marshall J., and resides on a farm on road 76, which was settled by his grandfather, and where he has resided since his birth. Marshall J. Ladd married Lydia A., daughter of Solomon and Julia Hall, of this town, and they have one son, Brayton E.

William C. Pegse, son of William, was born in Connecticut, and was one of the early settlers of Hounsfield. He served in the battle of Sackets Harbor in 1814, and died in Lewis County at the age of 76 years. His wife, Fanny Post, bore him five children, viz.: Celestia, Betsey, George, Jane, and Orson V. The latter was born in this town, where he died in 1886, aged 65 years. He married Alvira S., daughter of Ephraim and Salina (Luft) Wilder, who died March 2, 1887, aged 52 years. They had one daughter, Maria F., who has been twice married. Her first husband, Edwin Austin, was accidentally shot and killed April 22, 1875. Her second husband, De Forest Shead, lives with her on the homestead farm of her father.

Thomas Wright was a native of Seven Towns, Ireland, whence he immigrated to Hounsfield in 1812, remaining here until his death, April 27, 1884, aged 84 years. He married Hannah Wood, also a native of Ireland, and they had six children, viz.: Joseph, John, Anna, Elizabeth, Sarah, and James. The latter, born in this town, married Gertrude, daughter of Administrator and Amanda (Rust) Hammond, and they have an adopted son, Bennie F. Mr. Wright is a resident of Brownville, to which town he removed in 1883. Mr. Wright served in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Bermuda Front and Petersburg, and was taken prisoner at the latter place and confined in Libby prison.

Daniel Holloway, an Englishman, served under General Bargeyne and was taken prisoner, and afterwards joined the American army. After the war he engaged in business as a clothier at Stowell's Corners, in this town, and died in the town of Lyme at the advanced age of 85 years. He married Mariah Bates, and they had five children, of whom Charles was a native of Connecticut and came here among the early settlers, locating in the eastern part of the town, where he died February 21, 1853, aged 58 years. He served at the battle of Sackets Harbor. He married Chloe Woodruff, of Watertown, and of their 10 children, Charles B. was born at Sackets Harbor, and married Elizabeth H., daughter of William and Emeline (Taylor) Metcalf, and they had two children, Charles W. (deceased) and Fred N. He served in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A., until the close of the war. His son Fred N. married Estella C., daughter of Daniel and Laura A. (Cooper) Losee, of Watertown, and they have one daughter, Grace, and reside at Sackets Harbor. Horace G. Holloway also served in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A.

Henry Metcalf was a native of England, whence he emigrated to Boston in 1801, finally locating in Hounsfield, where he died in 1869, aged 92 years. He served in the battle of Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812. He married Sarah Asby, of England, and of their 11 children, Francis was born in Hounsfield, and has resided on the farm he now occupies for the past 55 years. He married Sarah M., daughter of Asahel and Polly (Oxley) Case, and their children are Walter, Lucy A., Sarah J., Edwin, and Ella M. and Elva M., twins. Mrs. Metcalf died August 10, 1855, aged 43 years. Their son Walter served three years in Co. I, 19th N. Y. H. A.

Sanford Earl, a native of Rhode Island, came to Sackets Harbor in 1815, and here remained until his death, March 27, 1880, at the extreme age of 94 years. He married Deborah Sheldon, who died December 24, 1851, aged 45 years. Their children were Margaret, James, Stephen, Henry, Sarah, George, Charles, Mary, Lyman, and Richard M. The latter, a native of Sackets Harbor, where he now resides, married Lucy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Jackson) Boulton, and his children are Richard H. and Charles S. Mr. Earl served as captain of a lake vessel, which plied between Oswego and Chicago, for many years. He is now proprietor of the Earl House at Sackets Harbor.

Robert McLaughlin was born in Sackets Harbor, where he died at the age of 32 years. He married Catharine Wright, also of Sackets Harbor, and they had four children, viz.: Mary, Thomas, Margaret, and William. The latter married Sarah A. Lewis, and his children are William J., Anna B., and Kate P. He served in the late war in Co. B, 35th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Slaughter Mountain, Culpepper, Warrington, and White Sulphur Springs.

Ezra Tyler, son of Col. Tyler, of Revolutionary fame, was born in East Haddam, Conn., and was one of the early settlers of this town, where he died at the age of 55 years. He married Rebecca Wright, of Paris, Ononda County, and their children were Rebecca, Rufus, Sylvanus and Sylvester (twins), Alanson, Prudence, Polly, and Dr. William E. The latter, a native of this town, married, first, Phoebe Hunter, of Saratoga County, who bore him two children, William W. and John C. He married, second, Mary D., daughter of David and Orinda (Hill) Metcalf, of Sackets Harbor, where he has been engaged as a physician and surgeon for the past 43 years. He served as assistant surgeon of the garrison here during the late war, and also at other times. He has been supervisor of the town five years, and school commissioner two years. His son William W. enlisted in the 94th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war.

Cornelius W. Ingelhart, of German descent, was born at Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County, May 11, 1811. In 1814 his parents located in Watertown, and the year following in Hounsfield. He was married four times, as follows: first, to Nancy Phelps, September 4, 1836, by whom he had two children, Washington I. and Lucy; second, to Lorinda M. Spicer, who bore him one son, Byron; third, to Emeline F. Hall, who bore him three children, Hiram F., Sophia, and Rufus; and fourth, to Emma L. Little, of Watertown, in June, 1862, by whom he had two children, Sophie and Emma C., and who survives him at the age of 61 years, a resident of Sackets Harbor. Mr. Ingelhart took an early interest in public affairs, and served in many official positions, with credit to himself and his constituents. He was a prominent abolitionist, and his voice was always raised in favor of temperance and all reform measures. He was a delegate to the first Republican convention held in this county, and continued a strong advocate of reform until his death. At the breaking out of the late civil war he aided materially in procuring volunteers, and contributed liberally financially to encourage enlistments. He was at one time a director in the National Union Bank, and was one of the organizers of the Agricultural Insurance Company. He was an instructive writer, and a public spirited citizen whose influence was felt throughout the county.

Elijah Harris was a native of Connecticut, whence he removed to the town of Adams in 1802, where he died at the age of 89 years. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and served in the battle of Sackets Harbor. His wife, Lydia, bore him six children, among whom was Elisha, who married Polly Wilson, who bore him nine children, viz.: Lydia, Franklin, Annis, Lovisa, Charlotte, Jane, John, Henry, and William W. Henry served in Co. A, 94th N. Y. Vols., and died in Baltimore at the age of 24 years. William W. Harris married, first, Susan, daughter of John Baldwin, of Brownville, by whom he had two children, Ellie and Mary, and second, Mrs. Amelia Johnson, daughter of John Parker. He served in Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged. He was wounded and lost a leg at Petersburg, Va., and is now drawing a pension. Mrs. Amelia Harris's first husband, Alexander Johnson, entered the United States service in 1843 and served continuously 39 years, participating in the Florida war, Mexican war, California Indian war, and the late civil war. He died in 1884, aged 71 years.

Seth Penney (formerly Penn) was a native of Plainfield, Mass., whence he emigrated to Hounsfield, of which town he was one of the early settlers. His wife, Amelia, bore him five children, viz.: George, Grove, Samuel S., Olivia, and Amelia. Samuel S. was born in Massa-

chasetts in 1804, and died in this town in 1880, aged 76 years. He married Sally, daughter of Oliver and Lucinda (Pomeroy) Wilcox, and they had 10 children, viz.: Louisa, Harriet, Orville, Marvin, Grove, Lodenia, Greenleaf B., Walter, Almira, and George W. Mrs. Penney survives her husband and resides in this town, at the age of 82 years. George W. Penney enlisted in the 18th N. Y. Cavalry, was transferred to the navy and stationed at Hart's Island, New York harbor, and served during the war. Walter Penney also served in the 18th N. Y. Cav. George W. has been a captain on the lakes for 30 years, on five different vessels and steamers.

Thomas Hall, of English descent, came to Sackets Harbor in 1819, at the age of 21 years, and here remained until his death, in 1872, aged 75 years. He was a prominent man of the town, and was collector of the port under President Pierce. His first wife was Dorothea Church, of Brattleboro, Vt., who died at Sackets Harbor at the age of 38 years. Their children were Anna, Mary, Thomas, and Henry. His second wife was Peronne C. Church, a sister of his first wife, and their children were George, Robert, Claire, and Charles. The latter married, first, Charlotte McWayne, of Sackets Harbor, who bore him one son, Charles, and second, Hattie A., daughter of Thomas and Laura (Case) Parsons. He resides in the village of Sackets Harbor, where he was born. Thomas Hall's widow, Peronne C., survives her husband at the age of 73 years. Her father, Daniel W. Church, was a prominent man in St. Lawrence County, where he died, in Morristown, at the advanced age of 85 years. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812, and his father, Jonathan Church, served in the Revolutionary war.

Nathan Stetson, a native of Vermont, served as a sea captain in the War of 1812. He came to Hounsfield in 1820, which was his place of residence until his death. Among his eight children was a son, Barker, born in Vermont, who became a resident of this town when 20 years of age, and remained here 15 years, finally locating in Ontario County, where he died at the age of 66 years. He married Ann Wiley, of Watertown, and their children were Louisa R., Alonzo, Ashael A., Lucy A., and George W. The latter was born in this town, where he married Laura M., daughter of John and Sarah (Pilmore) Sargent, by whom he has four children, viz.: Alicea, Charles B., Albert A., and S. Anna, the latter the wife of George H. Kelly, of Boston. Mr. Stetson enlisted in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served till the close of the war. Alonzo Stetson served in the 112th Ill. and Ashael in the 128th N. Y. Vols.

Bernard Eveleigh was born January 17, 1813, in Dorsetshire, England, and was baptised by Rev. William Buckland, in the parish of White Church. His father was a dairyman of some means for those times, but dying ere the children had reached maturity, and their mother marrying again, they were somewhat left upon their own resources, upon which the above named, at the age of 21, sailed for America, landing at Sackets Harbor with only two sovereigns in his pocket. He immediately apprenticed himself to Hanson Rann for three years to learn the carpenter's trade. This business he pursued for years. In 1840 he married Miss Lydia Champoux; to them one child was born (Mrs. A. M. Marsh, of Hounsfield). In 1861, owing to ill health, his trade was given up, when he went into the hotel business, but only remaining there four years, whereupon he resumed his old business, adding to it lumber trading with Canada. Through this ship building was started, which he carried to quite an extent, building boats of various dimensions. Other things were added during the succeeding years, among which were farming, hardware, meat market, coal yard, and tilling contracts with Madison Barracks for numerous things. In 1882 he married Mrs. Amos Mobery, of Adolphustown, Lenox County, Ontario, his first wife having died in 1880. Though having lost much at different times by fire and shipwreck, he still retains a hotel, store, dwelling house, 1,000 acres of land, and one boat. Aside from farm help he employs seven men and four girls.

Joel Knight was born in Vermont and came to this county, locating in Watertown in 1821, later removing to this town, where he remained many years, finally settling in the town of Alexandria, where he died in 1847, aged 75 years. He married Hannah Ayres, of Vermont, and of their 10 children, Randall Knight was born in Vermont and came to Hounsfield in 1822. He has been twice married. By his first wife, Arvilla Galloway, he had three children, Hiram, Edward, and Emma. His second marriage was with Rosetta Obmstead. He has occupied his farm on road 77 for the past 47 years. His son Edward married Leukeria, daughter of John and Sarah (Pilmore) Sargent, and he is also on a farm which he has occupied for 28 years. They have two children, Elma M. and Mary E.

William Porter was born in the village of Sackets Harbor, April 12, 1822. He married

Caroline A., daughter of Ashby and Dolly S. (Robbins) Smith, of Hounsfeld, and their children are William H., now a resident of Walula, W. T.; George A., a grocer of Osage, Iowa; Edward E., of Portland, Oregon; Fred B., Ida A., Albert S., and Mary A. He served as night watchman in the custom-house at Sackets Harbor, and was appointed inspector of construction at Madison Barracks in 1880. He is a carpenter, and still resides at Sackets Harbor.

Stephen Washburn lived and died in Schoharie County. His wife, Salinda, bore him seven children, among whom was Robert, who settled on a farm in this town about 1825, where he remained until his death in 1876, aged 70 years. He married Emeline, daughter of Asa Manley, of this town, and they had eight children, viz.: Hiram, Stephen, Silas R., Newton, George, Wallace, Lydia, and Theodore. The latter married Janette, daughter of Albert and Mary (Davis) Rice, of Adams, and he has two children, Albert and Arthur, and resides in this town on the farm where he was born. Silas R. Washburn was born and reared in this town, where he married Esther, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lane) Stoodley, by whom he has two children, William W. and Homer T. He has resided on his present farm 11 years.

John Matteson came from Vermont to Jefferson County about 1827. His son Alfred located in Hounsfeld, where he died at the age of 76 years. Alfred's wife was Sally Palmer, and their children were Daniel D., Franklin, Elsie J., Clarissa, Lorinda, George, Josephine, and Orris. Daniel D. was born in this town, and died here in 1869, aged 41 years. He married Cornelia M., daughter of Truman and Eunice (Witter) Root, and their children were Jay D. and Nettie M. His widow survives him at the age of 52 years, and resides on a farm on road 58 corner 59. Franklin Matteson, mentioned above, was born in Watertown. He married Hannah, daughter of Eliakim and Mahaley (Worden) Morse, of Hounsfeld, June 24, 1854, and has occupied his present residence for 32 years.

Harry Fields was a native of Greenock, Renfrew County, Scotland, and died in Tyrone, Ireland, aged about 70 years. He married Martha Martin, and they had four children. His son Joseph was born in Tyrone, Ireland, whence he emigrated to America, locating in Hounsfeld in 1829, where he remained until his death, aged 78 years. He married Sarah, daughter of James and Jane (Hall) Wright, of Ireland, and their children were Maggie, Lucinda, Martha, Joseph, Janette, Jane, James, and John W. The latter, born at Sackets Harbor, married Amelia, daughter of Chester C. and Laura (Jaff) Symons, and his children are Carrie, George, Harry, and Jessie May. He resides in this town on the farm first settled by his father. Joseph Fields served in Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vols., and was killed at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 2, 1865, aged 24 years.

Joseph Slater, of Ira, Vermont, emigrated to Lewis County, N. Y., when 15 years of age, and in 1837 located in Hounsfeld, where he died at the age of 71 years. He followed the dual occupation of farmer and blacksmith. He married, first, Zilphia Morgan, and their children were Vincent, Hiram, Stephen, Candace, and Angeline. By his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Peter and Mary (Reed) Smith, of Hounsfeld, he had one daughter, Harriet (Mrs. Albert Skinner), of Watertown, who has four children, viz.: Herbert, Edward, James, and Charles. Mrs. Sarah Slater survives her husband at the age of 75 years, and resides on the homestead farm in Hounsfeld.

James M. Hazlewood was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1799, and in 1829 immigrated to this country and located in Sackets Harbor. He was a Methodist clergyman, and died in Henderson in April, 1861, aged 62 years. He married Ruth A. Jilaver, of Warwickshire, and their children were Joseph, Elizabeth, Stephen, and Charles, who were born in England, and Martha, Sarah, Mary, Hannah, Delana, and James M., who were born in this country. James M. Hazlewood married, first, Julia, daughter of Perry and Camelia (Weller) Knowlton, of Hounsfeld, by whom he had two children, Lewis and Burt. He married for his second wife Mrs. Naoma Stephens, daughter of Jacob Van Winckel, and they reside in this town.

John Alverson, a native of Vermont, came to Hounsfeld in April, 1829, where he died the following June, aged 49 years. He married Sarah Frink, of Vermont, in 1866, and their children were Almanson, Polly, Lydia, and Samuel. The latter was born in Halifax, Vt., and came to this town with his father, where he married Mary, daughter of William Wiley, by whom he has had children as follows: William, John, Walter, Albert, Samuel, Jr., and Sarah. He is a successful farmer in this town.

Henry Boston was a native of Norfolk, Eng., where he lived and died. He married a Miss Jackson, by whom he had eight children, among whom was Henry, who immigrated to

Sackets Harbor in 1830. He was a stone mason, and built most of the stone sidewalks in the village of Sackets Harbor. He married Elizabeth Jackson, of England, who died in 1877, aged 83 years. His death occurred in 1863 at the age of 65 years. Their children were James, Charles, Robert, Lucy, Samuel, Mary, and Henry. The latter, a farmer, was born in Hounsfield, where he still resides. He married Jennie, daughter of Elbridge and Betsey (Coburn) Warren, and they have one son, Warren.

Robert Lonsdale, a native of Yorkshire, England, immigrated to America in 1830 and settled on a farm in Brownville, where he died in 1873, aged 71 years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Hazlewood, of Yorkshire, Eng., and their children were Mary A., Harriet, William H., Augusta, and John H. The latter married Henrietta, daughter of Henry and Flavia (Lampher) Bowe, of Brownville, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Hattie (Mrs. William Elmer), Lewis H., Herbert S., James R., and Charles E. Mr. Lonsdale served in Co. B, 20th N. Y. Cav., and was honorably discharged. He is a farmer in this town.

John Orchard was born in Devonshire, England, where he died, aged about 80 years. His wife, Sarah, bore him 16 children, among whom was Abraham, who died in Devonshire at the advanced age of 86 years. He married Prudence Pering, of Devonshire, and their children were Mary, Martha, Ruth, and Benjamin. In 1832 Benjamin located in this town on a farm on road 47 corner 59, where he now resides. He married Armenia, daughter of Enoch and Anor (Hazen) Barnes, of Hounsfield, and his children are Marilda, Sarah, Elsie J., Richard, Benjamin, Julia A., Martha A., Effie B., Darius, Ada R., and Ida M. Mr. and Mrs. Orchard are still living, aged respectively 82 and 65 years.

Piani Thompson was born in Massachusetts in 1781, and died June 25, 1863, aged 87 years. When 19 years of age he married Eunice Washburn, of Connecticut. In 1810 he removed to the town of Rodman, and in 1814 participated in the battle of Sackets Harbor. Among his 10 children was John, who came to Rodman with his father, and in 1831 located in this town, where he remained until his death, in 1869, aged 65 years. He married Charlotte, daughter of Bradford Lisk, of Adams, and his children now living are Pembroke, Orinaldo, and Monroe F. The last named married Harriet E., daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Davis) Wright, and his children are John W., Burt D., Lottie M., and Earl M. He has occupied his present farm for the past 54 years.

William Stevenson was a native of Derbyshire, Eng., where he died at the age of 80 years. He married Ann, daughter of Moses Hall, and among their children was William, who came to Sackets Harbor in 1833, and here remained until his death, aged 72 years. He was the first permanent settler on the Worden farm, road 47 corner 48. His first wife was Ann Tilly, of England, and their children were Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Moses, and William. His second wife was Ann Stetson, and his third wife was a widow Perry. William Stevenson married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Margaret (Willinson) Simpson, by whom he has two children, Margaret M. and Mary E., and now resides on the homestead farm of his father, where he has lived 52 years.

John Harris was born in England, where he died at the age of 60 years. His wife was Jane Faudry, who died at the age of 55 years. They had eight children, of whom George immigrated to this country and located in Hounsfield in 1833, where he died, aged 72 years. He married Charity Lee, of England, and they had one son, James, who married Annie V., daughter of Dyer and Annie (Lyon) Washburn, of Hounsfield, where he now resides on road 46. Their children are Brayton, Byron, John, Wallace, Dyer, Adelbert, and Alice.

Thomas Lane, of Devonshire, Eng., came to Sackets Harbor in May, 1834, where he engaged in farming until his death, aged 93 years. He married Anna Stamp, also of Devonshire, and they had 10 children, among whom was Charles, who came to this town from England in 1835. Charles Lane married Frances Hallyard, before coming to this country, and they had four children, viz.: Anna, Albert, Charles E., and Henry J. He has resided in this town 52 years, and is now 75 years of age. His wife died in April, 1878. Charles E. Lane, mentioned above, married Clara E. Holbrook, of Copenhagen, Lewis County, daughter of William M. and Helen (Watkins) Holbrook, and still resides at Sackets Harbor in the house where he was born. Henry J. Lane was born in Sackets Harbor, February 14, 1811. He married Rosalita S., daughter of Worden and Rhoda Warren Payne, by whom he has had six children, viz.: Worden, Mark, and Mabel, deceased, and Hubert H., Rose F., and Arthur G. Mr. Lane has been engaged in the dry goods trade at Sackets Harbor for 24 years, and is a

prominent man in town affairs. He was elected supervisor the second time in 1887, is the present member of Assembly from this district, has served as town clerk three years, assessor three years, and justice of the peace one term, and has been president of Sackets Harbor village four years. He is W. M. of Sackets Harbor Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M.

Matthew Eveleigh was a native of Dorchester, Eng., where he died at the age of 28 years. He married Fanny Roberts, and among their children was a son, Thomas, who married Jane, daughter of Russell and Catharine (Brown) Armstrong, of Lyme, by whom he has eight children, viz.: Maryette, Angenette, William, George, James, John, Jennie, and Thomas. He resides in this town on a farm on road 27.

Stephen Clark was a native of Rhode Island, whence he removed to Madison County among the early settlers, and in 1836 located in this town on what is known as the "Merrill premium farm," on road 46, which he occupied until his death. He married, first, Judith Maxon, by whom he had nine children, and second, Mrs. Judith Maxon, a widow, of De Ryter. His daughter Lodema married W. Morris Clark, of Sackets Harbor. Mr. Clark came to Sackets Harbor in 1838, and remained until his death in 1853, aged 41 years. His widow survives him at the age of 77 years. They had one daughter, Cornelia S., who married Ezra J., son of Ezra D. and Amanda M. (Jones) Whitaker, of North Adams, Mass., and have one son, M. Morris M., and reside in the village of Sackets Harbor.

Asa Chafa was born in New Hampshire, and died in Redman at the extreme age of 93 years. His father served in the Revolutionary war and died in New Hampshire. Asa married Nancy Worden, of New Hampshire, and among their 11 children was Jane, who married William H. Crouch, of Hounsfield, and they had three children, Samuel, Henry A., and Wilber. Samuel served in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A., and was poisoned by a rebel woman in the fall of 1864, at Winchester, Va., and died at the age of 18 years. Mrs. Jane Crouch is still a resident of this town. Ashbel Chafa, son of Asa, was born in Vermont, whence he emigrated to Hounsfield in 1837, where he remained until his death in 1877, aged 73 years. He married Celia Gifford, February 7, 1832, and they had two children, Sarah G., now a resident of Boston, and Victoria. The latter married Edwin Davenport, and they have two children, Clarence and Cosette, and reside on the homestead home of her father.

George Plumb, Sr., of Connecticut, removed to Halifax, Vt., where he died, aged 77 years. His wife, Pattie Whiting, died at the age of 98 years. Of their 11 children, George, Jr., was born in Guilford, Vt., and about 1812 removed to Brownville. He served in the War of 1812, and finally located in Dodge County, Wis., where he died at the age of 75 years. He married, first, Polly, daughter of Nathaniel Plumb, who died in Pamela, in October, 1831. Their children were James W., Lauretta, Ervin, Safford, Harriet, Marcia, and Mary. His second wife was Detsy Classon, who bore him eight children. His son Safford married Ann, daughter of James and Ellen (Lattimore) Carl, of Brownville, and they have one daughter, Mary Ann, who married Moses J. Knapp and has two children, William and Frank.

Henry J. Graham, son of James F., was born in this town. He married Mrs. Martha Gifford, of Three Mile Bay, daughter of Asa Chapman, and they have had three children, Grant G. (deceased), Nellie, and Maggie, and reside on a farm in this town. Mr. Graham served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., nearly three years, and was honorably discharged. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, was with Sheridan in the campaign of 1864, and was at the front at the time of Lee's surrender.

Thomas Fuller was a native of Halifax, N. S., whence he emigrated to Lanesboro, Mass., where he remained until his death. His wife, Elsie, also died in Lanesboro at an advanced age. Among their seven children, Noah was born in Lanesboro, where he died in 1867, aged 77 years. He married Louis Goodrich, of his native town, who bore him children as follows: Eliza H., Lucy (Mrs. Nicholas Onecalia), Thomas, Ruth (Mrs. Charles Byons), Ada (Mrs. Rev. Henry Hicks), Hildiah, Charlotte (Mrs. Pardon Belcher), Hiram, and Laura (Mrs. Henry Murphy). The latter was married in 1838. Her husband was the first settler on what is now known as the Murphy farm, where he died June 4, 1887, aged 76 years. His widow survives him, on the homestead farm, aged 72 years. Their children are Nathaniel, Johanna, Hattie, William, Frank, and Sarah. Nathaniel served in the 16th N. Y. H. A. three years, and is now chief of police at Bay City, Mich.

Amos Menbery came from Devonshire, Eng., to Sackets Harbor in the early days of this town, and later removed to Canada, where he died. Of his eight children, George was born

in England, and in 1831 immigrated to America and located on a farm in the town of Adams, finally removing to Hounsfeld, where he died in 1852, aged 49 years. He married Martha, daughter of Abram Orehard, of England, and they had one son, George O. George O. Mennery was born in Adams, where he lived many years, when he located in this town on the farm which he now occupies. He married Melia L., daughter of Daniel G. and Almira (Ralph) Babbitt, of Pinckney, N. Y., and they have had two children, George (deceased) and Carrie M.

William C. Crandall, a native of Madison County, came to this town in 1810, and here remained until his death, aged 60 years. He married Maria Moore, and their children were Henry C., Emily, and Deloss W. The latter was born in Madison County, and was 19 years of age when he removed with his parents to this town, where he died in 1877, aged 48 years. He married Fanny A., daughter of Elias and Almira (Moxson) Frink, of Cortland County, and they had two children, viz.: Chester D., of Kansas City, Mo., and Perrin A. The latter married Carrie E., daughter of John and Mary (Boulton) Graham, of Hounsfeld, and they have one son, Chester G., and reside on the homestead farm of his father, with his widowed mother. Oramel Frink married Harvey C. Barton, and they have one daughter, Mida, and occupy the Crandall farm.

Daniel Yerington, son of David who served in the battle of Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812, was born in this state and came to Sackets Harbor about 1819, where he died at the age of 42 years. He married Sylvia Dutcher, of Stowell's Corners, by whom he had nine children. One son, Fernando D., married Sarah, daughter of Selah and Sally (Bell) Bardsley, of Adams, and they have one daughter, Helen. Mr. Yerington recently removed from Sackets Harbor to Brownville.

Appleton McKee, a native of Hartford, Conn., located in the town of Adams in 1803, where he engaged in farming, in which he continued until his death, in 1831, aged 74 years. His wife was Mercy Hill, and of their nine children, Alvin was born in Connecticut and removed to Adams with his father. In 1841 he located in Hounsfeld, where he died at the age of 77 years. He married Mary, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Edwards) Allen, of Johnstown, Fulton County, and they had six children, viz.: Corilla, Levi, Elisha, Phila, Harrison, and Oscar. The latter was born in Hounsfeld, where he married Frank R., daughter of Ephraim P. and Elizabeth (Dimick) Morseman, and their children are Appleton G., Nellie E., and Teall. He resides on the homestead farm with his widowed mother, who is 77 years of age. Oscar McKee served in Co. C, 186th N. Y. Vols., until the close of the war.

Ebenezer Smith was born in Barnstable, Mass., in 1739. He served in the Revolutionary war and died in Galway, Saratoga County, in 1832, at the extreme age of 93 years. In 1763 he married Rhoda Beebe, who bore him 10 children. His son, Asa Smith, was born in 1774, and died in 1834. He resided in Henderson, from which place he removed to Ellistown, where he died. He married Betsey Hinman, who was born in 1773, and died in 1844. Their children were Harvey, Phileas, Cornelia, Sidney, Ambrose, Lucinda, Julian, Ashby, Maria, and Pamilla. Ashby Smith married Dolly, daughter of Harmon and Debora (Coon) Robbins, of Adams, and their children were Caroline, Martin, Sidney, Elizabeth, Mary A., George, Henry, William, Charles, and Almira. He has resided in this town since 1841. His daughter Almira married Clark F., son of Daniel and Lydia (Wells) Arnold, and their children are Otis D., Charles B., and Eugene C. Clark F. Arnold's father, Daniel, was born in Massachusetts and came to Hounsfeld in 1839. He died in Henderson in 1882, aged 73 years.

John Seroxton, son of Holland, was born in England, and in 1812 immigrated to this country and located at Sackets Harbor, where he remained until his death in 1866, aged 54 years. He married Eliza Dillon, of England, who bore him 10 children, among whom was John, Jr., who was two years of age when he came to this town with his parents, where he still resides. He has been engaged in the hardware trade at Sackets Harbor since 1863. His mother is still living at the age of 64 years.

Thomas Gamble was born in Scotland, where he died. His son Robert immigrated to this country and located in Vermont in 1832, whence he removed to Sackets Harbor, where he died in 1869, aged 72 years. He served in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Sackets Harbor. He was married, and his children were Alexander, Francis, Franklin, William, and James. The latter married Anna McGrogg, of Kingston, Canada, and they had children as follows: Edward, James, Charles, Josiah, and William. He has resided in Sackets Harbor 45 years.

James Marks, a Revolutionary soldier, was born and died in Connecticut. His children were Robert, Lathrop, and Joseph. The latter removed from Connecticut, his native state, to Hounsfield, in 1843, and here resided until his death, in 1849, aged 39 years. His profession was that of a sailor. He married Hannah, daughter of Charles Fall, of New York, and their children were Huldah E., Reuben, Mary J., James, Cordelia, Frank, Anna, and Joseph. Joseph Marks married Maria, daughter of Henry and Jane Turpin, of Dexter, Me. Their children are Josie H., Irene H., Fanny B., and Frank M. He served in Co. K, 35th N. Y. Inf., Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., until the close of the war, nearly four years in all, and participated in the battle of Petersburg. Reuben Marks served in Co. A, 81st N. Y. Inf., participated in the battles of Malvern Hill and Wilderness, and died in Yorktown. Frank Marks served in Co. E, 35th N. Y. Vols., and Co. B, 2d N. Y. Cav., and participated in the battles of Antietam, Bull Run, and Fredericksburg, and remained in the service until the close of the war.

John Perrigo, a native of Montreal, came to Sackets Harbor in 1815, where he has since resided. He married Jane French, and they had eight children, among whom was Charles H., who married Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Boyd, and had four children, viz.: Ned, Charles, Eugene, and Percy. Mrs. Perrigo survives her husband, who died March 25, 1881, aged 36 years. He served in the late war in Co. I, 18th N. Y. Cavalry.

Benjamin Tracy, a native of Groton, Conn., located in the town of Lyme when young, and here died at the age of 43 years. He was a minute-man, and served in the battle of Sackets Harbor in 1814. He married Sibyl Fish, of Plainfield, N. Y., and their children were Elsy, Julia A., Hubert H., Eleanor, George, Gurden, Bernard, Laura, and Capt. James M. The latter was born in this town, where he married Elmira, daughter of Aaron and Susan (Perkins) Wheat, by whom he has four children, viz.: Elizabeth H., James M., Howard N., and John R. He was a captain on the lake for 35 years, and is now retired at the age of 65 years.

George Reader was born near Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, whence he immigrated to this country and located at Sackets Harbor in 1851, where he died in 1871, aged 70 years. He married Mary Huxford, of Uplyme, Devon, England, who survives him. Their children were John and George (twins), who were born in Lyme-Regis, Eng., in 1832, and John H., who came from England to Sackets Harbor in 1852. John H. Reader married Matilda, daughter of Robert and Jane (Lane) Jeffrey, of Sackets Harbor, and they have had two children, Louis (deceased) and Henry H. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and now receives a pension. He has served as town clerk of Hounsfield four years.

William Lindsey was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, where he died, aged 70 years. His wife Catharine, bore him six children, viz.: Catharine, Jane, Thomas, John, James, and William. Thomas immigrated to America in 1851, and located in Sackets Harbor, where he died in 1871, aged 64 years. He married Sarah Wright, of Ireland, and their children were Mary, William, Thomas, John, Lewis, Jennie, Katie, and James. The latter resides in the village of Sackets Harbor.

John Graham, of Scotch descent, was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and died at the age of 70 years. He married Mary Riddle and reared a family of eight children, among whom was John, who married Mary Fieldie and reared 11 children, of whom James F. emigrated to Canada in 1843, and there remained two years, when he removed to the town of Adams, and finally located in Hounsfield, where he now resides. He married Jane, daughter of John and Mary (Moore) Moore, of County Monaghan, Ireland, and his children are John H., James H., Robert M., William F., and Mary J. He has occupied his present farm for 32 years.

James Drake, of Connecticut, located in Redfield, Oswego County, about 1800, where he remained until his death, aged 87 years. He had four children, of whom Andrew was born in Oswego County, where he died at the age of 23 years. He married Eunice Davis, of Redfield, and their children were Andrew J. and Louisa. Andrew J. Drake came to this town in 1850, and still resides here. In 1859 he married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Pilmere) Sargent, and they have one daughter, Eva E. (Mrs. Olin H. Lepper). Mr. Drake served in Co. J, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years.

Daniel Fox, who served in the battle of Sackets Harbor, was born in Connecticut, whence he emigrated to this county and located in the town of Adams about 1800, where he died about 1876, having attained the extreme age of 101 years and six months. He married Hannah

Hewitt, and of their six children, Hiram was born in Connecticut and came to Hounsfeld in 1838, where he remained until his death in 1859, aged 59 years. He married Eliza, daughter of Laban Ross, of Adams, by whom he had two children, Maria A. and Milo L. Milo L. was born in Adams. He married Mrs. Ellen Harlow, of Sackets Harbor, daughter of John Wright. His wife has one son, Charles Harlow, by her first husband. Mr. Fox has occupied his present farm for 29 years.

Baptist Gilmore removed from Acworth, N. H., to near Augusta, Me., and thence to West Virginia, where he died at Point Pleasant. His wife, Annie, bore him eight children, of whom Frank came to Hounsfeld about 1857, and here remained until his death in 1883, aged 70 years. He married Martha J., daughter of Horace and Dornelia (Cook) Gilmore, of Watertown, and his children were Alice and Edwin A. His widow survives him at the age of 59 years. Edwin A. married Elsie M., daughter of James and Adaline (Sperry) Griswold, of Hounsfeld, and their children are Frank H. and James. He resides with his mother on road 4.

John Butterfield, son of Jonathan, removed from the East to Wisconsin, and thence to Iowa, where he died, aged 76 years. He married Jane, daughter of Zelotes and Lovisa Wilson, of Adams, and his children were Augusta, Schuyler, and George E. The latter located in Sackets Harbor in December, 1858. He married Kate, daughter of John and Mary Shean, of Little Falls, who bore him three children, viz.: Frank W., Carrie A. (deceased), and Nora E. August 18, 1864, he enlisted in Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war, attaining the rank of first sergeant. He served as town clerk two years, and has been secretary of Sackets Harbor Lodge, F. & A. M., for 12 years. He is now deputy collector of United States customs.

Stephen Hamilton was a native of Ireland, his wife was Sarah Long, and his children were Esther, Sarah, and John. The latter married Eliza Harris, and they both lived and died in Ireland. Their children were Stephen, Ellen, Margaret, and John. The latter went to New Orleans when 10 years of age and served as drummer boy in the Florida war. He served in the Mexican war, and in the late civil war in Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. A., being in the service in all 13 years. He married Jane, daughter of Penney S. and Margaret (Patterson) Storey, of Sackets Harbor, and their children are Mary A., William, George, James, John, and Mary J. He has resided in Sackets Harbor for the past 39 years.

Isaiah Brundige resided in Pinckney, Lewis County, where he died. He married Mary Jeffreys, and among their children was Daniel I., who was born in Saratoga County. Daniel I. served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., in the late civil war. He married Lucy Green, who bore him children as follows: Almonson, Oliver A., Orleita, Lorenzo C., James M., Walter H., Loverna J., Amelia D., Frank M., and Edgar H. The latter married Margaret J., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Irwin) Irwin, of Prince Edward, Ontario, and they have two children, Dell R. and Emma E. He served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged.

J. Wright Norton was a native of Vermont, where he resided at the time of his death. His wife, Nannah, bore him five children. His son Horatio removed from Vermont to Pamela when 19 years of age. In 1863 he located in Hounsfeld, where he died in 1868, aged 66 years. He married Minerva Dillon, of Brownville, who was the first white child born in this county north of Black River. Their children were Stas, John, William, Charles, James, Mary, Emma, and Leander W. The latter was born in Hounsfeld, and married Vashti A. Randall, of Brownville, daughter of Olney and Lydia (Fuller) Randall, and now resides in this town. William W. Norton served in Co. C, 186th N. Y. Vols., and Charles Norton in Co. E, 94th N. Y. Vols.

Isaac Cleveland, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Connecticut, whence he removed to Rutland, in this county, finally locating in Hounsfeld, where he died, aged 80 years. His son Harvey was born in Connecticut and served in the War of 1812. He came to Jefferson County among the early settlers, and finally located in this town, where he died in 1867, aged 80 years. He married Relief Cross, of Lockport, and their children were Flora, Philander V., Decastro, Christiana, Jane, Percy, and Isaac H. The latter was born in the town of Rutland. He married Adeline, daughter of William and Catherine Hudson, of Clayton, and their children are Milo D., Eugene, Amanda, and Philander. He is a farmer in this town.

James Jackson, son of William, was born in Ireland, and in 1863 immigrated to this country and located in Sackets Harbor, where he now resides. He married Margaret Higgen,

of Ireland, and his children were William, James, James, 2d, John, Jane, Thomas, Mary, and Maggie. He resides off road 25.

Richard Boyd, a native of Ireland, came to Sackets Harbor in 1865, where he died in 1879, aged 63 years. He was a blacksmith. He married Mary Crow, of Ireland, and their children were Ellen, Martha, Mary, John, and James. The latter removed with his parents to Canada when he was two years of age, and in 1865 came to Sackets Harbor. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Wright) Lindsey, and they have two children, Eva and Hattie. Mr. Boyd is a blacksmith.

William Hicks, son of John, removed from Canada to Hounsfield in 1865, where he died in 1878, aged 44 years. He married Sarah Sekor, and his children were Charles, Armina, Lilly, and Adam N. The latter married Cristianna, daughter of George and Mary Kahill, of Canada, and they have had two children, Arthur A. (deceased) and William G., and reside in the village of Sackets Harbor. Mrs. Sarah Hicks survives her husband at the age of 58 years.

Richard Meeks, who served in the Revolutionary war three years, was born in Albany County, where he died. He married Jemima Nelson, and among their children was a son named Edward, who settled on a farm in the town of Henderson in 1835. He died in Canada, aged 66 years. He married Harriet Cook, and they had nine children, viz.: Dennison, Martha, Joel, Chapman, Lewis, Amelia, Moses, Hannah, and Nelson. The latter married Geraldine, daughter of Matthew D. and Hannah (Davis) Wright, and their children were Jesse, Glenna, and Pearl. Mr. Meeks served in Co. B, 16th N. Y. H. A., until the close of the war. He is a farmer in this town.

Francis Metcalf located in North Adams in 1829, and there remained until his death. He married Sarah Carter, a native of England, and they had eight children, of whom Henry married Mary, daughter of Michael and Lydia (Dunlavy) Colwell, of Sackets Harbor, and died in 1879, aged 68 years. Their children were Albert H., Thomas, Bailey, Mary, Charlotte, Joseph P., and Robert F. Mrs. Metcalf survives her husband at the age of 59 years. Albert H. Metcalf married Frank, daughter of David and Fanny (Livermore) Palmer, and their children are Winette E., Anna L., Gertrude W., Kittie V., and Harry. Henry Metcalf served in the U. S. navy 20 years, and was superintendent of the navy yard at Sackets Harbor 22 years. Albert entered the naval service in 1866, as custodian of the naval property at Sackets Harbor, and still retains that position. He served in Co. B, 142d N. Y. Vols., in the late war.

Joel Waterbury died in Cuba, N. Y., aged about 90 years. He married Hannah Earing, and they had 10 children, of whom John M. married, first, Hannah Chapman, who bore him one son, Isaac, and second, Huldah Downs, of Rodman, by whom he had children as follows: Estella H., Albert M., Alice H., Nettie F., John O., George S., Minnie, Willard H., Clara M., and Everett D. The latter removed from Watertown to Sackets Harbor in 1868, and here married Elizabeth H., daughter of Capt. James M. and Elmina (Wheat) Tracy, by whom he has three children, Nettie E., Jesse L., and Nellie Mande.

George H. Russell was born at St. Mary's Church, Devonshire, England, where he now resides. He married S. Jane, daughter of Matthew and Fanny Eveleigh, and his children are Arthur, John, Jane, and George H., Jr. The latter came to Sackets Harbor in 1869, where he married Emma C., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Eveleigh) Baker, by whom he had two children, Arthur W. and Clinton J., deceased. He resides in the village of Sackets Harbor.

William Galloway, a native of Massachusetts, came to Watertown in 1800, among the first settlers, and was an active real estate dealer. He died in Hounsfield on road 24, aged 68 years. He married Hannah Wescott, and of their 10 children, Charles married, first, Rebecca, daughter of Archibald Fassett, of Hounsfield, and his children are William, Truman, George, Martha, Alvah, Charles, and Edgar. He married, second, Mrs. Evelyn Mott, daughter of Abel Gregg, of Rutland, and now occupies the homestead farm, where he has resided 40 years. William Galloway, son of Charles, married Mariette, daughter of William and Laura (Lawrence) Bell, and their children are Walter, Frank, Albert, Myron, Flora, Talcott, Ernest, and Eva. He lives with his father, who is 81 years of age.

Benben Tremain, of French parentage, was born in Paris, Oneida County, where he died in 1810, aged 51 years. He married Lucy Winchell, of the same town, and had nine children, of whom Solomon was born in Paris, N. Y., and in 1857 removed to Rodman and settled on a farm which he occupied until his death in 1869, aged 84 years. He married Lucy, daughter of Alvah Brainard, and his children were Daniel, Emeline, Ursula, Abner, Adaline and Aveline

(twins), Warren, and Giles W. The latter was born in Rodman and came to Hounsfield in 1870. He married, first, Laura, daughter of James Chapman, of Ohio, who bore him one son, Ansel S.; and second, Mrs. Jane A. Stokes, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Ashby) Metcalf, and they reside in this town on road 63. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. B, 10th N. Y. H. A., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Allen Parker, a native of Vermont, located in Clayton in 1817, and thence removed to Sedalia, Mo., where he died, aged 74 years. He married Mary Budlong, of Rodman, and they had seven children, viz.: Lavilla, Elizabeth, Abigail, Esther, James, Nelson, and Francis L. The latter married Frances S., daughter of Loren and Mary A. (Whitney) Hurd, of Hounsfield, and they have one son, Fred J., and an adopted daughter, Cora B. He is a farmer. Mr. Parker enlisted in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A., in the late war, was transferred to the navy and assigned to the gunboat *Laburnham*, and served during the war.

Robert Washburn, son of Dyer, was born in Hounsfield, and now resides in the town of Adams. He married Lucy Warren, of Lyme, and their children were Lottie, Helen, Warren, and Layton. The latter married Angie, daughter of Roswell and Amelia (Green) Clark, by whom he has two children, Linna and Ina. He is a farmer.

Lewis Morris, a native of Morrisania, now a part of New York city, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and served in the Revolutionary war. Among his children was Jacob, who removed to Otsego County, town of Morris, which town took its name from him, and where he died, aged 82 years. He was aide to General Hurd, of New Jersey, and brigadier-general under General Washington in the Revolutionary war, and served as state senator four years. He married, first, Mary C. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., and their children were Mary, Sarah, Catharine, Lewis Lee, Richard, John Cox, Jacob W., William A., James V., and Charles V. He married, second, Mrs. Sophia Pringle, and by her had one son, William A. P., now of Madison, Wis. Charles Valentine Morris was born in the town of Morris, Otsego County, May 4, 1802. On January 1, 1818, he entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, and after serving three cruises, one in the *Franklin*, 74 guns, one in the *Guiriere*, and the other in the schooner *Shook*, resigned in 1826, in consequence of having yellow fever on board the *Shook* in the West Indies while doing lieutenant's duty. In 1841 his old shipmates induced him to return to the navy, and he entered it as master-mate. In six months after he was examined by Commodore M. C. Perry, president of the board, and promoted as master, and ordered to duty in the navy yard. In 1855 his grade was placed on the reserved list by an act of Congress, out of the line of promotion. January 1, 1861, he came on to Washington from Michigan, and offered his services, which offer was refused by the Hon. M. Towcey, then Secretary of the Navy. He came on again April 15, 1861, and his services were accepted, and he was immediately ordered to duty in this yard by the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. He was ordered to the command of the steamer *Mt. Vernon*, by Admiral Dahlgren. May 24, 1861, he took the late Col. Ellsworth and six companies of his command down to Alexandria; afterwards was sent down to the Rappahannock and other places. He was ordered by Admiral Dahlgren down the Potomac, with a marine guard, to take possession of the steamer *Forbes*, which he accomplished, placing the sea officers in irons and bringing her up to the yard. One of the large steamers, the *Baltimore*, while moored in Baltimore, was taken possession of by Gen. Morris, commandant of Fort McHenry. Mr. Morris was sent on there and brought her to the yard. He was also in command of the tug *Pusey*, which towed the U. S. brig *Perry*, passing the Rebel batteries each time without injury. He was also executive officer of the yard under Rear-Admiral Montgomery for some time during the war. Mr. Morris married Eliza, daughter of Dr. Elizer and Caroline (Harrison) Moseley, of Oneida County, by whom he had children as follows: Moseley (deceased), Caroline E., Joshua S., Thomas B., and Virginia, the last named of whom resides in the village of Sackets Harbor.

William Eveleigh, a native of Dorsetshire, England, married Elizabeth Grinter, by whom he had four children, viz.: Susan, Robert, Thomas, and John G. The latter came to this town and located in Sackets Harbor in 1871. He was three times married. His first wife was Martha Boyd, his second one was Elizabeth A. Brass, and his third, Ida, daughter of Charles Boulton, with whom he now lives. He and his wife bore him two children, Ernest J. and Percy W.

John Wilson died in Scotland, aged 42 years. His wife was Jane Brass, and she bore him seven children, among whom was James A., who emigrated to America in 1866, at the age of

24 years. In 1875 he removed from Oswego to Sackets Harbor, where he now resides. He married Mary, daughter of Archibald Preston, of Oswego, and they have had five children, viz.: Mary J., Robert B., Lizzie M., Jessie (deceased), and James. He was employed by the Hudson Bay Company, of London, five years, engaged in the manufacture of lumber. His mother, Jane Wilson, is still living in Scotland, aged 70 years.

George Stern was a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, where he died. His wife, Eliza, bore him two children, George and Emil. The latter, who died in Germany, aged 32 years, married Caroline Kneper, by whom he had two children, Emil and Theodore. Theodore Stern came to America in 1853, and in 1875 located in Sackets Harbor. He married Frances A. Ross, daughter of Harvey and Mary (Cabel). He enlisted in the U. S. regular army February 1, 1864, and was discharged August 5, 1886.

Antoine Desmore came from France to Canada, where he remained until his death. Of his five children, Isaac was born in Canada, and came to Brownville in 1837, where he died in 1877, aged 72 years. He married Martha, daughter of Francis Amel, of Canada, and his children were John D., Isaac, Martha, Ursula, Mary, Melissa, Hester, Helen, and Franklin D. The latter came to Brownville with his father, where he married Mary, daughter of Morris Fitzgerald, by whom he had 10 children, viz.: Adda (deceased), Isaac M., Kate, Ida M. (Mrs. James M. Wilder), Franklin D., Martha W., Henrietta, Jay M., John W., and Eliza. Franklin D. Desmore has resided in the village of Dexter, in Brownville, since his marriage. James M. Wilder had born to him five children, and died November 13, 1887.

Oscar E. Gotham, son of Enoch, was born in Pamela, whence he removed to Hounsfeld, and here resided until his death, in 1884, aged 66 years. He married Adaline, daughter of Ephraim and Terzey (Still's) Wilder, of Dexter, and his children were Charles, Melvina, Oscar, Ephraim, Jennie, Albert, James, Mary, and William H. The latter married Mary, daughter of Stephen and Lovila (Evans) Wilder, and his children are Adaline L., Eva M., and Willie E. He served in Co. E, 94th N. Y. Vols., three years, and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam, and was honorably discharged. He now resides in Hounsfeld.

Levi G. Potter was a native of Oneida County, where he died at the age of 45 years. He married Beena Rising, of Litchfield, Herkimer County, and their children were Levi G., Peter C., and Henry L. The latter was born in Paris, Oneida County, and in 1879 located in Sackets Harbor, where he is now in business. He married Charlotte M. Worden, of Trenton, Oneida County, daughter of Thomas T. and Alvira (Bacon) Worden.

James M. Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, died in San Francisco, Cal., at the age of 35 years. His wife, Sarah J. Herold, who bore him one son, died in Stockton, Cal., aged 25 years. Their son, James B. Jones, was born in San Francisco, and in 1882 came to Sackets Harbor as a soldier, and was discharged February 28, 1884. He married, first, Frances E. Welch, of Dexter, who bore him one daughter, Frances J., and second, Minnie J. Felt, of Felt's Mills, N. Y. He is now a merchant at Sackets Harbor.

Solomon Hastings, son of David, was born near Whitehall, N. Y., whence he removed to Warren County, Pa., where he remained many years. About 1836 he removed to Rusti, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he now resides. He married Minerva Dostwick, and of his nine children, Alexander B., born in Chautauqua County, came to Sackets Harbor in 1882. He married Katie M. Hayes, and they have one daughter, Argetta.

Lawrence Van Epps, a native of Holland, came to Schenectady about 1790, where he died in 1833. Of his five children, James L. was born in Schenectady, and in 1848 located in the town of Lyme. He married Rosina Michael, of Duaneburg, Schenectady County, and their children were Nelson L., Ellen E., Andrew J., Peter L. (deceased), Ruth A., Rosina F., Mariah H., Catharine A., Peter L., 2d, Sarah F., and James C. The latter was born in Glenville, Schenectady County. He married Mary J. Thompson, of Lyme, and they had four children, viz.: Byron P., Mortimer N., James G., and Jennie E. Upon the death of his first wife he married Sarah A., daughter of Dennis and Rachel (Arnold) Lagraves, of Orleans. He has an adopted daughter, Maude. He served three years in the late war in Co. G, 10th N. Y. H. A., and has served as deputy sheriff four years.

Seth Clark was born in Connecticut, and in 1824 located in Wafertown, where he died in 1850, aged 76 years. He married Asenath Corbin, of Root, Montgomery County, and their children were Betsey, Susan, Lucy, Abigail, Dorcas, Chandler, and Rev. Lemuel. The latter

born in the town of Root. He married, first, Harriet Putnam, of Clayton, and by her had four children, viz.: Philo, Amasa, Prudence, and Lucy. He married, second, Diana, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Middleton) Randall, of Rutland, and they have two children, S. Corbin, who is corresponding secretary of Warner's Safe-Cure Co., and Florence N. Rev. Lemuel Clark commenced preaching in 1853, with the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which at nomination he has since continued. He is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, having gone there from Sackets Harbor. His maternal grandfather, Elkanah Corbin, served in the Revolutionary war, and was one of General Washington's life guards. Seth Clark, who was one of the early settlers of Clayton, served at the battle of Brattleborough in the War of 1812.

Charles E. Knapp, son of Er, a native of Pinckney, Lewis County, came to Hounsfield in 1861, where he resided until his recent removal to Watertown, engaged in farming. He married Julia E., daughter of James and Adaline (Sperry) Griswold, of this town, and their children are Fred, James, and Ada. His grandfather, Jared T. Knapp, a native of Lewis County, reared five children, viz.: Talcott, Homer, Er, Sally, and Betsey. Er Knapp married Lucinda Forward, of Copenhagen, and reared three children, Charles E., Jared, and Emily, dying in Brownville, aged 47 years.

Robert Gilmore, a native of New Hampshire, removed thence to Vermont, where he died. He married a Miss Houston, a relative of General Sam Houston, of Texas, and they had seven children. His son Horace was born in New Hampshire and came to Watertown in 1826, where he engaged in the grocery trade, dying in that town at the age of 42 years. He married Pandia, daughter of Ebenezer Cook, of Vermont, and their children were George, James E., Robert A., William W., Harris O., Martha, Sarah A., and Horace O. The last named married, first, Jane E., daughter of Levi and Anna (Van Schaick) Livermore, and second, Lucy M., a sister of his first wife, and his children, all by his second wife, are Orville H., Lucy Ann, Erskine J., and Bert Q. Mr. Gilmore served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged. He enlisted as captain and served in the defense of Washington one year and a half, then served in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, then again in the defense of Washington, then with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and was at Bermuda Front at the time of Lee's surrender. He was mustered out June 27, 1865.

Andrew Ferguson, an architect and builder, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, where he died. Of his four children, Andrew married Martha Pollock and died at the age of 75 years. Of their eight children, William immigrated to New York city in 1857, and in 1883 came to Sackets Harbor, where he is now located. He married Elizabeth Murphy, of Brooklyn, daughter of Timothy and Margaret (Doyle) Murphy, and his children are Louisa E., Emma A., Ida A. A., Jennie, and William P. Mr. Ferguson has served in Cos. C, F, K, and I, 6th U. S. Infantry, continuously from August 20, 1863, and participated with his regiment in the following battles and skirmishes during the late war: Siege of Yorktown, Va.; Gaines Mills, Va., where he was wounded and taken prisoner; second Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, skirmish near Shepardstown, Va., and at Snicker's Gap, first battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He purchased the Redfield homestead in Sackets Harbor, where he is now stationed as ordnance sergeant, U. S. A., at Madison Barracks.

Henry Metcalf, a native of England, married Mary Colwell, and his children were Albert, Bailey, Minnie, Lottie, and Thomas. The latter was born in Sackets Harbor. He married Abbie Little, of Syracuse, by whom he had two children, Gracie (deceased) and Julia. He died March 25, 1889.

William W. Hadley, son of Samuel G. and Sarah (Anthony) Hadley, was born at Cape Vincent, September 2, 1860. He studied medicine with Dr. A. B. Stevens, of Black River, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1886, commencing practice at Henderson in the spring of the same year. Dr. Hadley recently removed to Sackets Harbor, where he is now located in the practice of his profession. He married Stella Bella, daughter of Stephen and Mariana (Clark) Mortimer, of Black River, September 23, 1845.

LE RAY.

LE RAY received its name from James Le Ray de Chaumont, the proprietor, and was formed from Brownville, February 17, 1806. Antwerp was taken off in 1810, a part of Wilna in 1813, and Philadelphia and a part of Alexandria in 1821. It is an interior town, east of the center of the county, and lies nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, of which the western boundary is a north and south line, against the towns of Orleans and Pamela, the northeast side joining Theresa and Philadelphia, and the southeast border being formed partially by Wilna, but principally by the Black River, which is its main water course. The next stream in size is Indian River, which enters from Philadelphia, flows in a southwesterly course to within one mile of Evans Mills, then turns sharply towards the north and returns to Philadelphia, after a meander of nearly five miles in Le Ray. Pleasant Creek, rising in the southeast, turns the mill-wheels at Le Raysville, Slocumville, Churchill's, Henry's, and Evans Mills, then, having received the waters of West Creek, passes on towards Indian River, which it joins at the point where the latter turns its course northward. Gardner's Creek falls into the Indian River from the eastward, above the bend. Several very small streams take their rise in the northwest, and flow thence through Pamela into Perch Lake. The surface of the town is level or gently rolling, and the soil is principally a clayey loam. A strip of barren sand, known as the "pine plains," once covered with pine, extends along Black River into Wilna.

A small part of Le Ray was included in the Chassanis tract, its north line running from Great Bend, north 87° west, and being also the south line of Le Ray's purchase, which embraced four-fifths of the present town.

The first town meeting was held March 3, 1807, at the house of Abiel Shurtleff, and at this meeting the following were elected to manage the municipal affairs of the town: James Shurtleff, supervisor; Thomas Ward, town clerk; Ruel Kimball, John B. Bossuot, and Richardson Avery, assessors; Daniel Child, Daniel Sterling, and Lyman Holbrook, commissioners of highways; and Thomas Thurston, constable and collector.

In 1807, at the town meeting, it was voted \$5 bounty for all wolves caught or killed in town. In 1808 this bounty was reduced to \$2.50, and in 1809 raised to \$5, and to \$10 in 1810, and in this year a bounty of 50 cents a head was voted on foxes and one cent a head on squirrels. In 1811 the bounty on squirrels was raised to three cents.

The first action taken by the town for educational purposes was at a special town meeting, June 6, 1813, held for the "choice of one school com-

mittee and one school inspector." Ruel Kimball had one vote for committee, and Thomas Ward three votes and was elected. Ralph Huntington was chosen inspector.

The first 13 roads surveyed after the town was set off from Brownville were surveyed by Cadwallader Child, who had already surveyed roads in Brownville, which comprised all north of Black River. The fourteenth and seventeenth roads were surveyed by Musgrove Evans. "Road No. 1, surveyed by Cadwallader Child, April 15-16, 1806, from Ethni Evans's to the road leading from Benjamin Brown's to the bridge at the bend of Black River, * * * three miles, 309 rods." "Road No. 2, surveyed May 5, 1806, from the bridge of the bend of Black River to Elizabethtown [Philadelphia], * * * eight miles, five furlongs, and 24 rods."

From *Spafford's Gazetteer* of 1813 we quote:—

"In 1811-12 there were in this town, in the vicinity of Evans Mills and Le Raysville, several saw-mills, a grain-mill, carding machine, two store-houses, and two school-houses."

The same author in 1824 says:—

"In 1821 there were two small villages, or hamlets, *Le Raysville*, where is the postoffice, containing 20 houses, a store, tavern, school-house, grist-mill, and saw-mill, and that called *Evans Mills*, containing 25 houses, two stores, two taverns, a grist-mill and saw-mill, a tannery, a clothier's works, distillery, and school-house."

In 1880 Le Ray had a population of 2,660. The town is located in the second school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 18 school districts, in which 20 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 476 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 41,651. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$6,640, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,468,588. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$4,186.78 of which \$2,165.16 was received by local tax. Truman C. Gray was school commissioner.

EVANS MILLS is a pleasant post village situated near the center of the town, at the confluence of West and Pleasant creeks, one mile south of the point where their united waters fall into Indian River. It is also a station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, distant from Watertown 11 miles, 192 from Albany, and 334 from New York. The village now contains telegraph, telephone, and American express offices, seven general stores, two hotels, a tin store, two hardware stores, drug store, shoe shop, four blacksmith shops, a cheese factory, one grist and saw-mill, a printing office, harness shop, several dress-making establishments, a millinery store, a restaurant, and about 500 inhabitants. The village received its name from Ethni Evans, who came to Jefferson County in 1802, from Hinsdale, N. H., first locating in Brownville, where he was employed by Jacob Brown. He became acquainted with the water-power on Pleasant Creek at this point, and, being himself a millwright, he purchased a tract of land on both sides of the stream for the purpose of erecting mills upon it. The tract contained 192 acres, and embraced the present site of the village. The price paid was \$3 per acre, and the date of

purchase July 9, 1804. Mr. Evans at once made a clearing, built a log house, and commenced the construction of a dam. The mills were built and completed during the years 1805 and 1806. About 1808 a store and public house were opened by Jenison Clark, in a frame building which stood on the corner of Main and Noble streets, where the Brick Hotel now is. The latter was opened in 1827, and is now occupied by Peter Farmer. The letters "J. H." on the front of the block signify that it was erected by Capt. John Hoover. In June, 1812, the inhabitants of this village commenced the erection of a block-house to serve as a general shelter and defense against the attacks from the Indians, which they thought probable. It was located across the road from the present Railroad House. The alarm subsided before the body of the house was finished, and it was never used. The first cemetery here was given to the public by Ethni Evans. The present Main street, when it was laid out, cut the old graveyard in two. The remains of the southeastern part were removed to the opposite side. Subsequently they were transferred to the present old cemetery. A few years ago a number of prominent citizens purchased another tract of land adjoining the old burying-ground, have laid it out into lots, and have given it the name of Maple Grove Cemetery.

Evans Mills became an incorporated village in 1874, the incorporation being ratified by a vote of 54 to 49, at a legal meeting held September 7 in that year. The territory embraced in the corporation was 720.44 acres. A. M. Cook was elected president of the corporation, and George Ivers, B. M. Strong, and Bowen Root, trustees. The last named declined to serve and William M. Reese was appointed in his place. But notwithstanding that the incorporation was legally accomplished, and the officers properly elected and qualified, the organization never went into effect. An adverse feeling sprung up, a new meeting was called at which the vote of ratification was rescinded, and the village was shorn of the dignity of incorporation, in which condition it has since remained. The advent of the railroad, in 1854, increased the commercial importance of the village by furnishing means of transportation for the products of the agricultural district surrounding. The postoffice was established here in 1824. The first postmaster was William Palmer, who kept the office at his store in the old tavern building of Jenison Clark. In 1846 the name of the office was changed to Evansville, but five years later the original name of Evans Mills was restored. The first physician in the village was Dr. Ira Smith, who continued in practice here many years after 1822. Since the commencement of Evans Mills there have been located here a fulling-mill, clothiery, tannery, one or two potasheries, about the same number of distilleries, a spinning-wheel manufactory, and several other enterprises which have been discontinued. It is accounted one of the enterprising villages of Jefferson County.

LE RAYSVILLE (p. o.) is a small hamlet in the southeastern part of the town. It contains a store, blacksmith shop, shoe shop, a Friends meeting-

house, and about 20 or 30 dwellings. The first settlement was made here in 1801 by Benjamin Brown, a brother of Gen. Jacob Brown. Mr. Brown erected mills on Pleasant Creek, across which he constructed a dam. He spent the winter of 1801-02 in Brownville with his brother, and in the spring returned to his purchase, where he erected a log cabin, in which, in the July following, he established his newly-made bride, the first white woman to set foot in the present town of Le Ray. Four years after Brown settled here Dr. Baudry, a Frenchman, who had been sent by James Le Ray, the proprietor, to choose a location for his residence and land office, arrived here, and, after visiting several localities, decided upon this as the most desirable one for the grand manor-house, for the erection of which he immediately commenced preparations. The lumber was sawed at Brown's mill, and early in 1807 the frame was made ready and raised under the superintendence of Ethel Evans. Mr. Le Ray came in 1808 and took possession of the house, although it was not yet finished. The site of the mansion was half a mile southwest from Brown's, on an eminence overlooking the village. In 1825 this structure was demolished to make room for a more elegant and luxurious one. It was built of stone and smoothly plastered upon the outside. The main building was built with about 60 feet front, and nearly or quite the same depth. Attached to this was a wing, large enough for a mansion in itself. A lofty portico on the southerly front was supported by four massive columns. Internally the finish was of the best. The mansion was completed in 1827, and at that time was said to be the most splendid establishment west of the Hudson. In this mansion Le Ray lived and dispensed a refined hospitality for a period of five years before his return to France in 1832. In 1836 he again visited America and spent a few months in Le Raysville, finally returning to France, where he died in 1840, aged 80 years.

In 1840 the mansion was purchased by Jules Rene Payen, who came to this country from Paris, where he had been a student in the Polytechnic School. Becoming interested in chemistry, and having discovered a process by which gunpowder could be manufactured in a less expensive than the ordinary way, he came to this country, and finding the former home of Mr. Le Ray a suitable place for such a manufactory, purchased it with that intent, but soon abandoned his experiments for a less hazardous occupation. The place is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Julia Phelps, and is occupied by herself and family. The interior is in perfect order and preservation, having had many thousand dollars expended upon it by Mrs. Phelps. The only sign of decay upon the exterior is where the plaster has become detached. The mansion contains many beautiful pieces of furniture, once the property of Mr. Le Ray, among them an old music box the size of a large trunk, very ancient and curious; two beautiful clocks, with mantle ornaments; a handsome and unique table; a writing desk of brass and mahogany; several bedsteads and dressing cases, and many other articles. No pleasanter time could be passed than in a visit to this historic place and attractive home of Mrs.

Phelps. One can enjoy a sail upon the beautiful, artificial lake, upon whose sunny surface float several St. Lawrence River boats. The land office, chapel, and greenhouses are in ruins; the extensive parks, wild and beautiful, are filled with roses and other flowers, which were planted during the occupancy of James Le Ray de Chaumont.

The first public house in Le Raysville was opened in 1810. The first store was opened by Mr. Le Ray, and was conducted for the proprietor by Mr. Devereaux. The first physician of the village, and also the first to locate in the town, was Dr. Horatio Orvis, who settled here in 1808, and continued in practice a great many years. The postoffice was established in the spring of 1818, upon the first opening of the mail route from Denmark to Wilna, via this village. Samuel C. Kanady was the first postmaster, and held the office until his death in 1835.

One mile north of Le Raysville, on Pleasant Creek, is a locality known as SLOCUMVILLE. Settlement was commenced here in 1819 by one Desjardines, whom Le Ray had sent from France for the purpose of erecting a powder-mill. This enterprise was short-lived, as the powder produced was of an inferior quality. A grist-mill was also built here about the same time, and was said to have contained the first burr-stones brought to Le Ray, they having been sent from France for this especial purpose. The first miller was a Frenchman named Bidrot. A brick house was erected here, one of the first dwellings of that material in Jefferson County. The powder-mill was subsequently converted into a potato-starch manufactory.

BLACK RIVER is a post village located in the towns of Le Ray and Rutland, being divided by Black River, which is spanned at this point by a fine iron bridge, built in 1875. The Le Ray portion of this village was embraced in a tract of 150 acres purchased about 1828 by Christopher Poor, from Alexander Le Ray, as agent for the Chassanis tract; this purchase covering all the water-power of the north side, which was Mr. Poor's chief inducement in making the selection of this spot. He had been an early settler in Rutland, whence he removed to his new purchase in Le Ray on Christmas day, 1829. During the preceding summer he had, with some assistance from other residents of the place, built the first bridge across the river at the point where it is crossed by the present iron bridge. The first grist-mill was built about 1836 by A. Horton, a little distance above the bridge. It became the property of Christopher and Peter Poor, and was destroyed by fire about 1842-43. The first saw-mill was built at the time of the construction of the dam in 1831, and was destroyed by fire at the time the grist-mill was burned. A second mill was built a short distance below the first, and was also destroyed with the grist-mill. It was rebuilt, and was carried away by the flood which destroyed the first iron bridge. In 1848 a planing-mill and wood-working shop was erected, which was afterwards converted into a chair factory, and still later into a box factory. A machine shop, located upon the lower side of the iron bridge, was carried on for several years by Isaac and Joseph Howe,

who sold to Thomas Mathews, who used the building as a joiner's shop. It was subsequently used as a store-house. The first merchant on the Le Ray side of the village was Robert H. Van Shoick, who opened a store on the western side of the main street about 1832. The building afterwards became the property of P. Thurston, who converted it into a hotel, about 1848, the first public house in the village. S. L. Mott opened a store here in 1852, which became the property of Matthew Poor in 1866. The village is a station on the Utica division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, which follows the course of Black River through the town of Rutland. It has telephone, telegraph, and express offices, one church, a newspaper, three general stores, one hardware store, a flour and feed store, two hotels, a pulp-mill, two chair-manufactories, a steam planing-mill, several shops, about 80 dwellings, and a population of 400. It is a thriving village and is growing rapidly.

January 20, 1890, it was decided by a vote of 44 to 27 to incorporate the village. Since then those opposed to the scheme have not been idle in their efforts to defeat the project, and the incorporation is not yet completed. Judge McCartin has recently decided that the meeting of January 20 was illegal and void. On February 20, 1890, the village was visited by a most disastrous fire, in which \$50,000 worth of property was destroyed, including the following buildings: Poor's opera house and block, Parkinson's store, Whipple & Hadsell's store, postoffice, Arthur House, F. H. Dillenbeck's block, two dwellings, D. H. Scott & Son's block, A. W. McDowell's store, John Burke's dwelling, and George Graham's barber shop. John Hall, N. L. Martin, Charles Lyon, George Lyon, C. H. Burke, G. E. Sheldon, and John Burke lost their household goods. Odd Fellows hall was also destroyed. The fire was stopped by the use of the pulp-mill pump and hose, which saved the Black River Bending Company's factory. The Jefferson House was saved with difficulty. Watertown was appealed to for aid, but before the firemen started word was sent that the flames had been checked.

SANFORD'S CORNERS is a postoffice and station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, in the southwestern part of the town, about five miles from Watertown. It contains a church, store, large cheese factory, several shops, and about 50 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced here in 1804, by Roswell Woodruff. The hamlet has been known as "Jewett's Corners," "Jewett's School-House," and "Capt. Jewett's," from Ezekiel Jewett, who purchased the farm of Mr. Woodruff, and became, in that particular, his successor. Mr. Sanford, in whose honor the place was named, erected here a stone building, with the intention of opening a store, but this was never done. The post-office was established in 1828, and was kept in a brick tavern, which was afterwards used as a Limburger cheese factory. This hamlet claims the honor of having the first school-house in the town of Le Ray.

F. X. Baumert's cheese factory, at Sanford's Corners, was established in 1853. Previous to this date there had been several unsuccessful attempts to manufacture Limburger cheese here. In this year Mr. Baumert did a small

experimental business, which proved unsatisfactory. In 1854 he continued the work with better results. At this time, it is said, this was the only Limburger cheese factory in the United States. His business gradually increased, until during the late war he had three factories in operation in this vicinity. In 1882 F. X. Baumert died, leaving his vast business interests in the hands of his widow, at the time of his death having 10 factories in successful operation in various localities. After her husband's death Mrs. Baumert, with the assistance of her sons, extended the business. She sent her son Charles to Europe, in 1883, to be instructed in the various methods of manufacturing European cheese, and he is now master of the art of making 22 kinds of cheese. A large brick factory, 105 by 34 feet, three stories high, has recently been erected at Sanford's Corners, where the greater part of this extensive business is now located. They now manufacture here various kinds of cheese, among which are Limburger, Munster, Fromage de Brie, Fromage D'Isigny, Camembert, Livarot, and double Crème de Suisse. An office for the sale of their cheese is in New York city, where the principal portion of the products of their factories is disposed of, some kinds at the extravagant price of 45 cents per pound. Mrs. Baumert has six sons, all of whom have an interest in the business, which is conducted under the name of F. X. Baumert, the founder of the first Limburger cheese factory in Jefferson County, and perhaps the first in America.

Black River Bending Company, located at Black River village, was started in 1860 as a manufactory of bent chair stock, which in 1885 was merged in the present concern. In 1889 the works were enlarged by the addition of a building 130 by 30 feet, four stories high, in which a large business is conducted, giving employment to from 50 to 60 men.

The Wolcott Company (incorporated), at Black River village, was organized in 1889, with E. R. Wolcott, president; A. E. Cory, secretary and treasurer; and G. H. Wolcott, superintendent. They do a general business in building, and are dealers in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc. They employ 10 men and do a business of \$16,000 annually.

As has been previously stated the first permanent settler in the wilderness now comprised within the limits of the town of Le Ray was Benjamin Brown, who first visited the town in the autumn of 1801. In 1803 and 1804 several other hardy pioneers arrived. Among those in 1803 were Joseph Child, with his three sons, Daniel, Samuel, and Moses, from Pennsylvania, Thomas Ward, Daniel Coffeen, John Petty, and Robert Sixbury. The Childs settled in the southwestern part of the town, in the neighborhood which still bears their name, and Ward located between Le Raysville and Evans Mills. Coffeen settled a mile southeast of Evans Mills, but the next year removed to near Sterlingville. Sixbury was one of the surveying party who, in 1804, accompanied Cadwallader Child to Alexandria Bay, and thence back to Great Bend. In the same year he, with John Hoover, of Herkimer County, purchased the improvement of D. Coffeen, when the latter moved to Philadel-

phia. Sixbury afterwards settled on a farm two miles north of Evans Mills, where he spent a good portion of his long life. He became widely known and famed as a skilled hunter, for which his iron constitution and great powers of indurance eminently fitted him. He died in Le Ray in the fall of 1875, having passed the extreme age of 112 years. John Petty removed to Philadelphia in 1804-05, being one of the first settlers in that town.

Guillaume Coupart, better known in Le Ray as William Cooper, or "French Cooper," was one of the comers in 1803. He was born in Normandy, France, June 24, 1773, and about 20 years later fled from his native country to escape conscription. He went to Newfoundland, was there taken prisoner, and carried to Halifax, whence he escaped, and went to Connecticut, where he remained for some time. In 1798 or '99 he located in Pamela, and in 1803 settled in Le Ray, west of the village of Le Raysville. He became a large land-owner, and died here January 19, 1851. In 1804 Roswell Woodruff settled at Sanford's Corners. He afterwards sold his property there and removed to New Hartford, Oneida County, where he died. Benjamin Kirkbride also settled in 1804, about a mile southeast from Evans Mills.

The first general agent from abroad, sent by Mr. Le Ray to look after his lands, was M. Pierre Joulin, the *curé* of Chaumont, in France, who was one of the faithful few would not take the constitutional oath, and was sent to America by Mr. Le Ray to save him from the guillotine, and to have a fair prospect for providing the means for a comfortable subsistence. After the troubles in France had subsided he returned. Moss Kent was early appointed to the agency of lands, and continued in that capacity several years, living in Mr. Le Ray's family until the departure of that gentleman for Europe in 1810, when he remained with his son Vincent. When Joulin first met Kent they would have been unable to communicate had it not been that both being classical scholars, they were enabled to converse in Latin.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Le Ray, located at Evans Mills, was organized in 1810 by John McCumber, A. Robinson, C. Wilkie, and others, and at the time of its organization consisted of 20 members. Their first pastor was John Blodget. Their house of worship is a stone building, and was erected in 1828 at a cost of \$2,000. It will comfortably seat 300 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$3,000. The church now has 26 members, and A. B. Sears is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has a membership of about 30.

The Free Methodist Church, located at Black River village, was organized December 11, 1870, by R. C. H. Southworth, with five members. Charles Southworth was the first pastor. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was built in 1873, at a cost of \$1,500. It will comfortably seat about 300 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at

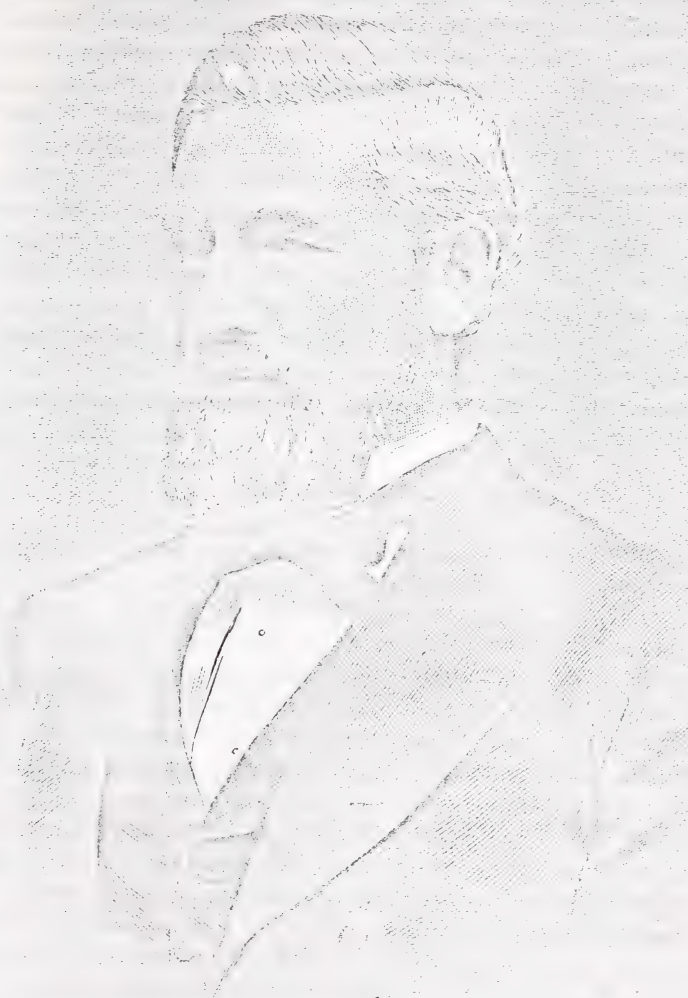
\$3,000. The present membership of the church is about 35, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Orville Frink. The Sunday-school has a membership of 25 scholars and teachers. Before the church was fairly established it lost by death two of its members who contributed largely to its support. It is not in a flourishing condition financially, and is struggling hard for existence.

Black River Baptist Church, located at Black River village, in the town of Le Ray, was organized as a branch of the Watertown Baptist Church, March 26, 1878, and as an independent church May 11, 1880. Its organization was effected by Rev. James W. Putnam, the first pastor. In 1878 it had 15 members, and in 1880, 18, its present membership being 22. The present pastor is F. H. Richardson, of Great Bend. The society has no house of worship, but rents one with a capacity for seating 150 persons.

The Friends Society, at Le Raysville, was organized in 1805 by David Howland, Elihu Anthony, David Gardner, and others, and Joseph Child was the first minister. The first house of worship was erected at Philadelphia village, then a part of Le Ray, in 1811, of wood. In 1816 a stone meeting-house was erected on road 57, and the present structure, of wood, in 1876, at Le Raysville, at a cost of about \$2,000. It will comfortably seat 175 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$1,200. Joseph Child, the first acknowledged minister of the Le Ray monthly meeting, was a half-brother of Cadwallader, the grandfather of the publisher of this work. The meeting was reorganized in 1876 by Stephen Roberts, Jonathan Powell, Thomas Anthony, and others, and in 1885 the Le Ray monthly meeting became a component part of the Canada yearly meeting, having previous to that time been a part of the New York yearly meeting. The present membership is about 30, and Sarah A. Wood is the minister.

Evans Mills monthly meeting of Friends had the same organization as the Le Ray monthly meeting, about 1805, of which it was originally a part. Their present meeting-house was erected in 1816, of stone, at a cost of about \$500. It will comfortably seat 200 persons, and is now valued at about \$1,000. The present membership is about 45, and Warren Gardner and Margaret Wilbur are ministers. Madison S. Gardner is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of 25.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, located in the village of Evans Mills, was organized in April, 1872, by Revs. Dr. Babcock, J. Winslow, and H. V. Gardner, and at the time of its organization consisted of three communicants, the first rector being Rev. H. V. Gardner. Their house of worship, a gothic structure of native blue and gray limestone, was built in 1880, at a cost of \$4,000. It will comfortably seat 150 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$5,000. This beautiful structure, with its ivy-covered tower and beautiful interior, is the pride of the people, and a fitting place in which to hold the impressive services of the church. The parish numbers 34 communicants, and at present is without a rector, but one will doubtless soon be engaged. The Sunday-school connected with the church has six teachers and 30 scholars.



LORENZO SAWYER.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Evans Mills was organized November 20, 1824, the first trustees being Henry Churchill, Parker Chase, John Y. Stewart, Daniel Smith, P. S. Stuart, James Ward, Wilson Pennock, Elijah Smith, and William Taggart. Their first house of worship, a stone building, was located on the Le Raysville road, about two miles from Evans Mills. This was sold, and in 1833 the present edifice was completed at a cost of \$3,000, on a lot in the village donated by Judge Evans. The present pastor is Rev. Fred W. Thompson.

The Le Ray Presbyterian Church, at Evans Mills, was organized January 13, 1814, by Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, of Champion, with 12 members. Up to 1820 there had been no stated minister, services being conducted by Dea. Ruel Kimball, who afterwards studied for the ministry and became the first regular pastor of the church. The first place of worship was at Ingerson's Corners, subsequently in the frame school-house at Evans Mills, and still later in the stone school-house at Evans Mills, located where the present school-house now stands. In 1826 a stone church was erected, which gave place to the present structure in 1869, which cost \$2,600. The present pastor is Rev. John J. Jones.

LORENZO SAWYER.

Among the oldest and most respected members of the judiciary, in the state of California, is Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, United States circuit judge for the ninth circuit. For the last 40 years he has occupied a prominent place either at the bar or on the bench of his adopted state. He belongs to a family of pioneers. Descended from English ancestors, who emigrated to New England about 1636, each generation of whose descendants became pioneers in the settlement of some new state further west, and himself trained amid the hardships of pioneer life, he has developed a character as firm and inflexible as the granites which environ his boyhood's home. Three of his ancestors, Thomas Sawyer, John Prescott,* and Ralph Houghton, were three of the first six successful and permanent settlers of the town of Lancaster, Mass., in 1647; and three of the first five Prudential Men of the town on its organization, in 1653. They and their descendants took an active part in all the Indian wars that followed; in the French war, the war of the Revolution (during the latter of which 19 Sawyers of the Lancaster family are known to have been in active service), and in the War of 1812.

Lorenzo Sawyer was born on road 111, in Le Ray, this county, May 23, 1820. His father and grandfather were among the earliest of the pioneers, who, in the first year of the present century, occupied the wilderness in that portion of Northern New York then known as the Black River country, and scarcely

* John Prescott, father of Mary, wife of Thomas Sawyer, was the ancestor of Colonel Prescott, who commanded the Americans at Bunker Hill, Judge William Prescott, and William H. Prescott, the historian.

more accessible at that day than was California at the time of its settlement. His father, Jesse Sawyer, on February 11, 1819, married Elizabeth Goodell, also of a pioneer family, and cousin of the celebrated missionaries, William Goodell, of Constantinople, and Lucy Goodell Thurston, one of the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands; and they celebrated their golden wedding at Belvidere, Ill., February 11, 1869. Lorenzo, the eldest of a family of six children, was born and reared on a farm till 16 years of age, attending the district school during winter, and working on the farm in summer. At an early age he enjoyed the advantage of a well-selected public library, of which he availed himself to the fullest extent compatible with his arduous daily labors—his evenings, Sundays, and spare moments being largely devoted to books. To this library, doubtless, is due the formation of those tastes which ultimately determined his choice of a profession. At 15 he attended for a short time a High school at Watertown, N. Y., called the Black River Institute. The next year he removed with his father to Pennsylvania, where he assisted in clearing up a new farm.

Having years before, while accidentally present at an important trial at Watertown, formed a determination to adopt the profession of law, which was never afterwards abandoned, with the consent of his father, but without any pecuniary aid, he at the age of 17 left home, and relying on his own resources for support entered upon a more thorough course of education, preparatory to commencing the study of law. The next eight years were devoted to preparation for the bar, at first in New York, and afterwards in Ohio. During this period he earned the means for defraying his expenses by teaching, at first in district schools, and afterwards in academies and as tutor in college. In 1840 he emigrated to Ohio, and pursued his studies, first at Western Reserve College, and afterwards at and near Columbus. Having completed his preparatory studies he entered the law office of Hon. Gustavus Swan, the ablest land lawyer of his day in Ohio. Judge Swan retiring soon after from practice, he entered the office of Judge Noah H. Swayne, then one of Ohio's most prominent lawyers, and now a distinguished justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, under whose instruction he remained till he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in May, 1846. He afterwards went to Chicago, Ill., where he passed a year in the office of the late Senator McDougall, of California. Soon after this he entered into a law partnership with the late Lieutenant-Governor Holmes, at Jefferson, Wis., where he was rapidly acquiring a lucrative practice for that region.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. Sawyer went to California, overland, with a company of energetic young men from Wisconsin, and arrived in California about the middle of July, after an unprecedentedly short trip of 72 days. He wrote some very interesting sketches of the journey across the plains, which were published in the *Ohio Observer*, and copied from it into several other Western papers. They were used as a guide by many emigrants of the next year. After working in the mines of El Dorado County for a short time

he entered upon the practice of law in Sacramento, but in consequence of ill health he was compelled to go to the mountains to recuperate. Accordingly he opened a law office at Nevada City, in October of that year, his law library consisting of 11 volumes, which he had brought across the plains. With the exception of a few months, from February to August, 1851, passed in San Francisco, during which time his office was twice burnt, he remained in Nevada City till the autumn of 1853. All this time he enjoyed a lucrative and successful practice, being employed on one side of every important case. In the autumn of 1853 he returned to San Francisco, where he has ever since resided, with the exception of a short absence in Illinois. In 1854 he was elected city attorney for the city of San Francisco, and served one term with marked success, at a time when the interests of the city involved in litigation were immense. In 1855 he was a candidate before the state convention of his party for justice of the Supreme Court, against the chief justice whose term was about to expire, and was defeated by only six votes. In the spring of 1861 he entered into a law partnership with the late General C. H. S. Williams, and in the winter of 1861-62 they determined to open a branch office in Virginia, Nev.

Mr. Sawyer went to Virginia about the first of January, to open the office and establish the business. While at Virginia, managing the affairs of the firm at that office, Governor Stanford, of California, tendered him the appointment of city and county attorney of San Francisco. The appointment having been declined, Governor Edward Stanley was afterwards appointed. Soon after this Judge Alexander Campbell resigned his position as judge of the twelfth judicial district, embracing the city and county of San Francisco and county of San Mateo, whereupon the governor, by telegraph, tendered the appointment to fill the vacancy to Mr. Sawyer, who was still at Virginia. After consulting his family and friends by telegraph the appointment was accepted, and Judge Sawyer on the next morning left for San Francisco, crossing the mountains on horseback; the roads through the deep snows of that winter not having yet been opened for vehicles. He arrived home on Saturday night, and opened court in San Mateo County on the next Monday morning, June 2, 1862. After holding the office several months the satisfaction given was such that at the next election by the people he was unanimously chosen to the position for a full term of six years—both political parties supporting him. Upon the reorganization of the state courts, under the amended constitution, Judge Sawyer was, in 1863, elected a justice of the Supreme Court; and upon casting lots, as required by the constitution, he drew the six years' term, during the last two years of which he was chief justice.

While he was a member of the Supreme Court, all of whose justices are justly noted for their ability, industry, and unremitting attention to business, no one of them wrote more opinions or gave more attention to the details of the business than Chief Justice Sawyer; and it may be added that the judg-

ments of none of the judges are characterized by greater ability or more thoroughness and elaborateness of discussion than his. No other court in the United States, or elsewhere, was ever called upon to deal with so many novel, intricate, and difficult questions of law as the Supreme Court of California; and none more promptly, ably, and satisfactorily adjudicated the questions presented. The decisions of the Supreme Court of California, rendered while Judge Sawyer occupied a seat on the bench, stand as high in the older states as those of any other state during the same period. They are often cited with the highest terms of commendation by approved law writers, and by the judges of other courts, state and national. A writer in the *American Law Review*, published at Boston, in noticing vol. XXXIII *California Reports*, in 1868, says: "The history of California is a history of marvelous phenomena and not the least is its jurisprudence. Less than 20 years ago the common law was unknown on the Pacific coast; and to-day we find the Supreme Court of California holding it with a comprehensive grasp, and administering it with an ability decidedly superior to that shown by the tribunals of many much older communities."

It is not too much to say that Chief Justice Sawyer, by his industry, research, learning, and ability, contributed his full share towards placing the court in the elevated and enviable position which it occupied while he was a member of that tribunal. In 1869 Congress passed an act to amend the judicial system of the United States, by which the United States circuit courts were reorganized—the appointment of a circuit judge for each of the nine circuits being provided for. In December of that year, as the term of Chief Justice Sawyer was about to expire, President Grant nominated him under said act to the position of United States circuit judge for the ninth circuit, embracing all the Pacific states. The nomination having been confirmed by the Senate, Judge Sawyer, early in 1870, entered upon his duties as circuit judge; and he has ever since, now more than 20 years, discharged the highly important and arduous duties of that exalted position with energy, fidelity, and marked ability, as well as acceptably to the people of the entire circuit. The judgments of Judge Sawyer as United States circuit judge, selected from his numerous decisions, and reported in the 14 volumes of Sawyer's *United States Courts Reports*, and his decisions as a member of the state Supreme Court, reported in the 15 volumes of *California Reports*, from volumes XXIV to XXXVIII inclusive, it is confidently believed will be found, upon critical examination, to compare not unfavorably with an equal number of reported decisions rendered by any contemporary judge, state or national. His reputation as an able and conscientious jurist has long since ceased to be local, and become national. *Recognizing and appreciating his attainments and public services*, Hamilton College, in 1877, conferred upon Judge Sawyer the honorary degree of LL. D.

In politics Mr. Sawyer was from boyhood, till it ceased to exist, an earnest member of the Whig party, and an ardent admirer and supporter of

Henry Clay, and of the other great statesmen of that party. Upon the dissolution of the Whig party he became one of the organizers of the Republican party in California, to which he has ever since steadfastly adhered. He attended the Chicago convention of 1860, though not as a delegate, and from the first did all in his power to secure the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for President. The character of Judge Sawyer is strongly marked. Stern and inflexible in his public acts and relations, he is devoted to all that duty, honor, and patriotism enjoin. He is, however, in private life, of the utmost gentleness, kindness, and simplicity. With strong original powers, early developed by the stirring events of the pioneer life in which he was cast, he had acquired a habit of self-reliance which well fitted him for the great struggle in which the highest honors of his profession were destined to be achieved. He aimed at the right always and at all events, according to his best convictions; and if any questioned his judgment none could impeach his honesty or sincerity. Of a long-lived family, and always temperate, regular, and rigidly correct in all his habits, Judge Sawyer is still in robust health. His mental faculties are at their best, and he bids fair to adorn the bench for years to come.

In 1887 Senator Leland Stanford formed the noble design of devoting the greater part of his immense wealth to the establishing of a great university open to both sexes, and designed to promote in the best and most thorough manner the cause of liberal, moral, and practical education. To effect this he devoted an enormous estate, or several estates aggregating some 85,000 acres of the best and most improved land in California, worth millions of dollars, to founding and endowing the "*Leland Stanford Junior University*," so named for his only son, who first suggested such a disposition of the immense wealth to which he was heir. Senator Stanford selected 24 of the eminent men of the state to act as trustees. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, is one of these, as is also the subject of this sketch. At their first meeting they conferred on Judge Sawyer the high honor of president of the board, and at the laying of the corner-stone, May 14, 1887, he made the address. From the vast resources at its command, and from the broad, liberal, and enlightened views of its founders and trustees, it is confidently expected that the *Leland Stanford Junior University* will eventually become second to no institution in the land, or perhaps in the world. Judge Sawyer's legal decisions are so carefully and intelligently made that they almost invariably meet the approval of the higher court. His decision in the famous Neagle-Terry affair of 1889 is still fresh in all minds. He has the enviable reputation of unspotted integrity and great legal intelligence. In Oscar T. Schuck's *Bench and Bar of California* are given many anecdotes of the Judge's legal practice, which the limited space here allotted forbids us to relate.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Thomas Ward, of English descent, removed from New York city to Le Ray in 1803. His son James, who was two years of age when his parents located here, married Lavina Barber, of Champion, and they had 11 children, all of whom are now living. James died September 5, 1880, and his wife December 22, 1883. The old homestead, which has been owned in the family since 1803, is now the property of Buel F. Ward.

Joseph Child came from Bucks County, Pa., to Le Ray in 1806, and located on road 79, where he took up a tract of 800 acres. He had four sons, Daniel, Samuel, Joseph, and Moses. Daniel settled on the homestead, and of his family a son, Louis, resides in the town. Samuel settled upon, and occupied until his death, the farm now owned by his son Thomas, where he reared nine children, four of whom are living, Thomas, Eunice, Mary, in this town, and William, in Minnesota. Joseph, Jr., settled in Le Ray, and his daughter Hannah still resides here. Moses also settled on road 79 and reared five children, none of whom now live in town.

Joseph Cory came from Keene, N. H., and settled in Jefferson County in 1809 when he was 22 years old. He served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Ogdensburg. About 1816 he married Jane McMullen, of Rodman, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters, namely: George C., Curtis W., Sarah W., Mary, Charles B., Josiah C., Henry S., Albert P., and Daniel M. The latter was born January 7, 1828, and has been married three times. His first wife, Angeline C. Kennedy, bore him three children, viz.: Angie C. (Mrs. Hoiland Whitney), of Le Ray; Fred D., who married Ella L. Phelps, of Sackets Harbor; and Charles Lincoln, who married Carrie B. Clark, and now resides in Pinckney, Lewis County. For his second wife Daniel M. married Cornelia Deaker, of Ellisburgh, in 1867, and she bore him one son, Orin P. In 1872 he married Mrs. Lydia A. Sharp, of Black River, who died May 11, 1878. His son Orin P. lives at home with his father. Curtis W. Cory was born in Jefferson County, and for many years resided on the "Limekiln" farm, on road 111, in this town, where he died. He married Charlotte Waters, and they had three sons and three daughters, two of whom died in infancy, and four attained mature years, viz.: Caroline, Oscar E., George E., and Emma S. Oscar E. was reared upon a farm, and was educated at the common schools. At the age of 27 years he married Anna A., daughter of Henry Sharp, of Antwerp, and they have one son and two daughters, viz.: Edith C., Frank C., and Maud E. They reside on road 111, in this town.

The first of the name of Burhans in this country, so far as can be ascertained, was Jacob Burhans, who appears March 28, 1639, as a soldier in the Netherland service in the company of his Noble Honor the Director General. December 7, 1690, he was one of the first organizers of the Dutch Reform Church at Wiltwyck, now Kingston, N. Y. November 21, 1661, he was appointed collector of church rates and excise tax. In June, 1663, he had two houses burned in the second Esopus war. April 28, 1663, he was elected schepen (judge) of the court at Wiltwyck. He was a prominent man in all public duties until his death about 1676.

April 16, 1663, Jan Burhans and Barent Burhans arrived in this country in the ship *Bontekor* (spotted cow). No farther trace can be found of Barent, but Jan married, in 1675, Helena Traphagen and reared a large family. He was also a magistrate, and was prominent in public life. He was a member of the church and one of its principal supporters, acting as elder for a number of years. He died in 1703.

Barent Burhans was born April 24, 1681; Johannes Burhans was born August 26, 1711; Petrus Burhans was born May 26, 1742; David Burhans, born November 16, 1775, was the grandfather of the present generation of Burhans in Jefferson County. He married Elizabeth Flagler, July 8, 1798, at Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., and died March 31, 1834. Their children are all dead. David settled in the town of Le Ray, December 5, 1809. James D. Le Ray executed a deed of 115 acres in this town to David Burhans, and there are many of the latter's grandchildren in Jefferson County, viz.: James H. Burhans, son of James Madison Burhans; Mrs. Lester Carter, of Champion, daughter of Gilbert Burhans; Wesley Rullison, son of Eliza (Burhans) Rullison; Mrs. Welles Taylor and Fred Burhans, of Le Ray, children of Peter Burhans; Carlos Burhans, of Antwerp; John S. Burhans, at Chateaugay, Franklin County; and many great-grandchildren who reside in Philadelphia, Champion, and Le Ray.

William Stewart was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1768, and when four years of age immigrated with his parents to America. In 1792 he married Caroline Billson, of Albany, N. Y., and for many years lived in Cherry Valley, Otsego County. They had four sons and four daughters, viz.: Nelly, David, William, Jr., Agnes, Matilda, Hannah, John, and Stephen Van Rensselaer. In 1811 they located in this county, in the town of Le Ray. William, Jr., attended school winters and in the summer assisted in subduing the wilderness. He learned the carpenters' trade and built several houses in the vicinity of Pamela Four Corners. He was twice married, first, to Susan Jenkins, who survived one year and eight months. For his second wife he married Sarah E. Van Epps, in 1850, and by her had one son, Clarence J. He died in 1862. Clarence J. was educated in the common schools, with the addition of a course in an academy. When he attained his majority he took charge of the farm. At the age of 30 years he married Lillian, daughter of Royal R. Crook, of Champion, and they now occupy the old homestead near Pamela Four Corners.

Elijah Corey was born in New Hampshire in 1795. In 1815, at the age of 20 years, he came to this state and settled in the town of Le Ray, at Sanford's Corners, where he followed his trade of blacksmith and horseshoer. At the age of 26 years he married Maria, daughter of Hezekiah Clark, by whom he had nine children, all of whom attained mature years. Their names were Sally C., Mary, Lydia, Nancy, Hannah, Netty C., Elijah, William, and James. The latter was born on a farm on road 163, where he now resides. He acquired a good common school education, and worked on the farm with his father until he attained his majority. He carried on the farm for his father until the latter's death in 1880. He married, in 1869, Lizzie, daughter of John Layng, and they have had three sons, viz.: Sidney, Charles, and Peleg, all of whom reside with their parents in this town.

James Murphy was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., where he married Mary Kizer, of Little Falls, by whom he had 10 children, all boys, namely: Thomas, James, Levi, Barney, Ephraim, Henry, Alexander and Lysander (twins), Benjamin, and Adam. About the year 1817 he moved his family to the town of Le Ray, and located about four miles from Evans Mills. At this time the surrounding country was in its primitive state. Adam Murphy attended school winters until he was 17 years of age. After this he worked on a farm by the month until he attained the age of 23 years. He then married Pamela J., daughter of Alfred Vebber, of this town, by whom he has had eight children, namely: Augustus D., Alfreda V., Alzada L., Bennett E., Sarah A., Erwin S., Frank J., and Lewis P. Of these children only three are living—Augustus D., Frank J., and Lewis P. Mr. Murphy is a carpenter and resides at Evans Mills.

The death of Mrs. Cyrus T. Huntington, at Pamela Four Corners, recalled many incidents of the first settlement of Jefferson County. Mrs. Huntington was a daughter of Elijah Graves, of East Haddam, Conn., where she was born July 8, 1805, the youngest of a family of nine children, among whom were Hon. Joseph Graves, late of Rutland, and Sterling Graves, late of Antwerp, early settlers of this county from Westmoreland, Oneida County, to which place their father had moved with his family in 1809. At the age of 15 years Miss Graves visited her sister, Mrs. Ambrose W. Huntington, at Huntingtonville, and during her stay taught three terms of school in the Bronson (now Eames) district, in Rutland. At this visitation she formed an acquaintance with Cyrus T. Huntington, which resulted in their marriage, July 7, 1824. Mr. Huntington was born in New Grantham, Cheshire County, N.H., March 15, 1801. His father, William Huntington, sold his New England farm and moved his family—composed of wife and seven children, of whom Cyrus T. was the youngest—to "Black River country," and located upon 200 acres of land, contracted by him the previous fall, on the 6th day of January, 1804. Mr. D. D. Taylor now owns and occupies a portion of the same farm, located in the eastern part of Watertown, then known as "Woodruff Settlement," upon which he erected the first frame dwelling in the "Settlement" in 1809, having built a barn in 1805. Here he remained with his family until 1817, when he sold his farm to the late Colonel John Gotham, for \$3,000, and purchased 300 acres at the present village of Huntingtonville. Here he built the dam across Black River, erected a saw-mill and saw the factory, and did an extensive lumber business the remainder of his active life. That he was a man of enterprise, liberality, and public spirit will be inferred from the fact that he served as magistrate, first by virtue of appointment by Gov. Clinton, and subsequently by election, and as commissioner of highways for a long series of years. In 1810 he subscribed and paid \$50 for the erection of a school-house

in his district, donating the land upon which it was erected, and one acre of land nearly adjoining as a cemetery. In 1814 he paid \$500 towards the erection of the first cotton factory built in Watertown. It was burned in 1863. He was an elder in what is now the First Presbyterian Church, lived after the strictest sect of his religion, and paid \$200 towards the erection of the first church edifice, built in the present city of Watertown, occupying grounds covered by "The First Church" in 1820. He died May 11, 1842. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Huntington enlisted in the Army of the Revolution, in April, 1777, having served therein eight months the previous year. He served three years, spending his last winter at Valley Forge, and received his discharge in April, 1780. It would be inadvertent to omit the record of the fact that Elijah Graves, father of Mrs. Cyrus T. Huntington, performed a like service to his country, and was discharged at the same date, although to each other entire strangers. Mrs. Huntington was of religious parentage, and was early taught to have a high regard for religious observances. At an early stage in their married life Mr. and Mrs. Huntington united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they were active and devoted members for nearly 50 years. Mr. Huntington served as class-leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school at Black River, the place of their residence, for more than 30 years, which office he held at the time of his death, October 16, 1885. A mechanic by intuition, his first effort to meet a needed demand for separating clover seed from the hull or chaff, he erected a mill, in which he inserted machinery for that purpose, of his own construction, also a turning lathe and tools for the manufacture of grain cradles, to supersede the use of the sickle, upon the bank of Fall Creek, upon land now owned by Nathan Staples, on the north side of State street, where he prosecuted a lucrative business for a series of years. He next purchased the farm now owned by T. C. Beecher, built the house now thereon, and continued to meet the demand for his cradles in this, Oswego, and St. Lawrence counties. Unable to accomplish his object without increased motive power, he sold his farm, and in 1814 established his business at Black River, owning a farm on the north side of the river. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington spent 61 years, three months, and nine days of happy married life, celebrating their golden wedding July 7, 1874, 57 children, relatives, and friends being present. They had five children, all of whom reached maturity, and four survive them, viz.: Henry G., a farmer near Black River in this town; Dr. John W., of Mexico, Oswego County; Dr. Charles S., of Liverpool, Onondaga County; and Eliza, wife of Madison Goulding, of Pamela Four Corners. Hiram C. was a volunteer in the 94th Regiment at the commencement of the civil war, and fell at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

George Ten Eyck, from the Mohawk valley, was one of the early settlers of the town of Philadelphia. He was a miller by trade, and when the grist-mill was built at Felt's Mills, in 1822, he removed to that place and took charge of the mill, and subsequently located at Black River village, on the north side of the river, where his grandson, Charles Ten Eyck, now resides. At this place he, with his son John L., had charge of Coburn & Hubbard's saw-mill. He removed to Madison County, where he died. John L. Ten Eyck married Sally Stebbins, and resided at Black River until his death in 1843. Of his two children, John M., born in 1812, enlisted in Co. E, 14th Regt. N. Y. H. A., was taken prisoner June 17, 1864, in front of Petersburg, was taken to Andersonville, and died there September 17, 1864. Charles, born in 1834, married Emily, daughter of Osborn Baker, of Le Ray, in 1861, and located at Black River, where he has since resided. He has one son, John H.

Isaac H. Keller came to Evans Mills from Little Falls in 1824. He married Elizabeth Casler, and they had two daughters, Margaret and Barbara. Margaret married Elias A. Wood, of Lowville, and Barbara married Samuel T. Potter, and now resides in Omaha, Neb.

Isaac A. Wood, son of Elias, was born March 16, 1848. He married Eliza Llewellyn, by whom he has two children, and is now a resident of Watertown. He is a dealer in Western mortgages, and also a breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle.

Riley Whitney, who was born in Westminster, Vt., in 1805, came to Le Ray in 1838. He joined a company commanded by Capt. Daniel D. Heustis, took part in the Patriot war, and was taken prisoner and sent to Van Diemen's Land in September, 1839. He suffered severe privations and was away from home 10 years. His son, Roland Whitney, now occupies the old homestead in this town.

Henry Wilson was born in Williamstown, N. Y., January 29, 1813. When he was quite young his parents removed to this town, where Henry learned the millwright and carpenters'

track. He was twice married, first, to Mary Ann Bassett, of Le Raysville, by whom he had five children, three of whom died young, and two survive, viz.: Julia C. and James E. August 11, 1853, his first wife died, and in 1854 he married Mary J., daughter of Daniel Smith, and they have three daughters and one son, viz.: Mary A. and Sarah A. (twins), Jennie E., and George A. The latter was born on road 49, in this town, in the house in which he now resides, and where he has always lived. He received a good common school education, and at the age of 22 years married Estella L., daughter of David Honeywell, of Seneca Falls, and they have two sons, Henry Grant and Edward Everett.

Jeremiah Bacon was born in Herkimer County, and in 1823, at the age of 22 years, came to this town and bought what is now known as the Bonny farm. About the same time he married Chloe Pickett, of Spafford, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, of whom Willard attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm until he was 21 years old. He then leased the farm for a term of years. He has been twice married, first, to Nancy Watts, of Orleans, by whom he had one son, Clinton. For his second wife he married Mrs. Jane Watts, of Herkimer County, who had one son, Wellington, by her first husband. They have a daughter, Ida C., and reside near the old homestead.

Otis Town was born in Watertown, December 8, 1801, and had the distinction of being the first male child, and the third child, born in the hamlet, now the flourishing city of Watertown, where he spent his boyhood days. He married, first, Pamela Russell, of Watertown, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, viz.: Edwin, Lorenzo, Adeline, Orrin, John, and Hiram. Orrin was killed by a runaway team when 14 years of age. Mrs. Otis Town died in 1842, and in 1844 he married Mary Ann, daughter of William Hart, of Le Ray, and they had a son and a daughter, viz.: Martha Jane and Jerome. The latter is now conducting the farm, and Martha J. resides at home with her mother. Otis Town died July 18, 1876, having resided for 50 years in the vicinity of Black River, on road 114. His second wife survives him at the age of 74 years.

Asahel Horton came from Rhode Island, and located in the town of Watertown, on Fell Creek, where he built a grist-mill, residing here until 1831 or '32, when he removed to Black River and built the first grist-mill at that place, which he conducted for 10 years, when he sold out to Christopher Poor and removed to Ohio, where he died. Albert, the only survivor of this family now living in Jefferson County, resides in the town of Rutland, on road 6. He married Eunice, daughter of Jay Worden, and is a chairmaker by trade.

John B. Bichet and Julia Moureaux came to this country from France, the former in 1828, and the latter a few years previously. They were married in 1836, and the same year bought a farm on road 34, in Le Ray. He subsequently added to his wealth by purchasing two other farms, one on road 33, and the other on road 34. They had born to them five sons and three daughters, namely: Louis V., Joseph J., Francis F., John, Mary J., Julia, Celia, and Peter. Mr. Bichet died February 18, 1886, and Mrs. Bichet January 29, 1866. Peter Bichet worked at home on the farm until he was 18 years of age, alternating his labors with attendance at the common schools winters, with one term at Kingston College. He removed to Croghan, Lewis County, where he conducted a custom boot and shoe store. The confinement in the store was not conducive to his health, and he sold out. He married Ellen, daughter of Michael Kelly, of Belfort, Lewis County, and returned with his bride to his old home in Le Ray. He soon after purchased of Noel Conway the old Lewis farm on road 35. Mr. Bichet has had born to him three sons, viz.: Ralph E., who died in infancy, and Lawrence J. and Adrien J., who survive.

Frederick L. Jabas came from Switzerland in 1825, and located in New York city, where he remained five years. In 1830 he came to Sanford's Corners, in this town, and bought the farm now owned by Phineas Hardy, on road 85. He married Lovina, daughter of Louis Rosse, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Those who survive are Emelia L., Anna M., George F., and Philip A. George F. remained on the home farm until he was 18, when he went west, and enlisted in the regular army, serving 13 years. He married Carrie Stephens, of Worthington, Mass., in 1880, and their four children are Philip C., Franklin F., George W., and Jennie L. Philip A. remained at home until he attained the age of 23 years, when he married Mary A., daughter of John Smith, of Watertown, in 1879, and they have two children, Agnes J. and Edith E. Mrs. Philip A. Jabas's father was born in Halifax, N. S., in 1810, and her mother in Coldingham, Scotland, in 1811. They were married in New York city in 1836, and had lived together 50 years.

Peter Slack was born in Windsor, Vt., in 1797, and in 1804 came to Watertown. His wife was born in Salem, Mass., and she was a direct descendant of one of the pilgrims who came over in the *Mayflower*. They had two sons and one daughter, namely: Anna, Marshal B., and Peter W. The latter was born March 19, 1830. He received a good common school education, and at the age of 22 years married Adelia E., only daughter of Daniel Harter, of this town. He located in Pamela, where he remained three years, when he bought a farm on the Military road, in this town, where he has since resided. He was elected justice of the peace in 1858, and held that position for eight years.

Daniel Harter was born in Herkimer County, November 30, 1808. When he arrived at maturity he removed to this town. September 15, 1831, he married Adelia Bowman, by whom he had one daughter, who married Peter W. Slack. Mrs. Harter died July 25, 1868. For his second wife he married Adeline, youngest daughter of Ambrose Bolt, of Le Ray, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah Louise, born in 1872, now residing at home with her mother. Daniel Harter died in 1884. His widow resides in this town at the age of 76 years.

Augustus Grappotte was born in France, and at the age of six years immigrated with his parents to America, and located in this town on road 9. He married Lena Denway, by whom he has had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Ephraim Lawrence), of this town; Rose L. (Mrs. Edward Payne), of Orleans; Florence A., who died in 1880, aged 19 years; George A., who married Sarah Leonard, and resides in Watertown; and Moses, who married Abba Getman, of Le Ray, by whom he has two daughters, Mabel and Viola. Moses occupies the old homestead on road 9, which was settled by his grandfather in 1831.

Samuel S. Porter was born in this town on road 103. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of 19 years married Eliza Baker, by whom he had six children, four of whom attained mature years, viz.: Martha, Jeremiah, Stephen, and Benjamin S. The latter, at the age of 18 years, married Harriet, daughter of Aaron Poor, of Black River village, and they had one son and two daughters, namely: Francis, Carrie, and Jennie. Mrs. Porter died in 1868, and in 1872 Benjamin S. married his second wife, Angeline, daughter of Joseph Ford. They are living on the homestead on road 103, which Mr. Porter purchased when he was 19 years old.

John Kennedy, son of John, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., and in 1830 located in the town of Philadelphia, where he engaged in farming for about five years, when he removed to Black River village, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a millwright by trade. He married Hannah Thatcher, and they had eight children, three of whom are living, viz.: John C., of Oneida, N. Y.; Jenette (Mrs. J. D. Randall), of Rutland; and Maryette E. (Mrs. James Gibbs), of Black River.

John Allen was born in Montgomery County, where he married Rhoda, daughter of Benjamin Sawdy, of Charleston, and soon after moved to Clinton County. They had six sons and four daughters, namely: Salina, Esther, Cook T., Prince, Bethuel, Mary, John, Benjamin, Philip, and Rhoda. In 1835 Mr. Allen removed to this county and located in Le Ray. In 1853 Philip Allen married Eliza, daughter of S. G. Matthews, and they had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Mary A., Byron J., Samuel C., and Frank M. They resided in this town on road 2 for the past 29 years. Mr. Allen died during the past year.

Henry Helmer immigrated from Germany to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, and located in Herkimer County, where Philip Helmer, his son, was born, August 21, 1825. In 1841 Philip married Betsey C., daughter of Peter Hoover, and their union was blessed with one son, Albert E., born December 18, 1860, near Evans Mills, in this town, to which village he removed with his parents when he was 11 years old, and where he has since resided. He attended the public schools of his native town until he arrived at the age of 16 years. He then engaged as clerk for Wesley Rutison, and subsequently with J. P. Steinhiller, with whom he remained four years, when he bought the entire stock of general merchandise from his employer and engaged in business on his own account. In 1883 he was elected town clerk, which office he has since held. March 1, 1885, he engaged in the drug and grocery business at his old stand on Le Ray street. Mr. Helmer's maternal great-grandfather was a native of Switzerland. Mr. Helmer has never married.

John M. Haap immigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1831, and located in this town, on road 31. In 1832 he married Dorothy Haap, who came with him from Germany in 1831. In 1836 they bought the farm on road 34 now owned by their son Frederick. They had born

to them four sons and two daughters, of whom Ezekiel died January 12, 1844, and the others attained mature years, viz.: Barbara, John G., Margaret M., Charles, and Frederick. The latter remained at home and worked on the farm until he was 21 years of age. He then went to Rochester, N. Y., and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. After two years' residence there he returned to Le Ray and married Barbara Witterhahn, of Watertown. With the exception of six years in Watertown he has resided in this town, occupying the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Haap have had born to them four sons and one daughter, viz.: George V., who died at the age of three years; Theodore M., who died at the age of 10 years; and Rose A., Gustave, and Albert, who are living at home with their parents.

James Gibbs, son of Jesse, was born in Worcester, Mass. He came to Black River about 1845, entered the employ of David Dexter, in the chair shop, and died in 1858. He married Maryette E., daughter of John and Hannah Kennedy, by whom he had three sons, viz.: Callie F., of Syracuse; Frank D., manager of the Empire wood pulp-mill at Black River; and Romaine D., a carpenter and millwright, who resides with his mother at Black River village.

Martin Reese was born in Herkimer County, July 20, 1813. He attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm until he was 22 years of age, when he married Amy S. Paul, of Wilmut, Herkimer County. In 1840 they removed to this town and located in the village of Evans Mills. They had born to them nine sons and four daughters, viz.: Wellington W., Ezra G., Elizabeth C., Evelyn P., William R., James E., Emogene, Lucius E., Martha E., Martin H., Milton C., John A., and Elva L. Mr. Reese died October 21, 1859, and Mrs. Reese March 27, 1879. Their sons Wellington W., Lucius E., Martin H., and John A. reside in Watertown, where they are extensively engaged in butchering and conducting a meat market. Evelyn P. is a farmer in Pamela; Emogene married Henry Cable and resides in Watertown; Martha E. married Taylor Carpenter, and also resides in Watertown; Elva E. married Webster Murphy, of Philadelphia, N. Y. William H. Reese lived at home until he was 14 years of age, when he engaged to work for nine dollars a month, attending school winters, which he did for three years, giving all his earnings to his parents. Soon after this occurred the death of his father, when he was obliged to return home and take charge of the farm, assisting his mother in the care of the family. He was much given to traffic, and his mother's chief anxiety was lest he would trade off everything she had. But he was a successful trader, and succeeded in securing for his mother a good home. In 1864, at the age of 20 years, he married Maria, daughter of Lawrence L. Timmerman, of Pamela, and they commenced their wedded life with the extensive capital of 20 cents. With this he started out in his speculative career, and for three years was a farmer and dealer in cattle, sheep, and horses. At the end of this time he leased his farms and removed to Evans Mills, where he became a general dealer, and in 1888, at the age of 45 years, owned 540 acres of land, with a beautiful new residence in the village. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have one daughter, Eva M., who was born May 14, 1866, and has been educated in the schools of her native town, and at the Ives Seminary at Antwerp.

David Lawrence was born in the town of Le Ray, June 19, 1841. He was reared upon a farm, and his educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools, which he attended winters. At the age of 21 years he married Emogene Baum, of this town, by whom he had five children, namely: Nelson J., George D., William J., Edson H., and Kate E. Mr. Lawrence died at the age of 45 years. His widow and five children survive.

Joseph V. Bisha came from France to his country in 1828, at that time being 13 years of age. In 1841 he married Almira, daughter of Robert Sixbury, and followed the occupation of farming on road 8, where they remained 16 years. They then removed to Pleasant Valley, in the town of Cape Vincent, remaining there five years, when they returned to this town and purchased a farm on road 35. During the next 19 years they resided in several different places, finally returning to the farm on road 35, where Mr. Bisha died November 24, 1883. Their children were Mary V., Sarah J., Malinda, Louis J., Charles E., Ferdinand A., Julia A., Peter J., George A., and William M. The latter resides with his mother on the old homestead.

Thomas Gillespie, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America at an early day and located in this country. He married Hannah, daughter of John Gardner, of Brownville, and they had seven children, three of whom are living, two in Black River village, viz.: John W., who is employed in Dexter's chair factory, and George G. The latter was born September 10, 1837, and in 1859 he married Amelia, daughter of William Wolf, and settled at Black River, where

he has since resided, in the employ of D. Dexter & Sons. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Battery C, 1st N. Y. Lt. Art., and was discharged May 24, 1862, on account of sickness. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Co. E, 11th N. Y. H. A., and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopatomy Creek, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Bicks's Station, Poplar Grove Church, Pegram Farm, Hatcher's Run, Forts Haskell and Siedman, and at the taking of Petersburg. He was discharged in September, 1865. He had one son, George W., deceased. He has an adopted daughter, Fanny.

Lawrence Scott was born at Little Falls, Herkimer County, in 1811, where he married, in 1835, Betsee Frank, who was born in France. They located in this county in 1842. Of their six children, Nelson R. was born in Herkimer County in 1840. In 1862 he enlisted with the Union army and served three years. In 1866 he married Helen Lyon, by whom he has one son, Melvin L., who lives at home with his parents. Mr. Scott is a farmer on road 39.

Jacob Duxtater was born in Herkimer, N. Y., in 1816. After the death of his mother, which occurred when he was nine years old, he went to live with his uncle, Frederick Duxtater, a banker and farmer in Herkimer village, and here resided until he attained his majority. Jacob worked upon his uncle's farm, attended the district school, with a few terms in the High school in the village. At the age of 25 years he married Catharine, daughter of Christian Davies, of Herkimer County. In March, 1843, they removed to the town of Pamela, and in 1848 bought the farm in Le Ray where they now reside. They have had seven children, five of whom survive, viz.: Alexander, Mary C., Milton W., Emma E., and Charles G. Emma E. has been twice married, first, to Myron S. Stollar, of Theresa, by whom she had one daughter, Rosabel. Upon the death of Mr. Stollar his widow married James D. F. Shead, of Brownville, and they occupy the farm owned by Mrs. Duxtater.

George G. Gardner, a native of Nantucket, Mass., married Maria, daughter of Uriah Coon, by whom he had two children, Eliza M. and Alexander P. For some years they resided in Columbia County, subsequently removing to Albany, N. Y., where Mr. Gardner successfully conducted a meat market and grocery for about 10 years. In 1864 he purchased a farm on road 49, in this town, where he now resides, aged 84 years. Alexander P. was born in 1832, and now resides in this town on road 30. He was educated in the common schools, and at the academy at Evans Mills. In 1864 he married Fanny A. Stone, of Lewis County, by whom he has one daughter, Lila M., who is now attending the Friends School at Union Springs, N. Y. Mrs. Gardner died in 1887.

John St. Louis was born in Plattsburgh in 1823, and died July 15, 1885. His boyhood days were spent in Canada and in Plattsburgh. At the age of 19 he married Catharine, daughter of Joseph Lamay, of Canada, and soon after located in Watertown. They had 10 children, viz.: Delia, Mary, James, Henry, Celia, Jane, Ann Eliza, Harriet, Anthony, and Joseph. Anthony, Henry, Celia, and Ann Eliza are dead. Joseph attended school and did farm work until he was 15 years of age, when he enlisted in the 10th N. Y. H. A., served three years, and was discharged at the close of the war. In December, 1865, he married Josephine, daughter of Joseph Legacy, of Le Ray, by whom he has had four sons and one daughter, viz.: John, Anthony, Wallace, Maud (deceased), and William (deceased). They reside at Black River village.

George A. Fisk was born in Randolph, Vt., in 1841, and was a resident of that state until 1861, when he removed to Albany, and enlisted in Co. G, 22d N. Y. Vols., in the first call for 75,000 men, and served two years. He reenlisted in Co. A, 2d N. Y. Veteran Cav., at Saratoga Springs. He was in 12 general engagements during his first term of service, and escaped without a wound. During his cavalry service he was wounded twice, first with a rifle-ball through his ear, and second, he was cut on the neck with a sabre. He also had two horses shot under him. At the close of the war he visited his old home in Vermont, and shortly after removed to this county, finally locating in Le Ray. In 1870 he married Caroline, daughter of Curtis W. Cory, of this town, and they have two children, George M. and Lottie C.

Sylvester Gould was born at Gould's Corners, in the town of Pamela, in 1819. He married Lucy Gale, of Le Ray, and they had seven children, viz.: Harriet, who died at the age of six years; Maria, who married Anthony F. Sheaffer, of Pamela Four Corners, and died at the age of 41 years; Louisa S., who died at the age of 35 years; and Edith L., Mary R., Emma D. (Mrs. Harrison K. Cole), and Stephen N., who survive. Stephen N. remained at home until he

was 20 years old. He then attended the business college at Watertown for three years, and graduated from that institution, following which he worked on the farm for four years, and taught school winters. At the age of 27 years he married Viola, daughter of William Watts, then of Pamela, now of Watertown, by whom he has two children, Lula L., born in 1874, and William S., born in 1884. They have resided on their farm on road 40 for the past 15 years.

A. W. Hadsell, son of Solomon, was born in the town of Champion, January 14, 1835. He married Louisa, daughter of Asahel and Caroline Sheldon, and located on the old homestead, which he occupied until 1880, when he moved to Alexandria Bay and ran the St. Lawrence Hotel for two years, when he located in Black River village, in the town of Le Ray, where he is now engaged in mercantile business. He attended the district schools until he was 20 years of age, and subsequently attended the High school at Watertown one term. He was supervisor of the town of Champion in 1870-71, has been one of the board of trade since the organization of that body, was railroad commissioner for Champion from 1871 till 1880, and has been assessor of Le Ray since 1886. He is said to have been the first person in the county to make factory cheese, about 1857 or '58. He has a daughter, Carrie A.

Spencer Failing attended school at Clayton until he was 19 years of age, and from this time until he was 22 he worked on his father's farm by the month. He then married Patience, daughter of Augustus Coon, of Leeds County, Ont. He worked his father's farm seven years on shares, and soon after removed to this town and purchased of his uncle, Josiah Failing, the farm where he has resided for six years, and by frugality and industry has greatly improved the place. Mr. and Mrs. Failing have three sons and two daughters, viz.: Emmoratta, Willie E., Barton E., Roy A., and Gertie B.

Samuel O. Barnes was born in the town of Pamela in 1821. He worked on his father's farm and attended school until he arrived at the age of 18 years. At the age of 25 years he married Gracie Eddy, of Pamela, and for six years worked, on shares, the farm which he afterward purchased. He died September 6, 1867, aged 46 years. He had one son, Oscar W., born February 20, 1852. Oscar W. attended the Clinton Liberal Institute, Oneida County, for three years, and shortly after his return home took charge of the farm which he has since conducted. December 22, 1875, he married Eva J., daughter of J. B. Ball, of Watertown, and they have one son, Roy O., aged 10 years.

Richard Smith, father of Richard, Jr., was born in Montgomery County in 1791. He married Catharine Beach, of Brockville, Canada, and they had three sons and seven daughters, four of whom died young and six survive, viz.: Maria, Christina, Julia, Amanda, Sarah Jane, and Richard, Jr. About 1847 Mr. Smith removed with his family to South Rutland, in this county. His health failing, much of the care of the family devolved upon his son Richard, Jr., then only 15 years of age. Richard, Jr., remained at home until he was 28 years old, when he married Mary A., daughter of Henry Pinckney, of Lewis County. They remained in Rutland seven years, and then removed to Rodman, thence to Hornsfield, then located in Le Ray, from whence they returned to Rutland, and are now living at Felt's Mills. They have one son and two daughters, viz.: Flora A., William H., and Minnie Ola.

Samuel Martin was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1851. At the age of 23 years he married Alice Carl, of County Monaghan, by whom he had four sons and five daughters, viz.: Mary Ellen, Wilson, James, Jane, Margaret, Samuel, William Henry, Alice, and Annie. Margaret and James immigrated to America in May, 1885. Wilson followed in April, 1886, and they first located in the village of Dexter, in the town of Brownville, subsequently settling near Evans Mills, in this town. They purchased a house and one acre of land on road 43, with the laudable purpose of furnishing a home for their parents, and to which they came, September 22, 1887, with two boys.

Justice Wolcott came from Old Hartford, Conn., and located in the town of Wilna about 1812, where he took up a lot of land and cleared it. He reared a family of eight children, only one of whom, Henry, is now living. Henry Wolcott resides at Black River village with his sons George H. and Eugene R., who are contractors and builders.

LORRAINE.

LORRAINE was formed from Mexico, March 24, 1804, as Malta, which was changed to the present name, April 6, 1808, on account of there being another Malta in the state, in Saratoga County. When first erected it included, besides its present limits, the town of Worth, which was set off in 1848. It is the central town in the southern border of the county, and is bounded on the north by Adams and Rodman, east by Worth, south by Oswego County, and west by Ellisburgh. The surface of the town is elevated, and very much broken by hills and gorges. The soil is underlaid by shales so finely developed that the term *Lorraine shales* has been applied to the formation. The layers of this rock are alternately soft and hard, so that they yield with great facility to the disintegrating agencies of frost, atmospheric action, and running water of the streams which traverse the town. Deep and immense gulfs or channels have been worn wherever these means of natural drainage exist. These chasms are in most places impassable, and have caused the town much inconvenience and great expense in the location of roads, and the building of bridges, while some of them are invested with tragic interest. Numerous accidents have happened to persons who have attempted to cross some of the deeper ones, and the loss of animals from falling over the steep and treacherous banks is frequently reported. Yet the gulfs afford attractions, in their ever-changing beauty and quiet grandeur, that will repay the labor of a visit.

All the streams of the town have romantic gorges, but the gulf on the south branch of Sandy Creek is particularly impressive, and will convey a fair idea of the nature and proportions of the many others in the town. "Its depth varies from one to two hundred feet, and its breadth from four to ten rods. The bottoms, and in many cases the sides, are overgrown with timber, and the stream wanders alternately from right to left, affording, wherever it washes the base, a cliff nearly vertical and of imposing grandeur. As the visitor follows the sinuous channel, which the stream through a long lapse of ages has quietly wrought deep into the earth, the scenery constantly changes, affording an endless succession of beauties."

The south branch of Big Sandy Creek traverses the northern part of the town, having a western course, and with its tributaries affords good drainage and some water-power, although the steepness of their banks generally prevents this from being fully utilized. In the central and southern portions of the town are Hull and Deer creeks, streams of moderate size, and flowing in a northwesterly direction; while farther south are large brooks whose water-power has been more or less improved. The soil generally is fertile, but is

better adapted to grazing than the culture of the cereals. In the northwest corner of the town the surface is nearly level, and here and along Sandy Creek are some productive farms.

The first town meeting was held at the house of John Alger, March 5, 1805, at which the following town officers were elected: Asa Brown, supervisor; William Hosford, clerk; Clark Allen, Ormond Butler, Warner Flowers, assessors; O. Butler, constable and collector; William Hunter, C. Allen, poormasters; William Hosford, Michael Frost, Asa Sweet, commissioners of highways; William Lanfear, Joseph Case, Elijah Fox, fence viewers; James McKee, John Griswold, poundmasters.

From *Spafford's Gazetteer* of 1813 we quote:—

"In 1810 the town contained three religious societies (Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist), six school-houses, two grist-mills, and four saw-mills. The houses were mostly of logs, only about 30 being framed."

The same author in 1824 says:—

"In 1820 the town included Worth, and there were of improved land 3,156 acres, 1,288 cattle, 243 horses, and 2,355 sheep. There were two grist-mills, six saw-mills, one fulling-mill, one carding machine, one distillery, and one ashery."

In 1880 Lorraine had a population of 1,435. The town is situated in the first school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 13 school districts, two of which were joint, in which 13 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 366 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 26,396. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$6,920, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$594,722. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$2,631.97, of which \$1,142.80 was received by local tax. S. Whitford Maxson was school commissioner.

LORRAINE (p. o.) is a small village located at the confluence of Deer and Hull creeks, near the center of the town, 18 miles from Watertown, 174 from Albany, and 316 from New York. It has telephone and express offices, two churches (Baptist and Congregational), three stores, a hotel, three blacksmith shops, two saw-mills, a grist-mill, three cheese-box factories, a wagon shop, harness shop, and cheese factory. Caulkins & Grow do an extensive business in packing eggs, and have handled as many as 170,000 dozens in a year. The village has a population of about 200. Its location is romantic, amidst picturesque scenery, which, with the medicinal springs near by, render the place a pleasant resort for summer tourists in quest of health and quietude. The first house in Lorraine village was erected in 1803, by John Alger. Others were built a few years later, and the settlement acquired the name of "Lorraine Huddle," or "The Huddle," which appellation attached to it to some extent for many years. It has always been the principal point in the town, and is the only postoffice within its limits. The first store in the village was opened by Aaron Brown about 1809, who afterwards associated with him Joel Brown. About six years later John Caulkins and Alanson Russell opened a store,

which was consumed by fire in 1825. John Alger was the first to open a house of entertainment in the village, in 1803, and this was the first regular hotel in the town, although McKee and Fox accommodated travelers as early as 1802, at their humble log cabin south of the present village, on the State road. In 1807 Aaron Brown built a saw-mill at Lorraine village, and in 1808 a grist-mill with two runs of stones. Ward Fox was the first blacksmith here, and a man named Curry was the first wheelwright. A fulling-mill was erected by John Boyden in the gulf below the old Fox blacksmith shop. It did such an extensive business that a new and larger shop was erected on Hull Creek. Boyden was succeeded by Sardis Abbey. About 1808 Aaron Brown built a distillery on Deer Creek, which was continued about six or seven years. The postoffice was established here in 1806, and Benjamin Gates was the first postmaster. Simeon Parkhurst was the mail carrier from Rome to points north. William Corruth was also one of the early postmasters. The first physician to locate in the village was Dr. Isaac Weston. It is said he once prescribed blood-letting and calomel to a man who had accidentally cut himself while chopping wood.

WATERVILLE, in the eastern part of the town, on Hull Creek, is a small hamlet of a dozen houses. A chair factory was formerly carried on here by L. Warner. At present its manufacturing interests are limited to a saw-mill.

ALLENDALE is a small hamlet in the western part of the town, on Sandy Creek, about two miles south of Adams village. It received its name in honor of Gen. Clark Allen. A postoffice was established here in 1871, under the name of Caulkins's Mills, with Lorenzo Reed as postmaster. It has since been discontinued. About 1830 Martin Rice built a small factory here for the spinning and weaving of flax. It proved unprofitable, and was discontinued after about seven years. The proximity of Adams detracts from the business importance of this place.

George A. Fox's cheese factory, located on the State road, south of Lorraine village, was established in 1870. It has the patronage of 275 cows.

Grow Brothers' cheese factory, located at Lorraine village, was established in 1882, and has the patronage of about 300 cows.

Erwin Pitkin's cheese factory, about three and one-half miles south of Lorraine village, has been in operation several years, and is doing a business quite satisfactory to its numerous patrons.

Maple Grove cheese factory, about one and a half miles northeast of Lorraine village, owned and operated by E. M. Brown, receives a liberal patronage.

Mr. Stone's cheese factory, near the southwest corner of the town, does quite an extensive business.

John Bridgeman's saw-mill, in the southwest part of the town, does a small custom business.

H. D. Bartlett's saw-mill, located on road 37, on Deer Creek, does custom work.

William N. Standish's lumber and shingle-mill, on Deer Creek, manufactures about 300,000 feet of lumber and 200,000 shingles annually.

Abeel Wagoner's saw-mill and cheese-box factory is operated by both steam and water-power. About 11,000 cheese-boxes are manufactured annually.

Caulkins & Grow's egg-pickling establishment, at Lorraine village, has been in operation several years. About 170,000 dozens eggs are handled annually.

The Rural Cemetery Association of the village of Lorraine was formed January 8, 1852, by John Boyden, Aaron Brown, John Bentley, Eben Brown, Knapp Macumber, Joseph Grimshaw, Allen Pitkin, Lorenzo Reed, John Hancock, Moses Brown, Elihu Gillet, Augustus L. Baker, Sardis Abbey, Peter Hanson, Leonard A. Parker, Joel Buel, Luther Lanfear, and Parley Brown. 'Tis here

"Neath yonder spreading elm, the yew tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The town of Lorraine was settled under the agency of Benjamin Wright, and others; for a long time the unsettled interests being owned by Hon. William C. Pierrepont. On September 1, 1806, there were 128 settlers in the town who had either acquired titles to their lands or long terms in which to pay for them. The practice of issuing certificates led to speculation in these papers, which was strongly condemned by the original owners, who desired actual settlers. In a journal kept by James Constable, under date of August 10, 1805, appears the following:—

"Town No. 1 is settling very fast, and, indeed, all that part watered by Sandy Creek has a name that brings settlers in great numbers. The practice of giving certificates to the people, and allowing them a certain time after exploring to go for their families before they take contracts for their lots, has been productive of speculation, and must not be continued. A Mr. Salisbury, who had formerly taken a contract, sold it to another, and bought, or procured, one of these certificates, came to us, apparently to ask indulgence as to time of payment, but really with a view to ascertain what our intentions were in respect to such instruments; when we explained to him that they were given to assist the first real settlers, and by no means to be transferable to second or third parties, as that led to speculation upon the persons who ought to have indulgence, not to the speculators, who profited to the disadvantage of both the proprietors and the actual settlers. We, of course, would oppose all such attempts, and as he has seen fit to change his situation from holding a contract under us to speculating in certificates, which he must know were intended only as an accommodation to the first parties, we could not treat with him, since the indulgence intended for them could not be transferred. Upon conversation with Mr. Wright we found that the certificates had already occasioned some mischief, and we discovered from the others that some of the holders of them had caused it to be believed that all the best part of the town was taken up, so that new comers were obliged to apply to them or go to some other town. Mr. Wright had no books or accounts here, but supposed that one-half of the town was sold, either by contract or by conditional agreement, and would average \$3, though the sales were begun, and a good deal sold, at \$. The lowest price was now \$4, and it might at once be raised to \$1 for the whole, from the great migration to this quarter. He gave it as his opinion that it would not be for our interest to hurry sales, as this town would speedily settle, and the price might be raised."

James McKee and Elijah Fox, brothers-in-law, the latter unmarried, were the first permanent settlers in this town. They came on in November, 1802, and took up a lot of 50 acres on the State road south of the present village of Lorraine. Here they erected a log cabin, in which they passed the winter. Fox subsequently disposing of his interest in the lot to McKee. In this rude cabin the early land-hunter found entertainment until the regular inn of John Alger was opened at the present village. Mr. Fox returned to Oneida County and married, and in the spring came back and purchased the tract of land now occupied by his son George A., where he soon after erected a house. During the winter and spring of 1803 a number of families from Herkimer County settled along the State road from Rome to Brownville, in the neighborhood of McKee and Fox. Among the best known of these were Comfort Stancliff, Seth Cutler, Benjamin Gates, and John Alger. The latter, as has been previously mentioned, built the first house on the site of Lorraine village. Several months later, the same year, 1803, Clark Allen, a native of Connecticut, took up his abode in the northwestern part of the town, on Sandy Creek, on land still occupied by his descendants. Mr. Allen, from his service in the War of 1812, was known as General Allen. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and served this town as supervisor for nearly 20 years.

Isaac and William Lanfear, from Columbia County, and Asa and Aaron Brown, the last two named not being related to each other, came in about the same time, in 1804. Asa Brown was the first supervisor of Lorraine, but removed from the town several years after. Aaron Brown married Betsey Burbee, who had come to the town as a school teacher, and many of their descendants still reside here. Miss Burbee taught the first school in town, in 1807, in a log house erected for this purpose near where the Baptist Church now stands in Lorraine village. The principal settlers of the town prior to 1810, in addition to those already mentioned, were William Hosford, Ormond Butler, William Hunter, Asa Sweet, John Griswold, Calvin Clifford, James Perry, Elnathan Doane, Ebenezer Brown, Ozias Barton, Allen Pitkin. Michael Risley, Thomas Stancliff, Allen Hills, Oliver Miller, Henry Voners, David Steadman, Nathan Gould, Charles Thompson, Hubbard Randall, John Cowles, Isaac Weston, Abner Baker, Timothy Heath, George Sampson, John Brewer, Joseph Studly, and William Adams. Most of these cleared their farms and made permanent improvements. Michael Risley and Allen Pitkin, brothers-in-law, started a tavern on the old State road. This was the second regular inn in the town. It was only conducted for a few years. Dr. Isaac Weston erected a hotel in 1807, in Lorraine village. It was a large structure for those times, being two stories high, and became a popular place in which to hold dances, and many a rustic's heart has quickened with the thought of taking his "best girl" to a New Year's ball, held in this favorite hostelry. The building was demolished in 1850, the Doctor having several years previously removed to Watertown. Another old-time tavern, about two miles

south of the village, on the State road, was opened about 1816, by David Webb. Elisha Allen, Sr., kept an hotel in the western part of the town for about 40 years.

The first saw-mill in the town of Lorraine was built in 1804, on Sandy Creek, in the western part of the town, by a Mr. Frost, but a freshet swept both mill and dam away before the builder had realized anything from his labors. In 1810 Mabb and Aldrich erected a mill on the same site, which subsequently became the property of Clark Allen. This was burned, but was rebuilt by Mr. Allen and operated by him until 1820, when he sold to Jared and Asa Gleason, who erected a grist-mill here. The first grist-mill in town was built in 1805, on Hull Creek, a short distance from the village, by Seth Cutler. It had an existence of about 10 years. Thomas Stancliff also built a saw-mill on the same stream, and at about the same time. John Alger erected a saw-mill on Deer Creek, on lot 31, at an early day. It became the property of C. P. Totman, and was carried away by a freshet. On lower Deer Creek, about three miles southwest from Lorraine village, were located small grist and saw-mills, known as Gillams, which have passed away. Several mills are still located on this stream, near the site of the old mills. In the southern part of the town, on a small brook, a cheese-box factory was once in operation, the property of Henry Brigham, who came to his death by falling upon the saw in his mill. Just below this factory a small grist and saw-mill was operated at an early day. David Smith built a saw-mill on Abijah Brook, in the northern part of the town, which was operated by Eli Moore for many years. Farther to the west, on Sandy Creek, and the stream flowing into it from the north, Sylvanus Lockwood built a saw-mill. Daniel Wheeler and a Mr. Chafin also built saw-mills in the northern part of the town at an early day. As the timber supply decreased these mills were mostly discontinued, and very few are now in operation in the town.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lorraine, located in Lorraine village, was organized in 1853, and Rev. Whitmore was the first pastor. The first house of worship of the society, which is still in use, was built in 1857, and cost \$2,500. It is a wooden structure, will seat 260 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$3,200. The present membership is 70, with Rev. George Ernst, pastor. The Sunday-school has 13 officers and teachers, and 74 scholars.

The Baptist Church of Lorraine was formed in 1806, with 13 members. Rev. Amos Lamson, who was ordained October 7, 1806, was the first pastor. He was succeeded in 1815 by Solomon Johnson, and 1819 Rev. Benjamin W. Capron was employed. He was succeeded in 1830 by Rev. John F. Bishop, who served one year. Subsequent pastors were Charles B. Taylor, three years; Henry Ward, three years; Elisha Robbins, one year; Luther

Humphrey, three years; O. L. Crittenden, one year. The church was without a pastor until 1850, when J. F. Bishop was called. Following him came Philander Persons, who continued several years. From 1859 L. P. Day was pastor for two or three years, and in 1864 L. G. Brown came and remained three years. In 1870 W. H. Taylor became pastor, and in 1871 he was followed by E. G. Blount, who remained 15 months. The next pastor, E. H. Lovett, came in 1875, and remained two years. Since 1877 the pastors have been N. Wright, E. H. Lovett, and William Warner. In 1854 the society was reorganized and incorporated under the laws of the state as "The First Baptist Church and Society of Lorraine." Their house of worship, a wooden building, was erected in 1830, at a cost of \$1,200. It was repaired in 1878, at a cost of \$1,500, will comfortably seat 260 persons, and is valued at \$3,500. The present membership of the church is 66, and Rev. Charles Coon is pastor. The Sunday-school has about 50 scholars.

The Congregational Church of Lorraine was formed December 3, 1829. As early as 1807 services were occasionally held by Elder Bliss, who had settled in the town, and also by Elder Spear, of Rodman. The trustees of the society were Silas Lyman, William Corruth, and Alfred Webb. A small church was erected in 1830, which was used by the society as long as it had an existence, when it was sold to the Methodists. Services were discontinued about 1850.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Elijah Fox was born in Vermont in 1758. In 1778 he married Sabra Ettleton, by whom he had 10 children. His son Elijah, Jr., born in 1780, came to Lorraine with James McKee (who married his sister Sabra) in November, 1802, and they were the first permanent settlers in the town. Mr. Fox built a log house on the farm now owned and occupied by his son George A. The following winter he married Sally Barnham, of Whitestown, Oneida County, and soon after moved his bride to their pioneer home, with an ox-team and sled, and they were several days on their journey through the trackless forest. Their union was blessed with 10 children, viz.: Sally, Elijah R., Sophia, George, who died young, William, George A., Marenus G., Louisa, Juliette, and Adeline, who was accidentally killed in 1828 at the age of five years. George A. Fox was born in 1814, and was reared upon his father's farm. He married Amelia, daughter of Alfred and Nancy (Gillman) Webb, in 1838, and they had seven children, viz.: Celestine S., who died in 1861, aged 22 years; Jerome, who died in 1843, aged two years; Lovisa A., who died in 1843, aged one year; Helen J., who died in 1847, aged one year and six months; Nancy, who died in 1866, aged 22 years; Sophia A., born November 21, 1848, married Charles S. Bartlett, of this town; and Myron H., who resides with his father on the homestead two miles south of the village.

Allen Pitkin, son of Jonathan, was born in East Hartford, Conn., in 1778, and died in Lorraine in 1847. He was a young man of limited means and great perseverance when he located in this town in 1809, on the farm now occupied by Fred Lanfear, on the State road, about two miles south of Lorraine village. Here he at one time kept an hotel. He served in the War of 1812. He married Persis Stedman, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, as follows: Selah was born, and died, in this town; Persis married Jude Lamson, and died in 1836; Julia died at the age of nine years; Timothy died in Oswego; Erwin and Allen, Jr., reside in this town; Lucy Ann married D. H. Fenn, of Mansville; Emily (Mrs. Haskell Atwood) died in Wisconsin; and Levi resides in California. Erwin Pitkin was born in 1814, and was reared upon a farm. He married Maria, daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Jewett) White, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Charles H., born in 1841; Amarah, born in 1843, re-

sides with her parents; Newell D., who died in 1847; Luther S., born in 1849; and Emma A., born in 1857, died in 1866. Charles H. married Abbie, daughter of Samuel and Clarinda (Kenfield) Corey, in 1868, and they had two children—Bertie, who died in infancy, and Lulu Marcia, born in 1875. Luther S. Pitkin married Belle Sophia, daughter of Elisha and Eunice (Barret) Steele, in 1871, and they have had two sons and one daughter, born as follows: Frank R., in 1875; Edgar S., in 1878; and Edna Nina, in 1884. In 1842 Erwin Pitkin located out the farm he now occupies. He has served his town as supervisor and assessor, and has been justice of the peace 28 years. He is a farmer on the State road two and one-half miles south of Lorraine village.

Jonathan Remington, a native of Rhode Island, married Diana Hall, and about 1804 located in Lorraine, on the farm now occupied by Lucius Beeman, on road 50, where he took up a large tract of land and built a log house. He had born to him five sons and two daughters, viz.: Clark H. (deceased), Edmund (deceased), Rachel (Mrs. William Waterman) (deceased), Diadana (Mrs. Hial Hall) (deceased), Orsamus (deceased), and Allen and Thomas, who reside in Ellsburgh. Clark H. Remington was born in this town in 1805, and was reared upon his father's farm. He married Huldah, daughter of Daniel Hall, and they had two sons and four daughters, viz.: Ann E. (Mrs. T. B. Hitchcock), of Mansville; Helen E. (Mrs. Philip Brigham), of Chicago, Ill.; Daniel J., of this town; A. J. Dyonisius, of Big Spring, Neb.; Phebe L. (Mrs. William B. Hitchcock), of this town; and Caroline (Mrs. Willard Petrie), also of this town. Daniel J. Remington was born in Lorraine in 1832, and was educated in the common schools of this town. He married Mary M., daughter of David and Catherine (Rice) Young, January 3, 1857, and they have one son and two daughters, viz.: Cecil H., Clarence A., and Minnie K. Cecil H. married Edward L. Manigold, in 1875, and they have two children, M. Ernest and May Pearl. Clarence A. was born in 1859, is an engineer, and is extensively engaged in the lumber business at Waconia, Minn. He married Lena Kohler. Minnie K., youngest daughter of Daniel J., married S. Dean, a merchant in Michigan. In 1857 Mr. Remington located on the place he now occupies. He studied law and has a large practice in Justice Court. He makes a specialty of collecting and conveyancing, and is extensively engaged in farming on road 59.

Joel Caulkins was born in Litchfield, Conn. He married Bethia Barrass, in 1805 removed to this town, and the children of this union was as follows, viz.: Polly, Joel, Isaac, John, Daniel, Catharine, Nancy, Sally, Rebecca, Abram, Lydia, and Amos. Abram was born February 5, 1803, and at the age of two years came with his parents to this town, then known as Malta. He married Mary A., daughter of Mark and Mercy (Brown) Adams, in 1828, and they had three sons, viz.: Edwin R. and Bradley A., who reside in this town, and Henry, who died in infancy. Abram's wife died in 1833, and for his second wife he married Sarah A. Adams, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has a daughter, Minnie A., who married Fred V. Lanfear, in 1884, and they have one son, Elwin D., born August 26, 1887. Bradley A. Caulkins was born in 1832, and was reared upon a farm. He married Mary, daughter of Nelson and Eliza (Hull) Cox, in 1853, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Eva L., George A., Olin B., and Ina May. Eva L. married Stephen Lowery, and has a son, Byron B., born in 1880, and a daughter, Jessie Julia, born in 1882. Mr. Lowery died in 1888. George A., born in 1860, married, first, Ida Bellinger, by whom he had two children, Gracie L. and Bradley E. His wife died in 1885, and he married, second, Clara, daughter of Charles and Lorena (Helmer) Wilcox, and they have a daughter, Mabel Eva, born in 1888. Olin B. died in 1880, at the age of 15 years. Ina May resides at home with her father. Bradley A. Caulkins has been supervisor, assessor, and commissioner of highways.

Daniel Caulkins, son of Joel and Bethia (Barrass) Caulkins, was born in 1792, and came with his parents to Lorraine in 1805. He served in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor. His children were William, of Rodman; La Fayette, of Lorraine; Jessie, of Syracuse; Nancy V., who died young; and Irene, who married Dr. Martin Overton, of Lorraine. La Fayette Caulkins was born in 1832. He married Julia M., daughter of Norman and Laura (Pierce) Wilkinson, of Lorraine, in 1856, and they had children as follows: Everett M., born in 1869, married Martha A. Moore in 1883, and has one son, Ross W., born in 1886; Francis, born in 1866, died young; and Hattie Irene, born in 1868. Mr. Caulkins remained with his father a few years, and then located in the town of Worth on the Caulkins homestead farm of 320 acres. Here he remained for several years, when he returned to Lorraine and

engaged in the business of pickling and dealing in eggs with William R. Grow. Mr. Caulhoun is an influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elijah R. Fox was born in this town in 1806, and died here in 1870. He was a farmer, and married Eliza, daughter of Solomon and Saloma (Burlingame) Farewell, of Denmark, Lewis County, in 1831, who bore him children as follows: William D., who died in Michigan in 1879; Leroy R. and James M., of Ellisburgh; Leander P., of Lorraine; Sabina J. (Mrs. Hyme Sherman), of Sandy Creek; Lamont P., who died in 1849; Ward B., who died in 1859; and Winfield M., who resides in Taberg, Oneida County. Mrs. E. R. Fox resides in this town.

James Wiles, a native of New England, served as a musician in the Revolutionary war, and died in hospital. He married Catharine Mills, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, namely: John, who died in Massachusetts; Terza (deceased), who married a Mr. Martin; and James. The latter was born in 1773, and was reared upon a farm. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander Thompson, in 1791, and in 1808 located in Lorraine. They had four sons and six daughters, viz.: Catharine, who married James Gifford, and died in Lorraine in 1833, aged 33 years; John, who died in Lorraine in 1852; Ann, who married David Smith, and died in Smithville in 1887; James, Jr., who died in Sandy Creek in 1859; Samuel, who was accidentally killed in 1813, aged three years; Paulina, who married Sardis Abbey, and died in Michigan; Wilkes, who died in Smithville in 1887; Sarah, of Smithville; Mary M., widow of R. J. Green, of Smithville; and Almira, widow of Captain W. A. Collings, also of Smithville. James Wiles died in Lorraine in 1816, and his wife, Mary, September 6, 1853.

Samuel Allen, a native of Rhode Island, married Lucinda Crandall, and reared a large family of children, one of whom, Ezra, was a clergyman. Another son, James, was born in 1784, and died in 1835. He married Sally, daughter of Augustus Sheldon, and they had two sons and four daughters. In 1809 he removed to Lorraine and located in a log house on the farm now occupied by Aaron B. Allen. Of his children, Sarah died in this town; Alzina married Asa Bailey, and died in Mannsville; Aaron B. resides in this town; Sardius died at the age of 14 years; Eliza (Mrs. William L. Marsh) resides in Mannsville; and Jennette died in childhood. Aaron B. Allen was born May 19, 1820, and was reared upon a farm. He married Caroline R., daughter of Benjamin and Kessiah (Freeman) Gennell, in 1846, by whom he has had five daughters, viz.: Nettie E., who married Franklin Hutslander; Carrie R., who married Byron F. Waterman, and died in Ellisburgh; Emma J., who married S. H. Brimmer, of Adams Center; Anna S., who married Floyd Overton, of Henderson; and Mary Lottie, who married Orin H. Lowrey, in 1886, and has one daughter, Lottie Carrie, born in 1887. Mr. Allen has held many of the offices in the gift of his townsmen, including that of justice of the peace, assessor, and collector. He is a prosperous farmer, and owns and occupies the homestead where he was born.

James Lowrey, a native of Rhode Island, located in Galway, N. Y., about 1800, and there engaged in farming. He married Lucy Harris, and of their seven children, Daniel was born in Galway in 1788, and died in Lorraine in 1835. He married Anna Grinnell, and in 1810 located in Lorraine, on the farm now occupied by Lorenzo Lowrey. He had children as follows: Eliza, Silas, Philo, and Orange, deceased, and Lorenzo, Daniel II., Louisa (Mrs. J. Wells), Hannah, and Lucy (Mrs. William Beebe), who are living. Daniel H. Lowrey was born in this town in 1819, and was reared upon a farm. He married, first, Elsie Wells, in 1846, and she died in 1848. For his second wife he married Phebe, daughter of Andrew and Sally (Powell) Coulter, in 1851, and they had two sons, Brayton D. and Orin H. His second wife died in 1865, and in 1866 he married Betsey L., daughter of George T. and Sarah (Breed) Harding, of Sandy Creek. Brayton D. Lowrey was born in 1854. He married Carrie Estelle, daughter of Allen and Julia (Wittington) Brown, in 1878, and they have a daughter, Anna Sally, born in 1886. Mr. Lowrey is a farmer on road 47, where he located in 1851.

Lorenzo Lowrey, son of Daniel, was born in Lorraine in 1815, and was reared upon a farm. He married Jane M., daughter of Jonathan and Harriet (Hall) Fish, in 1841, who bore him one son and three daughters, viz.: Harriet, who married John Casler, in 1865, and has had a son, Berney, born in 1877, and a daughter, Nellie L., who died in 1874; Ellen M. (Mrs. George Gardner), a school teacher; Silas, who died in early manhood; and Jennie L., who resides at home. Mr. Lowrey occupies the farm upon which he was born.

George Hitchcock, a native of Connecticut, located in this town early in the present century, on 100 acres of land on the State road, about two miles south of the present village of

Lorraine. He married Betsey Risley, who bore him four sons and two daughters, namely: George, Allen, William R., Mariette, Eliza, and Truman B. Allen, who resides in this town, was born in 1815. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Baker) Mumery, in 1833, by whom he had three sons, viz.: William B., born in 1835; George A., born in 1838; and Montrose, born in 1845, died in 1874. George A. married Julia A., daughter of N. R. and Eliza (Hall) Cox, in 1859, and is now engaged in farming with his father on road 54.

Byron D. Hitchcock, son of Truman B. and Ann E. (Remington) Hitchcock, was born in 1853, and was reared upon his father's farm. He married Carrie E., daughter of William B. and Sarah (Whittie) Williams, in 1876, and they have two daughters, viz.: Nina E., born in 1878, and Gladys S., born in 1880. Mr. Hitchcock is a breeder and dealer in Percheron horses, and resides in this town on road 59. Clark R. Hitchcock, born in 1850, married Mary A., daughter of Edwin and Fanny (Stillman) Caulkins, in 1870, and resides on road 53, in this town.

Aaron Brown, son of Ebenezer and Molly (Roadway) Brown, was born in Connecticut in 1755. In 1806 he removed to the town of Adams, and soon after came to this town and bought the land now occupied by the village of Lorraine. Here with his brother Ebenezer he built a grist and saw-mill and distillery, and kept a store. He also built a house where Elijah Bullinger now lives. He married Betsey, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Weston) Burpee, in 1810, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, of whom Allena B. married Rev. John F. Bishop, of Lorraine; Moses died in 1853; Pamela and Aaron, Jr., died in infancy; Levi H., a prominent lawyer in Watertown, and H. Martin in Lorraine. H. Martin Brown was born in 1836, and was reared upon a farm. He married Ella F., daughter of Edwin and Fanny (Stillman) Caulkins, of this town, in 1883, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Bessie May, born in 1884; Henry N., born in 1885; Clarence A. and Clara F. (twins), born in 1886. Clara F. died in 1895. Mr. Brown is a farmer and resides on Main street, in Lorraine village. He owns about 2,000 acres of land.

Benjamin Wise, a native of Vermont, located in this town about 1815, on a farm on road 34. He had a family of 10 children, of whom Daniel was born in 1798, and in 1822 married Clarissa Waugh, who bore him two sons and one daughter, viz.: D. Bishop, Sidney A., and Gertrude Irene (Mrs. Henry Fassett). D. Bishop was born in 1836, and was reared upon a farm. He married Ellen M., daughter of John F. and Rhoda M. (Bailey) Robinson, in 1862, and their children were Enogene, who died in infancy; Flora L., who died in 1874, aged nine years; Lottie Roxiana, born in 1865; Edward J., born in 1871; and Daniel E., born in 1879. Mr. Wise is a farmer in this town. Sidney A. Wise was born October 14, 1838, was reared upon a farm, and was educated at Adams and Pulaski academies. He married Abigail Priscilla, daughter of Chester and Priscilla (Fletcher) Gillam, January 1, 1861, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, namely: Carrie Clarissa, born in 1862, married Frank A. Moore, of Lorraine; Gertrude Adaline, born in 1866, married Charles D. Moore, and has three children—Harry A., Mabel W., and Grover C.; Charles D., now of Worth; Lewis E., born in 1873; and Benjamin F., born in 1875. Mrs. Wise died April 27, 1888. Mr. Wise has held the office of town clerk, was enrolling officer during the war, and is now a farmer.

Sylvester Smith, son of Samuel, was the father of the following children: Susan, Samuel, Sylvester, Jr., Nancy, John, Piche, Mary (Mrs. L. B. Timmons), Daniel, who died in infancy, and Daniel, 2d. The latter was born in 1829, and was reared upon a farm. He married Celestine, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Wescott) Parker, of Henderson, in July, 1855, and they have one son and two daughters, viz.: May Eliza, who married John Fitzgerald in 1887; Orson S., born in 1862; and Lillian S., who resides with her parents. Mr. Smith is a farmer, and resides on the State road.

John F. Bishop, son of Luther and Anna (Carter) Bishop, was born in Watertown in 1809, and in 1830 located in Lorraine. He studied for the ministry, and was ordained by the Baptist Church in 1831. He afterwards labored in Evans Mills, Newport, Herkimer County, New Woodstock, Madison County, Fredonia, Chautauqua County, Belleville, Lorraine, and Henderson, in this county, Kingston, Canada, and Adams State Road, and for some time was engaged in evangelical work. He died in Lorraine in 1859. He married Allena B., daughter of Aaron and Betsey (Burpee) Brown, of this town, in 1839, and they had five sons and five daughters, viz.: Jackson W., now president of the St. Paul (Minn.) Trust Co.; Luther H., a farmer in Sheldon County, Iowa; Anna E. (Mrs. Dr. A. W. Chambliss), of Montgomery City, Mo.; Aaron B., a farmer in Lorraine; Allena B. (Mrs. Ovid D. Rolton, of Temescal, Cal.); John F., a farmer

in Sheldon, Iowa; Cynthia (Mrs. George H. Gardner), of Sheldon, Iowa; Frances V., who married Judge Thomas Bidwell, of Arizona, by whom she had two children, Allena N. and Rolie B., and died November 18, 1876; Mary L., who married A. L. Cummings, editor of the *Galena* (Ill. Press); and Levi P. The latter was born in 1854, and was brought up a farmer. He married Louisa, daughter of Juman and Esther (Fee) Nichols, in 1873, by whom he has a son and a daughter, namely: Myrtie Viola, born in 1873, and Olin S., born in 1879.

Augustus W. Hart, son of David, who came to Lorraine from Connecticut at an early day, was born in 1806. He married Joanna Horr, and they had nine children, of whom Vincent L. is a merchant in Watertown; Volney W. is a farmer in Watertown; Virgil C. is a Methodist minister, and has been missionary to China since 1865; Harriet (Mrs. Smith) lives in Cleveland, Minn.; all the other children are dead. In 1846 Augustus W. removed to Lewis County, and there resided eight years. He then settled in Watertown, dying in 1883. His wife died in 1881.

Joseph Grimshaw was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1764, and in 1807 immigrated to America and located in Poughkeepsie, where he was employed in a woolen-mill for a few years, and later removed to Steuben, Oneida County, where he engaged in farming. He was accidentally killed on the canal in 1841. He reared a large family of children, of whom Joseph was born in Poughkeepsie in 1809, and was reared upon a farm. He located in Lorraine about 1835 and engaged in farming. He married Mary A., daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Washburn) Adzit, of Steuben, who bore him eight sons, viz.: George W., of Minnesota; Henry L., of Lorraine; Benjamin I., of St. Paul, Minn.; Stephen A., Joseph, and Clinton M., of Lorraine; Adelbert, who died young; and Charles D., also of Lorraine. Henry M. Grimshaw was born in Lorraine in 1834, and was reared upon a farm. He married Emily L., daughter of Leonard and Martha (Gillett) Bullock, of Worth, in 1858, and bought the farm now occupied by Stephen Grimshaw, to whom he sold the farm. He then removed to the town of Worth, where he purchased 170 acres, and there remained about 15 years, returning to Lorraine in 1884. He has had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Sevilla M., who married Eugene Greenly and died in 1888; Libbie J., who married Eben M. Ramsey, of Lorraine; Levi H., born in 1866, now a resident of this town; and George B., born in 1868, a student in Adams Collegiate Institute. Mr. Grimshaw has held various town offices, including those of assessor and commissioner of highways.

Charles D. Grimshaw, son of Joseph and Mary A. (Adzit) Grimshaw, was born in Lorraine, April 8, 1850. He was educated in Union and Cazenovia academics and Hungerford Collegiate Institute. In 1871 he engaged as salesman with Carleton C. Moore, of Lorraine, and the following year bought a half interest in the store, in which business he remained several years. He then taught school several terms. In the spring of 1877 he engaged in mercantile business, and in 1885 was appointed postmaster at Lorraine. In 1872 he married Fauny K., daughter of Elijah and Harriet (Moore) Oatman, and they have had one son and two daughters, viz.: Hattie May, born in 1877; Edna Fannie, born in 1882, died in 1883; and Allen, born in 1884.

Robert Pidlock, son of Thomas, was born in Canterbury, Kent, England, in 1799, and died in Lorraine in 1885. He married Alice Mumery, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Baker) Mumery, in 1820, and about 1828 immigrated to America. His children were Sarah C. (Mrs. Jedediah McConnel) and Charles, of Lorraine; Thomas, who died in infancy; Robert; Elizabeth (Mrs. W. Stewart), deceased; Charlotte (Mrs. A. D. Waters), who died in 1888; James, and William. The latter was born in 1837. He married Catherine, daughter of Patrick and Mary (McAnley) Groves, in 1867, by whom he has had one son and five daughters, viz.: William W., born in 1869, now resides at home; Ina Eudia, born in 1872; Ellen Eva, born in 1874; Dora Mary, born in 1875; Frances Fidelia, born in 1877; and Mabel Maude, born in 1879. Mr. Pidlock served in Co. D, 10th N. Y. H. A. He now occupies the homestead farm where he was born.

Benjamin Shelmidine, a native of Schoharie County, married Polly Judd, by whom he had children as follows: William, who died in Lorraine in 1860; Sally, who married W. Goodrich; Ethel; Huldah, who married John Cunningham; Ahnira, who married George Burton; Rosina, who died in Pennsylvania; Datus, who resides in Iowa; and Olive, who died young. William Shelmidine was born in 1806 and reared upon a farm. He married Anna, daughter of Araz and Rosanna (Lown) Lantieri, in 1830, and they had five sons and six daughters, viz.: Rosina, who died at the age of 23 years; Nancy, who married Samuel McCumber; Jerome, who died at the age of three years; John, who died in the army in 1862; Huldah, who died in infancy; Lester,

who died at the age of six years; Huldah, who married A. Wagener; Benjamin B., of Lorraine; Alora, who resides with her mother; Mary R., who married Eli Caulkins and has one son, Willie, born April 30, 1885; and Jerome L., born May 9, 1898. The latter was reared upon a farm, and was educated in the common schools. He married Betsey R., daughter of Andrew and Roxiana (Scott) Middleton, in 1861, by whom he has two sons—Ora L. and John D. Ora L. Shelmidine was born in 1863, graduated from the Adams Collegiate Institute, class of 1884, is a school teacher, and is in business with his father. John D. was born in 1869, and resides at home with his father. Mr. Shelmidine is a prosperous farmer, and is extensively engaged in buying sheep, wool, shingles, and wood..

John Lyman was born in England, in 1693, and about 1716 immigrated to America, and located in Connecticut. He married Abigail Strong and reared a family of 12 children. His son Caleb, born in 1749, married, and reared three children—Isaac, Martha, and Caleb, Jr. The latter, born in 1775, married Azubah Cooley, and of their children, Elam, who was born in 1803, married Susan Wiswell, who bore him children as follows: John M. (deceased); Adelia, who married James Lloyd, of Lorraine; Martha M., who married M. Jewell, of Sandy Creek; Samuel (deceased); Lois, who married Thomas Bateman, and is now deceased; Mary, who married Gilbert Purdy; Elam S., who resides in this town; Alsimeria; William (deceased); and Joseph M. (deceased). Elam S. Lyman was born on the homestead August 5, 1838, and was reared upon the farm. He married Mary Caroline, daughter of Cyrus and Harriet (Thayer) Weatherbee, in 1859, who bore him two sons and three daughters, viz.: Hattie B., who married George Olney, in 1880, and has one daughter, Mary S.; Freddie and Lois, who died in infancy; Frank C., born in 1869; and Eva Belle, born in 1872. Mr. Lyman enlisted in Co. M, 11th N. Y. H. A., was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and was slightly wounded; was wounded in the left hand in the battle of Cold Harbor, and was severely wounded by a shell near Petersburg, Va., and for several months was confined to the hospital, receiving his discharge on account of disability in the spring of 1865. Mr. Lyman has for many years been engaged in breeding fine road and trotting horses of the Hambletonian stock. He owns and occupies the homestead on road 15, known as Maple Lane stock farm, where he was born.

Chauncey L. Bartlett was born in 1806, and in 1831 married Martha T. Pierce, who bore him children as follows: Henry De Witt, of Ohio; Homer A., of Watertown; Martha J., who married Rev. M. T. Hill; Julia Ann, who married A. A. Johnson, and resides in Watertown; and Charles S. and Willis P., who reside in this town. Charles S. Bartlett was born November 16, 1848, and was educated a farmer. He married Sophia A., daughter of George A. and Amelia (Webb) Fox, in 1872, and they had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Myron H., who died in infancy; Homer F., born in 1877; and Mabel Molly, born in 1882. Willis P. Bartlett was born in 1859. He married Nettie M., daughter of George H. and Fannie (Miles) Hall, October 20, 1875, by whom he has had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Mattie Ethel, born in 1878; Glenide, who died in childhood; and George C., born in 1885.

Lorenzo D. Reed, son of John and Esther Reed, born in 1817, came to Lorraine about 1850. He married Ediza, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Washburn) Adzit, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, viz.: Erastus, of Lorraine; Esther (Mrs. L. M. Tabor), of Worth; Albert C., of Lorraine; George W., of Worth; Herbert D., of Lorraine; and Ella, who married B. D. Swan, and died in 1881. Albert C. Reed was born in Rodman in 1848. He was reared upon a farm, and for several terms attended Hungerford Collegiate Institute at Adams. In 1866 he married Hannah A., daughter of L. C. and Adeline (Davison) Tabor, and their children are Addie E., born in 1872; Fred B., born in 1877; and Olin B., born in 1880. Mr. Reed's wife died in 1877. For his second wife he married Abigail, daughter of Abel and Triphenia (Lyon) Adzit, and widow of Luman Heath. He resides on School street, in Lorraine village.

Luther L. Bateman, son of George and Mary (Cypher) Bateman, was born in the town of Le Roy in 1837, and was reared upon a farm. At the age of 16 years he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and in 1855 came to Lorraine and worked at his trade. In 1868 he bought the Bayden sawmill at the village, where he does planing, matching, and molding, and manufactures cheese-boxes. He married Olive, daughter of Elihu and Sophia (Allen) Gillette, in 1858, and they have a daughter, Jennie Luthera, born in 1869. Mr. Bateman was a soldier in the late war and served until its close.

Carleton C. Moore, son of Richard and Rezia (Phelps) Moore, was born in 1826, and when a young man located in the town of Worth, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lorraine. Mr. Moore served as supervisor of the town of Worth for 11 years, and of Lorraine six years. He was justice of the Court of Sessions three years, and loan commissioner three years. He married Triphenia A., daughter of A. W. and Triphenia (Lyon) Adzit, in 1850, by whom he has had 12 children, viz.: Martha A., born in 1854; Frank A., born in 1860; Minnie A., born in 1863; Eddie H., born in 1866; Stephen, born in 1868; and De Alton E., Richard E., Ormsby D., Carleton C., James M., and Clara M., who died in childhood. Mr. Moore and son Frank A. are merchants.

Martin P. Thomas, son of Isaac, was born in Schoharie County, and about 1833 located in Orwell, Oswego County, where he kept an hotel. He married Ann Ostram, and their children were Caroline (Mrs. A. D. Peake); Martin H., of Sandy Creek; Jane A. (Mrs. La Fayette Tift), also of Sandy Creek; James, who died in Orwell; Maryette, who married G. S. Thompson, now of Washington, D. C.; Charles E., of this town; Hannah M. (Mrs. D. C. Welch), deceased; and George D., who resides in Orwell. Charles E. Thomas was born in 1837. He learned the carpenters' trade, and when 20 years of age located at Sandy Creek. He married Phebe A., daughter of Hon. Amaziah and Almira (Ormsby) Wort, in 1859, by whom he had two sons, viz.: Charles A., born in 1861, resides at Sandy Creek, and George M., of Western, N. Y. In 1861 Mr. Thomas enlisted in Co. G, 24th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He is proprietor of the hotel at Lorraine village.

Jeremiah Crandall, son of William, was born in Watertown, and was reared upon a farm. He married Malvina, daughter of Backus Babcock, by whom he had children as follows: Octavia M. (Mrs. Olney Staplin), of Iowa; Eunice L. (Mrs. Milton Allen), of Seneca Falls; Content S. (Mrs. Chauncey Bull), of Iowa; Emogene (Mrs. Samuel Wetmore); and Jeremiah W. The latter was born in Watertown in 1845. He married Ida Jane, daughter of Franklin and Albina (Staplin) Kellogg, in 1875. Mr. Crandall owns and occupies the beaver meadow dairy farm one mile south of Adams village.

George Bovee was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1806. He was a blacksmith, and about 1858 located in Tylerville, in the town of Rutland. He married Maria Yeardon, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, viz.: Eliza, Franklin, Daniel, Erwin, Melvin, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and Abraham. The latter was born in 1843, learned the carpenters' trade, married Addie E., daughter of Joel and Olive (Bailey) Brooks, of Rodman, in 1870, and they have one son and one daughter, viz.: Joel B., born March 11, 1871, and Edith Maria, born April 14, 1873. Mr. Bovee came to Lorraine in 1880, and has been engaged in farming.

Orvis B. Cornwell, son of John and Louisa (Bentley) Cornwell, was born in Lyme in 1855. He remained with his father until he was 18 years old, after which time he worked for George Pentfield one year. He then engaged in business in New Haven, Oswego County, remaining there about one year, when he removed to Rodman, remaining there a few years. He married Ada M., daughter of Cyrenus and Riza (Stanford) Flint, of Rodman, in 1876, and they have a son, Earl E., born in 1879, and a daughter, Zilpha R., born in 1882. Mr. Cornwell is now engaged in the manufacture of furniture and sleighs.

Eugene Cornwell, son of Egbert and Thieda J. (Cole) Cornwell, was born in Redfield, Oswego County, August 18, 1846, and was reared upon a farm. He married Flora M., daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Boss) Harris, in 1879, and they have had five sons, viz.: George E., born in 1879; Willis, born in 1881; Ora C., born in 1882; Floyd Grover, born in 1885; and Jesse W., born in 1887. Mr. Cornwell is a farmer on road 52.

LYME.

LYME was formed from Brownville, by an act of March 6, 1818, embracing the present towns of Lyme and Cape Vincent, adjacent islands, and that part of Clayton lying west of Penet's Square. A part of Clayton was taken off in 1833, and Cape Vincent in 1849. The town lies in the western part of the county, upon Chaumont Bay, which, with its tributaries, deeply indent its western border. It is bounded on the northwest by Cape Vincent, on the northeast by Clayton, on the southeast by Brownville, and on the southwest by Lake Ontario, and contains an area of 24,912 acres. It received its name from Lyme, in Connecticut. The town includes Grenadier and Fox islands, in Lake Ontario, and Cherry Island, in Chaumont Bay. The surface of the town is level, and the soil is principally clay. The most important stream is Chaumont River, which empties into the bay of that name. Several smaller streams discharge into Three Mile Bay, an arm of Chaumont Bay.

At the first town meeting held at the house of Luther Britton, March 3, 1818, Richard M. Esselstyn was chosen supervisor; John Dayan, clerk; John B. Esselstyn, Luther Britton, and Benjamin Estes, assessors; R. M. Esselstyn, James M. Craw, and Benjamin T. Bliss, commissioners of schools; J. B. Esselstyn, L. Britton, overseers of the poor; John M. Tremper, Eber Kelsey, and Thaddeus Smith, fence viewers and poundmasters; Elnathan Judd, John Dayan, and Joseph Rider, commissioners of highways; Alexander Gage and Daniel Robbins, constables.

At this meeting it was voted to divide the town into eight road districts, to give \$100 to the poor, and to forbid hogs to run at large without yokes about their necks and rings in their noses, the penalty for the violation of this last regulation being a fine of 50 cents. Regulations were also made regarding horses and horned cattle; and the second year (1819) \$40 was voted to build two pounds, one at Cape Vincent and the other at Chaumont. It would appear from the records that the hog law was frequently evaded, for, in 1821, it was voted that all the porkers running at large should have "a *sufficient* yoke around his or her neck"; and that the fines collected should be paid over to the commissioners of schools. The usual bounties for wolves, etc., were offered.

From *Spafford's Gazetteer* of 1824 we quote:—

"In 1821 the town included Cape Vincent and part of Clayton, and contained three post-offices, one at Chaumont, where was a growing trade, one at Cape Vincent, where were several stores, boats, and considerable business, and one on Carleton Island, where was also a store and landing station. The fisheries of Chaumont Bay had at that time assumed considerable

proportions, as upwards of 3,000 barrels of white fish and siscocs were the yearly catch in the town, and were sold at an average of \$3 a barrel. In the whole of that large town there was \$124,994 of taxable property, 3,629 acres of improved land; 1,034 cattle, 129 horses, 1,082 sheep, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, 22 asheries, and six school districts."

In 1880 Lyme had a population of 2,277. The town is located in the third school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 16 school districts, in which 21 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 563 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 58,070. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$12,983, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,379,210. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$5,546.73, \$3,176.99 of which was received by local tax. Charles E. Whitney was school commissioner.

In 1805, four years after the settlement of the town, Nancy Smith opened a school on the south side of the bay, which was the first school in the town.

CHAUMONT is an incorporated village and postoffice and station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, 14 miles from Watertown, 196 from Albany, and 338 from New York. It has telegraph, telephone, and express offices, two hotels, two churches (M. E. and Presbyterian), three general stores, several dealers in hay, grain, and produce, a hardware store, two or three groceries, a drug store, bending works, several cheese factories, limekiln, stone quarries, a number of blacksmith and shoe shops, harness shops, numerous dressmaking establishments, an extensive seed growing establishment, several coal dealers, a jewelry store, meat market, a number of livery stables, and about 700 inhabitants.

THREE MILE BAY is a post village and station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, 18 miles from Watertown, 200 miles from Albany, and 342 from New York. The village is about one mile south from the station, with which it is connected by stage. It has telegraph, telephone, and express offices, two churches (M. E. and Baptist), one hotel, three general stores, two groceries, two hardware and stove stores, a drug store, two furniture stores, a merchant tailor, marble works, coal dealers, several blacksmith shops and carriagemakers, meat market, restaurant, billiard saloon, dressmakers, shoemakers, a saw, shingle, and planing-mill, grist-mill, several manufacturing establishments, and a population of about 500. This village suffered from a disastrous fire in 1877.

WILCOXVILLE (Point Peninsula postoffice) is a small hamlet about 12 miles from Three Mile Bay, with which it is connected by stage semi-weekly. It has a telephone office, one church (Methodist Episcopal), two stores, one hotel, blacksmith and millinery shops, and a population of about 100.

The Union School at Chaumont village was built in 1880 by Ira Inman, and cost \$6,000. Three teachers are employed, and 125 scholars attend school. This school is under the able principalship of Prof. John T. Delany.

Copley's saw-mill, at Chaumont village, was built in 1880, and in 1885 became the property of Hiram Copley. It is run by steam-power, and has the

capacity for cutting 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually. It also has a shingle-mill attached.

The saw-mill at Three Mile Bay was built in 1820, by Peter and Richard Tetus, who ran it many years. It was rebuilt in 1860 by Menzo Wheeler, the present proprietor. It is run by water-power, and has the capacity for cutting 500,000 feet of lumber annually.

The grist and flouring-mill at Three-Mile Bay was built in 1862, by Lewis P. Phelps, the present owner. It is run by water-power, has three turbine wheels, and three runs of stones.

The first settlement in the town of Lyme was commenced in 1801, on the north shore of Chaumont River, about two miles above the village. These pioneers came by the way of Oswego and the lake, and among them were Jonas Smith, Henry A. Delamater, from Ulster County, Richard M. Esselstyn, from Clavarack, then in Albany County, David Soper, T. Wheeler, James Soper, Peter Pratt, and Timothy Soper. The first site chosen for a village proved to be an unfortunate one, on account of the unhealthful character of the locality, and the next spring it was abandoned. The winter of 1801 and 1802 was spent by the settlers in the respective homes from which they had emigrated, having returned there in the fall, after their summer's clearing and building. In 1802 Mr. Delamater cleared the first land on Point Salubrious. The sickness resulting at an early period from the noxious miasma of Chaumont River did not extend to this place, which suggested its present name, first applied by Mr. Le Ray. In 1803 a part of the colony settled on the site of the present village of Chaumont, built a saw-mill and warehouse, and put in operation a log tavern. Their number was increased by several other families from Ulster County, among whom were a few unmarried men, and an occasional immigrant from Canada.

In 1805 James Horton moved the families of Daniel and John Tremper to the Chaumont settlement, and the next year came with his own family from Colchester, Delaware County, and located on Point Salubrious, where he was the first permanent settler. The Trempers were tanners, in which business they engaged soon after locating here. A Mr. Mills was probably the second settler on Point Salubrious. After him came Joseph Rider, Silas Taft, Stephen Fisher, and David Rider, who settled about 1807. Harry Horton and many others were here in 1810, but no village was established, and Chaumont continued to retain its position in that respect.

In 1806 Smith and Delamater, who were the agents of Le Ray, failed, which fact, with the discouraging sickness from malarial fever, from which several had died, greatly disheartened the afflicted settlers, and several returned to their old homes. A majority of the people, however, remained, and decided to start once more anew.

Chaumont village has been visited by two quite insalubrious seasons. In 1828 malignant fevers prevailed very fatally, and in 1875 50 deaths occurred.

within the limits of the corporation from typhoid pneumonia and diphtheria. With these exceptions the region has been considered healthy.

When the War of 1812 was declared the settlements at Chaumont village and Point Salubrious contained about 15 families. The country north and west, to near the St. Lawrence River, was an almost unbroken wilderness. In June, 1812, with the advice of General Brown, the inhabitants begun to build a block-house on the north shore of the bay, in front of the stone house of F. Coffeen, which had been commenced in 1806, but was unfinished. During the summer the place was visited by the British, and their fort was demolished by the inhabitants, under an assurance that in this case their property should be respected. An iron cannon had been found on the isthmus of Point Peninsula, which Jonas Smith had purchased for two gallons of rum. Mr. Camp, of Sackets Harbor, subsequently purchased it for \$8, and it was afterwards taken to Ogdensburg, where it was finally captured by the British.

The first celebration of the Fourth of July in Jefferson County was held at Chaumont in 1802. The settlers came from miles around, and some of them were most hilarious in their manner of demonstrating their patriotism. The exercises, which consisted of athletic sports, songs, shooting at a mark, chasing the lubricated swine, and climbing the greased pole, were interspersed with martial music of the most inspiring nature. The veterans of the war rehearsed tales of strife, and fought over again the battles of their youth, for the entertainment of their patriotic sons.

In 1812 an unsuccessful attempt was made to settle Point Peninsula. The war interfered, and the project was abandoned. In 1818 Sebra Howard, William Wilcox, Oliver Wilcox, and John Wilcox, with their families, made a permanent settlement. They were soon after followed by Brittle Minor, Asahel Hoisington, Asa Collins, John Combs, and others. In 1823 but one man was living at Three Mile Bay, in a log shanty east of the village, where was also a toll gate. Point Peninsula was nearly all taken up before the Bay was permanently occupied. John Reed, Charles Leonard, and Benjamin Estes were the only settlers there in 1835. Daniel Borden lived about half a mile to the west of the village site, and within a distance of two miles eight families by the name of Wells subsequently located. Daniel J. Schuyler settled at Three Mile Bay in 1835, and was the first merchant. About this time Asa Wilcox located here, and engaged extensively in building lake vessels and smaller sailing craft.

In 1818 Musgrove Evans, a surveyor, and an agent of Mr. Le Ray in this region, brought a colony of Quakers from Philadelphia, Pa., and located them at Chaumont. The sickness already referred to discouraged them, and they soon after moved away. Mr. Evans removed to Michigan, where he founded the town of Tecumseh in 1823.

William Dewey and his father, Timothy Dewey, purchased 1,000 acres of land from Vincent Le Ray, in 1833, located near Three Mile Bay. This

same year Alexander Copley came to Lyme. Mr. Copley was for many years the largest land-owner in all this region of country. On June 7, 1833, he purchased 2,562 acres of Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, and on October 5, 1836, the large tract of 16,961 acres from Gouverneur Morris. These lands were in the towns of Clayton, Brownville, and Lyme. He afterwards added to his estate 10,000 acres situated in Antwerp. Mr. Copley did much to advance the interests of this locality. He made his home at Chaumont, although business often called him elsewhere. The mantle of his business in this section has fallen upon the shoulders of his son, Hiram Copley, who is now the largest land-owner in the town, and probably possesses more farming lands in this county than any other man residing in it.

The fisheries in the waters adjacent to the town of Lyme have afforded, from an early period, a leading pursuit for many persons living in the vicinity, and have proved of much commercial importance to the locality. It has been estimated that, for 30 years from 1815 or 1816, 10,000 barrels of ciscoes and white fish were annually obtained. The business is not now so extensive as formerly. In 1875 the shipment from Chaumont station was about 5,000 barrels, of which number 2,000 barrels were fresh fish. For some years the ciscoes have been conspicuous by their absence from these waters, but indications now are that they may return to their old haunts.

Near the village of Chaumont are extensive lime-stone quarries, which were opened as early as 1825. About 1875 a quarry was opened at Three Mile Bay. The industry is an important one in the town, the value of the product reaching as high as \$45,000 in a single year. The principal firms in Chaumont are Adams Brothers and F. Duford & Son, and H. Copley, manufacturer of quick-lime. There are 10 quarries here, four of which are owned by H. Copley, two by Adams Brothers, and one each by Adams & Enos, Silas Davis, A. J. Dewey, and T. Gale. Mr. Copley's quarries are principally worked by F. Duford & Son. The combined quarries in Chaumont have a working face two miles in extent. The quality of the stone is first-class, as is also that at Three Mile Bay. The only dealer in the latter place is John Barron, who does a business of about \$2,000 a year. The insufficient shipping facilities at Three Mile Bay prevent the quarries there from coming into strong competition with those in Chaumont. Adams Brothers also manufacture about \$3,500 worth of quick-lime annually. For building purposes the stone is noted for its firm texture, freedom from seams and other imperfections, and its ability to withstand exposure to the weather without cracking.

Ship building was at one time an important industry at Chaumont and Three Mile Bay, especially at the latter place, where the largest proportion of the vessels were built by Asa Wilcox, who in his life-time was an extensive builder. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels constructed by Mr. Wilcox, between 1835 and 1852, amounted to 6,410 tons, the largest having a measurement of 395 tons. From 1832 to 1837 several vessels were built on Point

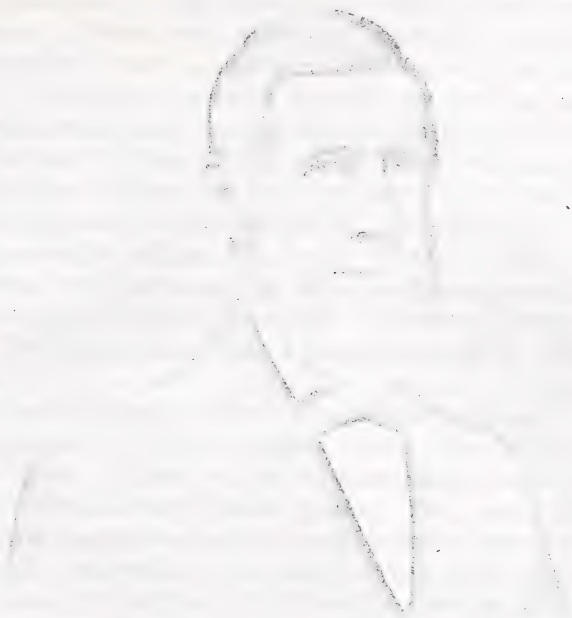
Peninsula. Among the vessels launched from the Chaumont ship yard have been the *Stephen Girard*, 60 tons, built in 1832 by William Clark; *Allegheny*, 100 tons, built in 1835 by Robert Masters; *R. C. Smead*, 75 tons, built in 1839 by S. and A. Davis; Copley & Main built, in 1847, *Rip Van Winkle*, 235 tons; in 1848, *Oxford*, 244 tons; and the *Palmyra*, 180 tons; in 1851, *A. L. Hazelton*, 230 tons; in September, 1873, *Mary Copley*, 275 tons, owned by Hiram Copley, A. Wilcox, and J. Gilmore; in June, 1874, *Watertown*, 309 tons, owned by H. Copley, Folger Brothers, and W. W. Enos; in October, 1874, *A. J. Dewey*, 270 tons, owned by H. Copley, A. J. Dewey, and W. W. Enos; in 1879, the scow *Pinafore*. There is this year (1890) building at Chaumont a small steamboat for Westminster Park Association. In 1874 Pluche Brothers launched a small steamer, the *Edith Sewell*.

From the Three Mile Bay ship yard have been launched the following: in 1835, the *Florida* and *Elton Bronson*; in 1836, *Pennsylvania* and *Kentucky*; 1837, *Missouri*; 1838, *Patriot*; 1841, *Asa Wilcox* and *Havana*; 1842, *D. D. Calvin* and *Rocky Mountains*; 1843, *Cambridge* (brig), *Empire*, and *Neptune*; 1844, *Cuba*, *Oregon*, and (brig) *Ontario*; in 1845, *Milan* and (brig) *Hampton*; 1846, (propeller) *Clifton*, *Champion* (brig), *Iroquois*, and *Rio Grande*; 1847, *Palmetto*, *Seminole*, *Portland*, *Acadia*, and (brig) *H. R. Seymour*; 1848, (brigs) *Saxton* and *Ocean*; 1849, *D. J. Schuyler*; 1852, *Melrose*; 1853, (three-master) *Hungarian*. In 1836 Asa Wilcox built the *Congress* on Pillar Point. In 1843 Schuyler & Powers launched the *Col. Powers*, and William Combs the *Bogart*, both of 80 tons, at Three Mile Bay. In 1845 E. Cline completed the *Rush*, 52 tons, and Peter Estes the *Breeze*, 100 tons. In 1832 S. Howard built the *New York*, 80 tons, on Point Peninsula. In 1834 G. C. Rand built the *William Buckley*, 112 tons, in 1836 the *Bancroft*, and in 1837 the *G. C. Rand*, each of the same tonnage and at the same place. This important industry has gradually been attracted to western localities where the facilities are greater and lumber cheaper.

CHURCHES.

The first Sunday-school in town was opened on Point Salubrious at an early date, but given up after a short experience. The first church in town was formed on Point Salubrious, by Elder Joseph Maltby, of the Baptist order, September 25, 1816. Delegates from churches in Brownville, Rutland, Rodman, Le Ray, Lorraine, Henderson, and Watertown were present, and 26 persons united. In 1835 there was no regular Sabbath worship at Chaumont. This year Solon Massey settled in the place and soon after started a Sunday-school, which gave an impulse to religious matters and resulted in the subsequent establishment of Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

The *First Presbyterian Church*, of Chaumont, was organized in 1838, with 12 members, by Rev. Joseph A. Canfield, the first pastor, now retired from



Alexander Coburn

active duties as a clergyman and residing in Antwerp. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was built in 1844 at a cost of \$3,000. It will comfortably seat 400 persons, and is now valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$7,000. The present membership is 78, under the pastoral charge of Rev. F. W. Johnson. The Sunday-school has 130 scholars and 15 teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Chaumont was organized by Rev. D. W. Aylesworth, the first pastor, in 1877, and at its organization consisted of 20 members. Their church edifice was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$5,000. It will comfortably seat 400 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$6,500. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Joy, and the membership is 80. The Sunday-school has a membership of 80 scholars and 10 teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, at Three Mile Bay, was organized in 1838, with five members, by Benjamin Dyten. The first pastor was Rev. William Tripp, and the first class-leader David McComber. Their house of worship, a wooden building, was erected in 1845 at a cost of about \$5,000. It will seat 300 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$6,000. The present membership is 70, under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. P. Hall. The Sunday-school has a membership of 81 scholars and nine teachers.

The Baptist Church at Three Mile Bay was organized October 4, 1834, with 32 members, by Elder Matthew Wilkie; Rev. John S. Whitman was the first pastor. Their first house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected in 1840 at a cost of about \$3,000. The present building will comfortably seat 300 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$4,000. The present membership of the church is 154, under the pastoral charge of Rev. William H. Merriman. The Sunday-school has a membership of 10 teachers and 100 scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Point Peninsula, was organized in 1834 by Hiram Shepherd and Freeman H. Stanton. The society had no meeting-house until 1880, when it was reorganized, and a building erected at a cost of \$2,100. It will comfortably seat 250 persons, and is now valued, including grounds, etc., at \$2,800. The present membership is 37, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Waley P. Hall. The Sunday-school has a membership of five teachers and about 40 scholars.

ALEXANDER COPLEY.

Alexander Copley, the son of a respectable farmer, was born in Denmark, Lewis County, N. Y., September 10, 1805. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, with the exception of four years at the home of his maternal grandfather in New Lebanon, N. Y. He gained his education chiefly from the common schools of the day. Seated on the flat side of a pine slab, supported by the unbarked limbs of a tree driven into a two-inch auger hole, he

studied reading, writing, and arithmetic. Beyond this he spent one year at Lowville Academy, paying his own way as janitor of the buildings. At an early age he became a clerk in the store of William K. Butterfield, at Felt's Mills, but soon changed to the store of Jason Francis, and shortly became a partner with Mr. Francis; then bought him out, and finally sold again to Francis and Butterfield. He also became a partner with John Felt and William Coburn in the lumber trade. After about three years his attention was called to a tract of over 400 acres of wood land for sale in the town of Lyme, owned by parties in New York city. He had just collected funds to renew his stock of goods, but went to the city and bought the land instead of the goods, came home, closed up his affairs at Felt's Mills, and on October 30, 1833, was married to Miss Lucy Kelsey, daughter of Charles Kelsey, of Champion, N. Y. For a wedding trip they moved at once into the then dense forests of Lyme, where they found a small house and barn with four acres of cleared land, and began a warfare upon the tall pines, some old stumps of which to this day remain as a monument of their toils. At the head of a half dozen choppers Mr. Copley himself led the attack, while the young wife, alone, and with her own hands, did the indoor labors for the whole family. She started life with the idea of being a "*helpmeet*" as well as a *helpeat*;—helping to accumulate and economize, as well as to spend; even though to this age of progress it might seem a little old fashioned.

Before spring came Mr. Copley had 30 acres of his pine forest cleared, burned over, and ready to grow bread for his family. But while swinging the axe on those dreary winter days his sharp foresight discerned a fortune in those wild lands stretching out on every side of him, and ere the next summer went by he had purchased 2,562 acres of the Vincent Le Ray lands. He then moved to Chaumont, bought a house, store, saw, and grist-mill of William Clark, making that his future home.

Three years later he purchased the large tract of 16,961 acres of Gouverneur Morris. These lands lay in the three towns of Clayton, Brownville, and Lyme. Later in life he added to his purchases 10,000 acres in the town of Antwerp, making nearly 30,000 in all. Thus he became the largest landholder of lands lying in the bounds of the county. This large property was shrewdly managed,—greatly increasing in value as the county became settled,—thus making him one of the wealthiest men of the county at the time of his death.

In addition to the management of his extensive land property Mr. Copley dealt in lumber, grain, stone from his quarries, run a store, engaged in vessel building, and was a bank director. He served his town as supervisor in 1843, '48, and '51, but was always averse to political life, or official position; yet he was a true patriot and ardent supporter of the government in its days of peril.

By his indomitable energy and perseverance, by remarkable industry and economy, coupled with correct habits of life, he filled a conspicuous place in

business circles, and accumulated a large estate. Like all land-holders he was brought in contact in his deals with every variety of character, and it would be strange if there were none to censure and condemn; but candor must admit that, though not faultless, there are few in like circumstances less worthy of censure. With men of good habits, honest and industrious, yet unable to meet contracts, he was always lenient. And not a few have been lifted over the hard places in life's struggle by his helping hand. He avoided, not merely those vicious habits which prove the ruin of so many young men, but those places of resort, and those little useless expenditures that levy a constant tax on daily earnings and prevent multitudes from rising above an absolute state of poverty. If the young men of this day would heed his example in these respects it would greatly enhance their usefulness, happiness, and prosperity in life. He was abstemious in his habits, and a warm friend of the cause of temperance, especially in his late years. He was not without interest in the cause of education and religion, and made some generous benefactions for their support. He was a frequent reader of the Bible, and a believer in its precepts. Though he made no public profession of his faith in Christ, yet to the ear of his confidential friends he spoke of his dependence upon His grace, and his love for His person and character.

Mr. Copley died in the maturity of his powers, at the age of 65 years, leaving a widow, who is still living at the advanced age of nearly 75 years, and four sons: Hiram, of Chaumont, Dewitt, Alexander, and Eugene, of Antwerp, all living except the youngest (Eugene), and well known as among the active, enterprising business men of the county.

The National Union Bank of Watertown, of which Mr. Copley was a director, passed the following resolution on February 6, 1871:—

"WHEREAS, Alexander Copley, one of the directors of this bank, and one of the foremost citizens of our county, has, in the maturity of his manhood and the midst of his usefulness, been suddenly removed by death, therefore,

"Resolved, That in the death of Alexander Copley we have lost a valued associate and friend,—this institution has lost one of its ablest and safest officers and advisers, and the community in which he lived a useful, high-minded, and honorable man, whose place in society and business will not be readily filled."

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Michael Tremper was a native of New York city, where he died in 1788. He married Leah Van Duzer, and their children were Daniel, Jacob, Michael, John M., Harmon, Mary, and Catharine. John M. was born at Fishkill, N. Y., removed to Lyme in 1805, and here remained until his death in 1873, aged 90 years. Mr. Tremper served in the War of 1812. He married Blandena, daughter of John Hernaunce, of Kingston, Ulster County, by whom he had children as follows: Nancy, Leah, Arietta, Michael, Mary, and John. The latter was born in this town, where he now resides, in Chaumont, with his sisters Arietta and Mary.

Henry O. Horton, a native of Delaware County, came to this town in 1807 and located at Point Salubrious, where he was the first settler, and where he remained until his death, at the age of 84 years. He did honorable service in the War of 1812. He wedded with Abigail Cook, of Delaware County, and their children were Eliza, Phoebe, William, Leroy, Jacob, John T., McRea, Stephen, Henry, Susan, and Samuel M. The latter married Leah Tremper, and their children are Henry, Abigail, and John McRea. The latter married Mary Jane Shelley, and

they have one son, Willie P. Henry Horton, son of Henry O., married Sarah Dunham, of this town, and their children are Caroline, Edward B., and George D. The latter married Nettie, daughter of Lathrop and Eleanor (Tracy) Marks, of this town, and their children are Jay T. and Rayton E. Mr. Horton resides in the village of Chaumont.

William Blodgett, a native of Vermont, came to Watertown among the early settlers and located on a farm of 15 acres, where the "Arcade" now stands, and where he died at the age of 85 years. He, with seven of his brothers, served in the Revolutionary war. He reared a family of nine children. His son William J. was born in Watertown, and at the age of 19 years removed to this town with his father, where he died in 1880, aged 75 years. He was a boat captain on the St. Lawrence River for many years. He married Sally Ann, daughter of Hazel Henderson, by whom he had seven children. His son, W. Scott Blodgett, born in this town, married Diana Parish, of Pamela, daughter of John L. and Eliza A. (Randall) Parish, and their children have been F. Maud and Henrietta. His widow resides in this town on road 31, on the homestead settled by his father. Bruce G. Blodgett, another son of William J. was born in Chaumont. He married Mary, daughter of Abram and Polly Ann (Carpenter) Herring, also of Chaumont, and they have one daughter, Laura. He is a farmer on road 31.

Zimri Danley, who served in the Revolutionary war, was a native of Henderson, and early in life removed to Lyme, where he died in 1861, aged 72 years. He married Terzy Thomas, and of their seven children, Franklin was born in Henderson. He wedded with Lucella, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (White) Holbrook, of Lyme, and died in 1869, at the age of 55 years. His widow survives him at the age of 57 years, and is now the wife of George Rutan, of this town. Franklin Danley had born to him one son, Lewis D., who married Ella, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Galloway) Smith, of Hornsfield, and he is now proprietor of the Central House, at Three Mile Bay. His grandfather, Daniel Holbrook, who participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor in the War of 1812, came to Lyme from New Hampshire among the early settlers, and died here at the age of 86 years.

Joseph Ryder was an early settler at Point Salubrions, where he died at the extreme age of 99 years. He married Mary Hill, and their children were Clark, John, David, Benjamin, Joseph, Ellis, Louisa, Betsey, and Mary. David was a prominent man of the town, and served as supervisor two years, dying in 1857 at the age of 55 years. He married Hannah A. Jackson, of Onondaga County, and their children were Celestia, Van Buren, Dewayne, Lucina, James, Emily, Ellis, and Dallas. The latter married Annette, daughter of Orey and Janette Wilson, of this town, by whom he has had children as follows: Willie D., deceased, and Archie and Myrtle Ann. Dallas Ryder served for 22 months in Co. B, 35th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Manassas Junction, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He enlisted in the 26th N. Y. Cav., was promoted to second lieutenant, and was honorably discharged. He now resides at Three Mile Bay, and has been a boat captain on the lakes for five years.

Joseph Stebbins, a native of Vermont, located in Felt's Mills among the early settlers, and there remained most of his life, finally locating in Carthage with his daughter, where he died, aged about 80 years. He served his country in the War of 1812. He married Jemima Toppin, of Fabius, Onondaga County, and their children were Charles, Henry, William, Sally, Philena, Mary, Elsie, and James. The latter was a native of Fabius and came to Lyme before his marriage, here remaining until his death in 1855, aged 55 years. He married Marietta, daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Horton) Robbins, of this town, and their children were Mary, Carrie, and Charles. Mary married Wells, son of Chapin Taft, and resides in Lyme. Mrs. Stebbins, at the age of 68 years, survives her husband, and resides in the village of Chaumont.

Clark Northrop, a native of Johnstown, N. Y., came to this town among the early settlers, and here remained until his death, at the age of about 92 years. His children were John, Lucinda, Lewis, Sheldon, David, Luey, Betsey, Delia, Henry, and Annie. Henry Northrop married Sally A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wair) Combs, of New Durham, N. Y., and their children were Abenzo, Helen, Frederick, Alice, and Oscar S. The latter married Emma M., daughter of Orange H. and Caroline (Hilly) Harris, of this town, by whom he has children as follows: Eugene C., Frederick A., Benjamin F., Henry P., Ezra H., and Alton.

George Breadsell was a native of Cheddington, England, where he died at the age of 51 years. He reared a family of 11 children, of whom William came to Lyme at the age of 19.

and here married, first, Maria Whitney, who bore him two children, Nancy and Mary E., and second, Lucena Ross, of Saratoga, who bore him children as follows: Sarah J., Chloe E., Jennie L., Lottie M., and Emma. Mr. Breadsell served in the late war in Co. I, 186th N. Y. Vols., and was killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. His widow resides at Three Mile Bay at the age of 74 years, and receives a pension from the government. Daniel Ross, father of Mrs. Lucena Breadsell, served in the War of 1812, and drew a pension. He was a native of Saratoga, and was one of the early settlers in Lyme.

Hezekiah Wells was a native of Concord, N. H. His father, a native of Wales, served in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the early settlers of Concord, where he died. Hezekiah died at the age of 52 years, while *en route* with his family to Jefferson County. He married Sarah Edwards, of Concord, N. H., and among their nine children was Isaac, who located at Sackets Harbor in 1815, later removing to Lyme, where he died April 8, 1856, aged 62 years. He was prominent in the administration of town and county affairs, and served as supervisor, justice of the peace, and town clerk for many years, his death occurring while he was serving as a member of the Assembly at Albany. He married Maria Whitney, of Newport, daughter of Mason and Maria (Rawson) Whitney, of Massachusetts, and by her had children as follows: Gilbert, Marcus, Remos, Pamela, Calista, and Ellen. Remos Wells was born at Three Mile Bay, on the homestead farm. He wedded with Mary A., daughter of Hiram S. and Esther (Ryder) Pomeroy, and their children are Vespasian, of Ashton, Dakota, Jessica, Harriet M., and Esther. Mr. Wells has served as supervisor of Lyme four years. He is an influential farmer and live stock breeder.

Volkert Getman, a native of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, came to Lyme among the early settlers, and here remained until his death, in 1884, aged 80 years. He married Margaret Flanders, and their children were Abner, Martin, Mary, Elizabeth and Catharine, deceased, and Christopher. The latter was born in St. Johnsville, and at the age of 10 years removed to Lyme with his parents, where he now resides. He married Mercy Ann, daughter of William and Sarah A. (Henderson) Blodgett, and their children are William B., Marcelotte, and Adelbert A. The latter, born in this town, wedded with Emma, daughter of Elbs and Julia (Weaver) Ryder, and they have one daughter, Minnie. Adelbert A. Getman graduated from the medical college at Albany, in 1871, and at the age of 19 commenced the practice of medicine and of surgery in the village of Chaumont. In 1872 and 1874 he was one of the corps of physicians and surgeons in charge of the Park Hospital, New York city, serving in all about one year. He later returned to Chaumont, where he has since conducted a successful practice. He is prominent in town affairs, and served as supervisor two years, in 1877 and '78.

Abner Reed, a native of Connecticut, spent most of his life in Herkimer County, N. Y., finally locating at Three Mile Bay, in this town, where he died at the age of 75 years. He married a Miss Bellinger, who bore him seven children, of whom John removed from Herkimer County to Three Mile Bay with his parents, and here remained until his death in 1853, aged 62 years. He was a farmer and hotel-keeper, and served in the War of 1812, at Sackets Harbor. He wedded with Catherine Pickert, of Herkimer County, who bore him children as follows: Catherine, Nancy, Charlotte, Sally, Carlos D., John L., Sarah M., and Delos D. The latter named was born at Three Mile Bay, in this town. He married Mary W., daughter of Ephanitus and Betsey (Estus) Cline, and their children are Fanny F. (Mrs. Allen E. Copley), John B., and Kittie. Mr. Reed is now proprietor of the Wilcox Hotel at Chaumont.

John Knapp, a native of Connecticut, was one of the early settlers of Brownville, later locating in this town, where he died in 1844, aged 64 years. He was a patriotic citizen, and served as captain of a company from Brownville in the War of 1812. He married Harriet Whitney, a native of Herkimer County, and their children were Maria, Pauline, Morris, Emily, Jane, George, William, and Capt. Jehn Jason. The latter was born in Brownville in 1828, and in 1842 located in this town, where he still resides. He married Mary E., daughter of James and Polly (Shaw) Reed, and their children are Charles R. and Hattie L. Mr. Knapp has been a steamboat captain for the last 30 years, plying between Chicago and Ogdensburg, in the employ of the Northern Transportation Company.

Frederick Coe was an honored resident of Lyme early in life, and here resided until his death, which occurred on the Cossleman farm on road 34, at the advanced age of 88 years. He served his country in the Revolutionary war. He reared four children, viz.: Richard, Joseph, Annie, and Frederick, Jr. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Lucy Get-

man, and their children were Fred, Christopher, Reusselaer, James, Catharine, Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Emeline, Caroline, Eleanor, Delia, Betsey, and Daniel. Frederick Cossleman, Jr., died in 1870, aged 85 years, and his wife in 1863, aged 65 years. Their son Daniel, born in Jefferson County, married, first, Leonora, daughter of James and Lydia (Arnold) Houghton, of Lyme, and their children were Mery A., Harrison, Alvin, Charles, Adelbert, Marietta, Ben, and Ferdinand. By his second wife, Adaline, daughter of Fred and Matilda Levanhard, of Carthage, he has one son, George J. He has resided upon his present farm for 20 years.

Samuel Fish, a native of New York, located at Point Peninsula, in this town, among the early settlers, where he died at the age of 75 years. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and served at Sackets Harbor. He married Betsey, daughter of John Londra, who bore him 16 children, of whom Samuel M. now resides at Three Mile Bay. He married Abigail, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Morgan) Lacey, and their children are Oren, of Cleveland, Ohio, who married Althea Schuyler, of this town, by whom he has three children, Ella, Della, and Pearl; and Orville, who married Nancy, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Fox) Schuyler, of Lyme, by whom he has had children as follows: Edward, Wayne B. (deceased), Maudie M., and Viola. Orville Fish served in the late war in Co. M, 20th N. Y. Cav., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was one of two men from the town of Lyme who volunteered without receiving a bounty from the town. He now resides at Three Mile Bay and is drawing a pension. His uncle, Henry Fish, also served in the late war, and was killed in the first day's fight in the battle of the Wilderness.

John Wilcox was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1778, and in 1812 removed to this town, where he remained many years, finally locating in Ohio, where he died at the advanced age of 99 years. His first wife was Deborah Foster, and his second was Zilla Sweet. His son, Asa Wilcox, located at Point Peninsula among the early settlers, and there died at the age of 70 years. He married Cynthia Hill, of Lyme, for his first wife, and by her had children as follows: Clarissa, Green R., Henry, Augusta, Marian A., Adelaide R., and Byron A. By his second wife, Julia A. Burke, his children were Edwin D., Cynthia, and Browning A. He followed the dual occupation of ship builder and farmer. His son Green R. married Mary Antoinette, daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Corey) Fellows, and their children are Minnie C., who married Dr. A. J. Benedich, of Buffalo, and now resides in London, Eng.; and Mary F. (Mrs. Dr. Edwin G. Parker), of Goshen, N. Y. Green R. Wilcox has been a general merchant at Three Mile Bay for 30 years. In 1887 he sustained a heavy loss by fire, his store and stock being completely destroyed; but he immediately rebuilt and is now doing a prosperous business, the oldest merchant in Lyme. Oliver Wilcox, father of John, was a native of Chedford, Eng. He emigrated to this country and located in Otsego County, N. Y., where he died.

Nathan Persons, a native of Vermont, came to Lyme before the War of 1812, and served in that war at Sackets Harbor, finally removing to New York city, where he died in 1854, aged 70 years. He married Betsey Hardy, and of their six children, Edward was born at Point Peninsula, and married, first, Mary, daughter of Richard and Eliza (Cline) Guile, of this town, and removed to Ogdensburg, where he now resides. His second marriage was with Mary Burdett, of St. Lawrence County, and their children are George, Fanny, Charley, and Kirk. Byron G. Persons, the only child of Edward by his first wife, married Pewilla C., daughter of John and Ann (Schuler) Becker, of this town, and their children are George E., Mary, Anna M., Charley B., and Eliza B. Mr. Persons is a farmer in this town. He enlisted in Co. M, 10th N. Y. Lt. Art., which company was afterwards consolidated with the 10th N. Y. H. A., and served till the close of the war, participating in the battle of Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and was honorably discharged.

Nathaniel Warner, a native of Connecticut, and a soldier of the War of 1812, located in Lyme about 1814. He married Editha Bartlett, who bore him nine children, viz.: Adolphus, Philo, Aaron, Ambrose, Chapin, Lucius, Betsey, Diana, and Nathaniel, Jr. The latter married Ruth A. Eddy, and their children were Eli, Albert, Bartlett N., Alvah, Julia A., Ebeline L., Lovina, and Edwin. Edwin Warner, a native of this town, married Anna J., daughter of Ralph H. and Eliza (Horton) Rogers, also of this town. Ralph Rogers served in the War of 1812. His wife survives, at the advanced age of 84 years, and is drawing a pension. Alvin Warner married Marietta, daughter of Chaucey Smith, of Honesdale, and they have one son, William, who resides on the homestead farm on road 48, where he keeps a summer boarding-house. Bartlett N. Warner, son of Nathaniel, Jr., married Ann R., daughter of Josiah and

(Countryman) Shaver, by whom he has one son, Bert. He resides in the village of Chaumont, where he is proprietor of a lively stable.

Almond Blodgett, a Revolutionary soldier, was one of the early settlers of Lyme, and here remained until his death. He reared a family of seven children. His son James married Abigail Sherwin, of this town, and their children are Harrison J., Niles, Celia, Sarah, Frank, and Marshall H. The latter, a native of Lyme, married Nancy C., daughter of John L. and Catherine (Fry) Horning, and their children are Edwin H., Levant L., William C., and Charles. Mr. Blodgett served in the late war in Co. J, 94th N. Y. Infantry, and was transferred to the Maine Independent Battery. Here enlisted in Battery L, 1st N. Y. Lt. Art., and participated in the battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Ann, Bethesda Church, Potomac, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Cold Harbor, Dabney's Mills, Chantilly, and Rappahannock Station, and the fall of Petersburg. He was wounded three times, and was honorably discharged after becoming a sergeant and serving continuously for three years, six months, and 18 days. He now resides in the village of Chaumont, and is drawing a pension.

George H. Barnes, son of Jesse, was born in Cooperstown, Otsego County. He came to Lyme before his marriage and located on road 62, the first settler on what is known as the Chaumont farm, whence he removed to a farm on road 63, where he died in 1876, aged 76 years. He married Almira M., daughter of George and Rhobe (Payne) Angel, who died at the advanced age of 80 years. The fruit of this union was 10 children, viz.: Harriet M., Paulina L., George A., Eunice L., Emery and Emily, twins, Rhobe A., David W., of Manitowac, Wis., Riley, and Daniel H. The latter, born at Point Peninsula, married Isabella G., daughter of Theophilus and Mary M. (Bassett) Stephens, of Lyme, and is now a farmer on road 63, where he has resided for 49 years. George A. Barnes married Sophia, daughter of William and Nancy (Light) Enders, and their children are Alma E., Lansing, Myron A., and Mary E. He resides at Point Peninsula, on road 62, and for eight years has been a sailor on the lakes.

Clark Northrop, a native of Connecticut, came to Lyme in 1819, among the early settlers, and was the first settler on the farm on road 35 now occupied by Frank Empe. Here he resided until his death, at the extreme age of 92 years. He married Polly, daughter of William Shaw, of Chase's Patent, Montgomery County, and their children were Sheldon, Annie, John, David, Henry, Betsey, Lucy, William, Lewis, Lucinda, and Adelia. Lewis Northrop married Fidelity Holbrook, of Lyme, and they have an adopted son, Sherman Holbrook, who married Sarah Wilcox.

Barnes Cooley was a native Massachusetts, and died in Otsego County, N. Y., aged 96 years. Of his seven children, James, a native of Connecticut, came to Lyme soon after his marriage, and here remained until his death in 1869, aged 81 years. He united in marriage with Sally, daughter of Job Clark, of Cayuga County, and by her had children as follows: Eunice, Mary, Arvilla, Abigail, Lorenzo D., Asahel J., Leroy C., Rufus B., and Cloanthus G. The latter was born in Lyme and married Mary E. Hinman, daughter of John M. and Lydia (Jones) Hinman, of Cape Vincent, and their children are Cora B. (Mrs. Stanton Mather), of Clayton, and Earl G. Mr. Cooley resides at Point Peninsula, on the homestead farm. His wife died January 12, 1888, aged 57 years. Rufus Cooley served in the 10th N. Y. H. A., and is now a resident of Wood Lake, Minn.

Daniel Pettit, a native of Brownville, removed to Clayton, where he died, aged about 87 years. He was married and reared a family of seven children, of whom Marcus Pettit married Amelia Wright, of Brownville, by whom he had children as follows: Adelbert, Marcus, George, Byron, Margaret, Cornelia, Marian, Sarah, Judilla, Mary, and John. The latter, a native of Clayton, but now of this town, married Ida, daughter of Hamilton and Maria (Arnold) Houghton, and their children are Nellie, Charles, Lindee, and Laura. He is a farmer.

William H. Main, son of Joshua, was born in this town. He married, first, Elizabeth A., daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Corey) Fellows, by whom his children were Adell, Artisan J., Jessie A., Lillian, and Joseph F. His second marriage was with Jennie R., daughter of Ellis and Julia (Weaver) Ryder, of Lyme. He resides in the village of Chaumont, where he is a general agent for the Homoeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York city. Joseph Ryder, grandfather of Mrs. William H. Main, was a native of Boston, and was the second settler at Point Peninsula on road 48. He served at the battle of Sacket's Harbor in the War

of 1812, and died in this town in 1871, aged 90 years. His father, David Ryder, was a Revolutionary soldier.

Seba Inman was born in Middlesex, Vt., February 22, 1787, and about the time of his marriage removed to Rush, N. Y., where he remained several years, finally locating at Pillar Point, in Brownville, where he died December 23, 1823, aged 36 years. He was twice married. By his first wife, Rachel Keeler, his children were Sally M., Moses, Andrew, and Ira. His second wife was Phebe Eastman, and their children were Nelson and Rachel. Ira Inman came to Lyme in 1830, and in 1848 located in the village of Chaumont and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued until 1885, when he retired from active business. He married, first, Eveline O., daughter of William and Polly (Smith) Horton, and their children were Henry E., Reyten, and Desdemona E. By his second wife, Harriet Coffeen, daughter of Frederick and Elsenia (Hubbard) Coffeen, he has had three children, viz.: Frank S., Reyten L., and Frank H. Mr. Inman has been prominent in town affairs, has served as justice of the peace four years, and postmaster 16 years. He was one of the first radical Abolitionists in Jefferson County, and has since been a thorough Republican.

Thomas Getman, a native of Montgomery County, served in the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of 80 years. He married Elizabeth Shull, of Oppenheim, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, of whom Volkert located in Lyme in 1835, on a farm on road 31. He died in 1883, aged 86 years. He married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Flanders, of Oppenheim, who died in 1878, aged 82 years. Their children are Abner, Martin, William, Catharine, Mary, Elizabeth, and Christopher. The latter married Mercy A. Blodgett, of this town, daughter of William J. and Sally A. (Henderson) Blodgett, by whom he has had children as follows: Adelbert A., William B., and Lottie M., and Lucinda and Nettie, deceased. He now resides on the Blodgett homestead farm on road 31. William J. Blodgett, when a boy, was the first to sell papers on the streets of Watertown. He was a boat captain on the St. Lawrence River for many years. His father, William, and mother, Lovica Blodgett, were among the early settlers of Lyme. William B. Getman married Laura, daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Miller) Winch, in 1883.

John Mount, a native of New Jersey, served as first lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. His son Lewis, who lived and died in Charleston, Montgomery County, married Rachel Hyde, and of their nine children, Wilson was born in Charleston, removed to this town in 1835, and still resides here. He married Harriet, daughter of John and Sarah (McIntyre) Calhoun, by whom he had children as follows: David M., Eliza (deceased), William (also deceased), who served in Co. M, 10th N. Y. Art., Dudley, who also served in the above company and regiment, Clara, Byron W., Jerome C., and John S. Wilson Mount served in Co. B, 35th N. Y. Vols., and recollisted in the 20th N. Y. Cav. He was honorably discharged and died in 1889. David M. Mount was born in Charleston, Montgomery County, and early in life removed to this town. He married Mary, daughter of Harvey and Harriet (Youran) Klock, by whom he had children as follows: George D., Fred B., Charles L., Frank (deceased), Addie H., and Mary E. He served in Co. B, 35th N. Y. Vols., in the late war, for 22 months, and participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and White Sulphur Springs, and was promoted to sergeant. He was so severely wounded in the leg, at Fredericksburg, that amputation became necessary, when he was honorably discharged, and is now drawing a pension. He has been collector of the town of Lyme one year, town clerk three years, and supervisor two years. His residence is at Three Mile Bay. Jerome C. Mount, son of Wilson, married, first, Annie, daughter of Luke and Catharine Smith, of Syracuse, who bore him one son, Bertie, and second, Mrs. Mary J. Clemens, of this town, daughter of Hugh and Johanna Dick, by whom he has one daughter, Agnes. His home is at Three Mile Bay, in this town.

Roe Minor, a native of Stonington, Conn., married Lucy, daughter of Claudius Butell, of Addison, Vt., and removed to Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1813, and later to Lorraine, Jefferson County. From this place he removed to Henderson, and in 1822 located at Point Peninsula, where he died in 1835, aged 60 years. His children were Polly, Clement, George, Nancy, Samuel, Lucretia, Martin, Giles, and Driftell. The latter was born in Addison, Vt., and in 1822 located in this town. He married Rachel, daughter of Abel Bucking, of Lyme, and their children were Nathaniel, Phebe Ann, Nancy, Charles, Clement, and Rhaina. Mrs. Minor died in 1865, aged 59 years. Mr. Minor has been a lake captain for 15 years. His

Philip Kugel, a native of Germany, came to America before the Revolutionary war, and lived in Fulton County, this state, where he died at the age of 60 years. His wife, Katie, bore him three children, Jacob P., Daniel, and Margaret. Jacob P. was born in Montgomery County, and in 1835 came to this town and located on a farm on road 35, where he died in

1840, aged 54 years. He married Hannah, daughter of James Estus, of Fulton County, and their children are Angeline, Caroline, Margaret, Betsey, Catharine, Charlotte, James, William A., and Charles. The latter, born in Fulton County, came to this town with his father, and now resides on the homestead farm. He married Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Demick) Laselle, and his children are Joseph L., Frances E., Charles M., Augustus G., Frank B., and Dewitt C. His wife, Abigail, died in 1873, aged 61 years. His son Frank B. married Etta, daughter of Orange and Caroline Harris, of this town, who bore him children as follows: Carrie, Emma, Maude, and Myrtle. Joseph L. Empe served in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., and was honorably discharged. He now resides in Florida. Charles M. Empe married Amelia Etta Wells, of this town, daughter of Nathaniel and Amelia (Ousterhout) Wells, and they reside on the homestead farm settled by his grandfather. Their children are Gertrude L. and Dewitt C.

James Kinsley, a native of Ireland, came to America while young, and was killed in the Revolutionary war, March 22, 1782. He was married, and his children were John, Nancy, and David. The latter, born in New Jersey, came to Lyme in 1837, and located on a farm on road 35, where he died in 1869, aged 83 years. He married Lovina Brower, and their children were Harriet, Julia A., Mariah, John, Charles, Nancy, James, and Eliza, of whom Charles and Harriet still reside in this town, upon the homestead farm. James Kinsley served in the late war in the 35th N. Y. Vols., and re-enlisted in the cavalry service.

General Sylvanus Wilcox, a native of Connecticut, served in the War of 1812, and died at Charleston, Montgomery County, at the age of 87 years. His wife, Betsey, bore him seven children, viz.: Elijah and Elisha (twins), Calvin, Charles, Oliver, Betsey, and Aseneth. Charles came to this town in the spring of 1834, and here remained until his death, in 1851, aged 56 years. He married Julia A. Merrill, of Montgomery County, daughter of John and Nancy Merrill, and she died May 12, 1882, aged 78 years. Their children are Sarah E., Nancy E., Theodosia V., and John M. The latter married Amanda Grant, of Cape Vincent, daughter of William and Christine (McIntosh) Grant, and their children are Charles G., John T., and George W. John M. Wilcox served in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was at Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He was mustered in as second lieutenant, and was promoted to first lieutenant, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his discharge. Ten of Mr. Wilcox's cousins served in the war, and all returned home but one, who lost his life in the service.

Henry Klock was a native of Montgomery County, whence he removed to this town, where he died. He married Betsey, daughter of Major Klock, and their children were Jeremiah, John, Hezekiah, Lany A., Barbara, Nancy, Josiah, Elizabeth, and Theron H. The latter died in Lyme, his native town, in 1879, aged 46 years. He married Sarah, daughter of David Shuler, of Lyme, who bore him children as follows: Belle, Emma, Jane, Katie, Shaylor, and Jay C. The latter married Julia A., daughter of Eleazer and Harriet A. (Danley) Watkins, of Lyme, and they have one daughter, Hattie A. Mr. Klock is a farmer.

Martinus Becker, a native of Holland, located in Charleston, Montgomery County, before the Revolutionary war, in which war he was in active service. He died in Charleston in 1843, aged over 90 years. His wife, Sarah Ann, bore him six children, of whom Cornelius came to this town in the spring of 1835, and was the first permanent settler on a farm on road 50, now known as the Becker farm. He married Mary McDuffee, of Charleston, by whom he had children as follows: Sarah Ann, Milton, William, Hiram, Frederick F., Calvin H., Daniel, Martin, and John. The latter married Ann, daughter of David C. and Pewilla (Butler) Shuler, of Cape Vincent, and their children are Pewilla, Marcus C., Almenzo F., David C., and F. Seigel. Marcus C. served in the late war in the Frontier Cavalry, and was located at Sackets Harbor.

Henry Selter, a native of Germany, and a tailor by trade, came to America at the time of the Revolutionary war, and engaged in making clothes for the soldiers. He first located in Westfield, Mass., where he remained many years, finally removing to St. Johnsville, N. Y., where he died, aged over 80 years. He had three children, Jonathan, Henry, and Zeviah. Jonathan was born in Westfield, Mass., and in 1832 came to this town on the north shore of Cusumout Bay, on a farm on road 50, where he remained until his death in 1858, aged 78 years. He married Nancy Bellinger, and their children were Josiah, Zeviah, Mary A., Elizabeth, and

Jeremiah. The latter married Sarah A., daughter of Philip and Lucretia (Nobles) Putnam, of Oppenheim, N. Y., and their children were Zeviah, Jonathan, Aaron, Josiah, Henry M., and Elizabeth. His wife died December 8, 1886, aged 78 years. He resides on the homestead farm on road 50, and is 77 years of age. Jonathan Selter married Mary J., daughter of Peter C. and Clarissa (Steel) Bennett, and they have one son, Austin, and reside in this town on the homestead farm. Aaron Selter married Ellen, daughter of Bingham and Pernilla (Klock) Warner, and their children are Leon D., L. Gertrude, and Benlah M. They reside in this town on road 50.

William Baird, a native of New Jersey, served as major in the Revolutionary war. He resided in Montgomery County, N. Y., where he died, aged over 80 years. His children were seven in number, of whom Christopher was born in New Jersey, and removed to Montgomery County, where he died at the age of 78 years. He married Caroline, daughter of William Van Doren, of New Jersey, by whom he had children as follows: William, Isaac, Abram, Mariah, Sally, and Jacob, all of whom are deceased, and Catherine, Ann, and Robert C. The latter came to this town in February, 1838, and is still a resident here. He married Eunice J., daughter of William and Jane (Middlesworth) McDuffee, and they had five children, viz.: Hannah, Catherine, Sarah, Ann Eliza, and Christopher. The latter enlisted in the late war and died in the service at the age of 17 years. Ann Eliza married Lester C. Angel, of Lyme, son of David and Mary (Collins) Angel, and their children are Lettie, Lillie M., Mary E., Robert D., Helen W., and Pearl. Lester C. Angel served as a private in Co. C, 4th Bat. Lt. Art., later consolidated with the 10th N. Y. H. A., was promoted to sergeant, was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and now receives a pension. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and in front of Petersburg, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

Henry Watkins, a native of South Wales, emigrated to Massachusetts about the time of the Revolutionary war, where he married Hannah Lummis, finally removing to Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., where he died at the age of 81 years and nine months. His wife lived to be 82 years of age. Of their four children, Samuel was born in Massachusetts, and came with his father to Cayuga County in 1780, and died there in 1855, aged 75 years. He married Mary, daughter of Amaziah and Bethiah (Parks) Griswold, of Scipio, and they had children as follows: Jared E., Jane S., Roswell B., George L., Hannah C., Laddra W., Amaziah Q., Napoleon B., and Ransom D. The latter was born in Cayuga County, March 7, 1815, and removed to this town in 1835, locating upon a farm on road 60, at Point Peninsula, where he now resides at the age of 75 years. He married Clara, daughter of James and Cynthia (Mosier) Smith, of Ledyard, Cayuga County. Their children are Helen M., Elizur A., Ledyard A., and Julia A. Elizur married Harriet, daughter of Ingles and Electa (Angel) Danley, and their children are Jared E., Julia A., Mary L., Dora A., Mabel L., Luella H., Allie B., and Celia P. Jared E. married Carrie, daughter of Andrew and Lavina (Patterson) McWayne, of Cape Vincent, and they have one son, Glen R., and reside at Three Mile Bay, in this town.

Frederick Getman, a German, emigrated to Montgomery County in the early days, and did active service in the Revolutionary war. His son Daniel, who served in the War of 1812, was born in Montgomery County, and in 1858 removed to this town, where he died, in December, 1882, aged 91 years. He married Delilah Timmerman, of Herkimer County, and their children were Elijah, Jeremiah, Henry, Ann Eliza, Margaret, Catharine, Annie, Delia, and Frederick. The latter was born in Herkimer County, and in 1839 located in this town at Point Peninsula, on a farm on road 62, where he now resides. He married Paulina, daughter of George and Almira (Angel) Barnes, and they have one daughter, Kate, who married Ahnenzo E., son of John and Ann (Shuler) Becker, and they have three children, Flossie P., John G., and Laura A., and reside with her father at Point Peninsula. Henry Getman married Eunice L., daughter of George Barnes. He has two children, Fred B. and Mira, and resides on a farm at Point Peninsula, where he has lived 38 years.

Joseph Pennock, a native of Vermont, lived many years at Athens, N. Y., where he died, aged about 80 years. Of his six children, Wilson Pennock, born in Vermont, removed with his parents to Lewis County, N. Y., when five years of age, and at the age of 19 located in Champion, where he died, aged 78 years. He served his country in the War of 1812. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah Parker, of Champion, by whom he had children as follows: John W., Amos, Hiram, Emery, Huldah A., Clarissa, and George W. The latter married, first, Louisa Kelsey, of Champion, who bore him two children, Emily and Alexander

C., and second, Almira Newton, of this town, by whom he had three children, Jane, Alice M., and Lucy A. Upon the death of his second wife he wedded with Christina A., daughter of William and Harriet (Dickey) McCombe, and now resides in this town on a farm on road 41, where he has lived 40 years. His son Alexander C. served in the 10th N. Y. H. A. through the late war, and was honorably discharged.

Jacob Snell, of German descent, was one of seven brothers who were killed at Oriskany, N. Y., by the Indians, during the Revolutionary war. His son Peter married Mary Timmerman, who bore him six children, viz.: Benjamin, Leonard, Lewis, Margaret, Delia, and Jacob. The latter, born in Herkimer County, came to this town in 1842, and here remained until his death, January 22, 1888, aged 74 years. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a prominent man in the town, having served as justice of Special Sessions four years, side judge several years, and as justice of the peace 34 successive years. He married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Leah (Shall) Hose, of Mannheim, N. Y., by whom he had children as follows: Charlotte E., Norman S., Byron W., Silas J., Martha E. (Mrs. H. C. Hall), of Watertown, and Myron L. Mrs. Snell survives her husband at the age of 75 years, and resides at Three Mile Bay. Norman S. Snell served in the late war in the 35th N. Y. Vols., and Silas J. in the 10th N. Y. H. A. They were both honorably discharged, and are now drawing pensions. Martha Snell's husband, Harley, served in the 16th N. Y. H. A., and is also drawing a pension.

Benjamin Snell, son of Peter, was born in Herkimer County, and in 1835 settled in Le Ray, where he died in 1870, aged 68 years. He married Kate, daughter of Peter and Nancy (Broadt) Neiser, of Utica, and they have two children, Edward and Mary. Mary Snell married William, son of Horace and Ellen Plimton, of Alexandria, and they have had two children, Claude W. and Maud H. They reside in the village of Depauville. By a sad accident while on the ice with a young friend, in February, 1890, Claude Plimton lost his life by drowning. He had fought bravely to save his friend, and having accomplished this was himself lost by the breaking of the ice.

William Buchanan, a native of Amsterdam, N. Y., came to Lyme in 1845, and here remained until his death at the age of 70 years. He married Mary, daughter of Roswell and Mary (Estus) Herrick, of Duaneburg, N. Y., by whom he had children as follows: Harriet, Susan, John, Hiram, Alexander, and James. The latter was born in Amsterdam, and removed to this town with his father. He married Augusta Harris, of Lyme, daughter of Samuel and Mary Harris, and their children are Byron, Myron, Hattie, Charles, Wellington, Jesse, and Fred. He served in Co. B, 35th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Manassas Junction, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Frederickburg, and Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He is now drawing a pension, and resides in this town.

Peter Hayes, a native of Montgomery County, located in Lyme about 1836, and died here at the age of 73 years. He was a farmer, and did faithful service for his country in the War of 1812. By his wife, Polly (Daniels) Hayes, he had four children, viz.: Abner, Mary, Gilbert, and Peter, Jr. The latter came to this town in 1841 and located on a farm on road 52, where he remained until his death in May, 1883, aged 73 years. He married Betsey Doran, and their children are John P., Louisa, Martin, James S., Solomon E., Chauncey D., Alonzo, Horatio, William, Orlando, Edwin, Jennie, Sylvester, Alvin C., and A. Menzo. The latter was born at Three Mile Bay. He married Louisa C., daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Petrick) Hamilton, of this town, and they have two children, Martin and Jessie. He served in Co. H, 1st Frontier Cavalry N. Y. Vols., one year, was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and is now drawing a pension. He has been a hardware merchant at Three Mile Bay for four years, has served as sheriff three years, and as constable and collector seven years. Solomon E. Hayes also served in Co. H, 1st Frontier Cav. N. Y. Vols., and died July 6, 1880, aged 42 years.

James S. Hayes located in this town in 1849, where he married Mary M., daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret (Hart) Flanders. Their children are Franklin B., Haddock L., Cass L., and Anna M. Albin C. Hayes married Katie Conners, of Cape Vincent, daughter of John and Catherine Roughton, and they reside in this town on a farm on road 37. They have two children, Warden C. and Perley D.

Dr. Charles Parker, son of Alexander and Betsey (Bartholomew) Parker, a native of Watertown, was graduated from the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, and in 1848 commenced practice in this town, where he has since continued with marked success. He married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William and Lydia (Shuler) Carlisle, by whom he has had two children, Lydia (deceased) and William A. The latter married Katie, daughter of Solomon and Kate (Klock) Hayes, and their children are Mabel L., and Charles S. and Ann K., twins. He is a medical student with his father at Three Mile Bay.

George Crouse, Jr., a native of St. Johnsville, N. Y., came to this town with his father when nine years of age, and here married Alice M. Patts, daughter of Edward and Martha Patts, of Lowville, N. Y. They have one daughter, Maude M., and reside at Three Mile Bay.

William Barber, a native of England, emigrated to Canada in 1832, and in 1844 located in this town, finally removing to Watertown, where he died at the advanced age of 86 years. He married Mary A. Stanforth, of England, by whom he had children as follows: John, Joseph, Matthew, William, Thomas, Caroline, Ann, Henry, and Mark. The latter was born in England, and in 1844 came to this town, where he now resides. He married Mary A., daughter of Christopher and Nancy (Snell) Fox, of this town, and their children were John C., Emily A., Nancy A., William M., Frederick H., Mary E., now living, and Edward J. and Joseph E., deceased. Mr. Barber resides in this town at Three Mile Bay. His son John C. married Mrs. Sarah A. Colyer, of this town, daughter of John and Christina (Grimshaw) Egnar, and their children are Eddie C., Addie M., Annie L., and Mary A. Mrs. Barber has one son by her first husband, Henry C. Colyer.

John I. Lausing, a native of Cohoes, removed to Glen, Montgomery County, where he engaged in the dual occupation of farmer and blacksmith, dying there in 1849, aged 83 years. He married Hannah, daughter of Francis and Mary Marshall, of Niskayuna, N. Y., who died in 1849, aged 77 years. Of their nine children, Henry was born in Glen, N. Y., and in 1848 settled in this town on a farm on road 49, where he lived 26 years, dying at Three Mile Bay in 1880, at the age of 70 years. He married Maria G. Guile, of Lyme, daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Lathrop) Guile, who survives him at the age of 67 years, and is the mother of one child, Bessie A., who is the wife of Dr. Waterman A. Vincent, of Three Mile Bay, son of Leonard Vincent. Dr. Vincent has one son, Henry J. Daniel Guile, mentioned above, was born in Saratoga County. In 1835 he removed to this town and was the first settler on a farm on road 49. He served in the War of 1812, at Sackets Harbor, and was one of the early Abolitionists.

Henry Hubbard, a native of Vermont, resided several years in Chaumont, and then removed to Fort Ann, Washington County, where he died at the advanced age of 90 years. He married Ruby Snow, of Massachusetts, and they had three children, viz.: Sarah (Mrs. Frank Baker), of Fort Ann; Martha (deceased); and John S. The latter was born in Cheshire, Mass., and in 1847 located in this town, where he married Janette, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Campbell) Lott, and they have had three children, viz.: Glenn (deceased), and DeForest and Jennie. Mr. Hubbard resides in the village of Chaumont.

Rev. Samuel Watrous, a Methodist clergyman and a native of Connecticut, emigrated to Fulton County, N. Y., where he remained until his death, aged about 80 years. Of his children, Hezekiah B., a Lutheran clergyman, was born in Connecticut, came to Lyme in 1851, and located on what is now known as the Combs farm on Three Mile Point, and here remained until his death in 1863, aged 68 years. He married Margaret, daughter of John Fical, and their children were Adaline E., Caroline H., Harriet C., John M., Hepsey A., Olive, Julia Ann, and Samuel. The latter married, first, Phebe J., daughter of John and Phebe J. (Mathers) Tollman, who bore him one daughter, Minnie E., and second, Mrs. Amelia J. Jaquay, daughter of Isaac H. and Almira (Danly) Collins. He resides in the village of Chaumont. Mrs. Watrous has one daughter, Nettie A. (Mrs. E. H. Kenyon), by her first husband.

John Boyce, a native of Holland, emigrated to America before the Revolutionary war and settled in Herkimer County, where he died. His children were Matthew, Nicholas, a Methodist clergyman, Jane, Catharine, and John G. The latter was born at sea and died in Bedford, Oswego County, at the advanced age of 82 years. He married Emeline Bird, of Bloeker, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, viz.: William, Emily, Almira, Mary, Harriet, Catharine, Martha, John, and George. The latter, who resides in the village of Chaumont, married Mary A., daughter of Judson and Naomi (Smith) Brooks, of Boonville, and they have an adopted

son, Ellsworth. George Smith, grandfather of Mrs. Mary Bovee, served as captain in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, and died in the town of Steuben, Oneida County. Judson Brooks served in the War of 1812. Mrs. Bovee had six brothers who served in the war for the Union, viz.: George, Robert P., John W., Livingstone C., Joseph, and William. Joseph was killed July 4, 1863, before Petersburg, at the age of 27 years.

Isaac T. Atwood, a native of Vermont, located in Lyme in 1857, and still resides here. He married Luthera, daughter of Nathan Stetson, of Clayton, and their children are James L., Montraville, Janette, and Charles W. The latter, born in Clayton, married Emeline, daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Frazey) Herkimer, of Clayton, and their children are William J. and Adelbert M., and they reside in the village of Chaumont.

Peter Walrad was a native of Montgomery County, where he died at the age of 70 years. He had eight children, of whom Warner was born in Montgomery County, and in 1853 settled in this town on a farm on road 37, where he died in March, 1871, at the age of 77 years. He married Mary Adams, of Sharon, N. Y., daughter of Hezekiah Adams, who bore him five children, viz.: Tiffany H., Mary A., Margaret E., Peter, and Alonzo W. The latter, born in Sharon, came to this town about 1853, and was the first permanent settler on the farm on road 37, where he now resides. He married Eliza, daughter of John and Margaret (Beakley) Loucks, of Sharon, and their children are Caleb B., Julia, Emma, Charles, and Anna. Warner Walrad served in the War of 1812 at Sacket's Harbor.

Daniel Roof was born in Herkimer County, where he now resides. He married Mary Patent, and their children are Levi, Katie M., Moses, David, Betsey A., Nancy, Helen, Christina, John, Hamilton, and Abram. The latter located in this town in 1858, on road 61. He wedded with Arminda, daughter of Timothy and Sally (Goodell) Fox, by whom he has two children, Alice and Charles. He served in the 10th N. Y. H. A. two years and eight months, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Shenandoah Valley, and Cedar Creek. Daniel Roof's father served in the War of 1812.

Martin Salsbeary, a native of this state, died in Canada. His wife, Eva, bore him seven children. His son Luke married Sally, daughter of William Lee, of Canada, and they had seven children, viz.: Delilah, Hannah, Betsey, Benjamin, John, William, and Martin. The latter was born in Canada, and in 1858 settled in this town at Point Peninsula, on the farm he still occupies. He married Eliza, daughter of Adam and Ellen (Jennison) Freeborn, of Canada, and their children are Schuyler, Seymour, John, Andrew, Fred, and James.

John Diamend was a native of Ireland, where he died at the age of 89 years. His wife, Elizabeth, bore him eight children, of whom Robert was twice married. By his first wife, Sarah, he had six children, and by his second wife, Eliza Lemon, he had seven children. His daughter Elizabeth, by his first wife, married William Elliott, of Ireland, with whom she emigrated to Canada in 1846, and in 1861 located in this town, where Mr. Elliott died in 1886, aged 63 years. Mrs. Elliott survives her husband and resides in the village of Chaumont. Her children are Sarah, Robert, John, Bertram, William J., Lowell, Elizabeth, Anna, and Minna. William Elliott served as constable three years. His son William J. married Elmina, daughter of Hasselas Johnson, and they have two children, Maude and William, and reside in the village of Chaumont.

John Sykes, a native of England, came to America soon after the Revolutionary war. He was one of the early settlers of Orleans, where he died, aged about 75 years. His wife also died in Orleans. Among their children was John, Jr., who married Lorrinda Thompson, of Orleans. Their children were Mary, Thomas L., George W., Caroline, Arminta, Ellen, Florence, John J., and Lewis. The latter married Mary V. Timmerman, of Le Ray, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Turpening) Timmerman, and their children are Jennie E. and Lillian C. Mr. Sykes served in Co. F, 10th N. Y. H. A., was promoted to commissary sergeant, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He has been engaged in farming in this town, but now lives in Alexandria.

George Haas was born in Germany, near Frankfort, and in 1830 emigrated to this country, locating in Clayton, where he died at the extreme age of 92 years. He married Anna M. Hutboof, of Frankfort, and their children were Henry and Peter, both deceased. Henry after his marriage emigrated to this country with his father. He died in 1877, aged 75 years. He married Regina Wettelahn, who now resides at Depauville, at the age of 83 years. They

had nine children, viz.: Peter, Mariah, George, Nancy, William, Fred, Charles, Elizabeth, and Henry. The latter was born in Clayton, and in 1861 removed to this town, where he now resides. In 1861 he married Celia A., daughter of James and Elvira S. (Sherwin) Blodgett, and their children are George, Sarah E., Frank C., Jennie E., Frieda M., and Niles H. He resides on Point Salubrious, in this town. Almond Blodgett was one of the first settlers at Point Salubrious, and died on the farm upon which he first located, now known as the Blodgett farm. His son James, mentioned above, reared children as follows: Harrison, Marshall H., Niles G., Celia A., Sarah E., and Frank.

John McMullen, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Ogdensburg in 1850, and finally located in Canada, where he died, aged 65 years. He married Sarah Hammel, of Scotch descent, and their children were Annie, Daniel, Ellen, Sarah, Alexander, and John. The latter was born in Bellamada, County Antrim, Ireland, and in May, 1862, located in this town. He married Catharine J. McMillen, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, in 1864, and their children are Samuel F., John W., Mary A., George, and Alexander. Mr. McMullen is a merchant tailor at Three Mile Bay, where he has been in business 25 years.

John Miller was a native of Washington County, N. Y., where he died. He married Jane Hogle, and they had six children, viz.: James, Sally, Martha A., John, Harriet J., and Isaac H. The latter was born in Hebron, Washington County, and in 1860 came to this town, where he now resides. He married Jane Grant, of Portland, Canada, daughter of James and Eliza (Williams) Grant, and their children are William J., Eliza J., J. Grant, Hogle I., Martha A., Frances I., Stanley J., Ulysses S., and Marcus, the latter deceased. Mr. Miller now resides at Three Mile Bay. His wife died in 1882, aged 57 years. Hogle I. Miller was born in Portland, Canada. He married Ettie, daughter of David and Lavina (Hunt) Resseguie, of East Hounsfield, and they have one son, David G. Grant, and reside at Three Mile Bay.

Harry Wells, a native of Herkimer County, came to Lyme before his marriage and settled on a farm on road 23, where he died, aged 49 years. He married Pamela, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Johnson) Onsterhout, of Truxton, N. Y., and they had three children, viz.: Jane (deceased), Josephine, and Jerry. The latter, born in this town, married Augusta, daughter of Farnham and Catharine (Reed) Cory, and their children are Florence, Harry, Fannie R., Brayton, and May. Mr. Wells resides at Three Mile Bay.

Samuel Phelps, a native of Somers, Tolland County, Conn., emigrated to Troy, N. Y., where he died about 1860, aged 84 years. He married a Miss Skinner, who died in 1855, aged 80 years. Their children were Charlotte, Samuel, Jr., Olive, Clarissa, Jonas, and Catharine. Samuel, Jr., born in Connecticut, removed to Rutland, N. Y., in 1837, and thence to East Watertown, in 1867, where he died, in February, 1877, aged 81 years. He married Sophia Barrows, a native of Massachusetts, daughter of John and Debora Barrows, who died in January, 1885, aged 86 years. They had six children, viz.: George M., Lewis P., Charlotte A., Clarissa A., Catharine, and William P. Lewis P. was born in Watervleit, N. Y., and in 1862 located in this town, where he now resides. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Hilmer) Harter, of Watertown. His two children, George M. and Hattie M., died in 1871. Lewis P. Phelps was elected justice of the peace in this town in the spring of 1888. Lawrence Harter served in the War of 1812, and died at Herkimer, N. Y., at the age of 75 years. George M. Phelps, of Brooklyn, is the inventor of the combination printing telegraph, and is now receiving a royalty on his invention.

Thomas Dick, of Ayrshire, Scotland, died there at the age of 55 years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Jane (Semple) Reed, of Scotland, and they had six children, viz.: Jane, Andrew, James, William, David, and Hugh. The latter was born in Scotland, and in 1849 emigrated to Canada, where he remained two years, thence removing to Cape Vincent, where he remained 13 years, finally locating in this town at Three Mile Bay, where he now resides. He married Johanna, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Lawton) McCarthy, of Kingston, Canada, and their children are Mary J., Ellen, Hugh, Charles, William, Agnes, Andrew, David, John, and Hannah. His son Charles married Ida Main, of this town, and they have two children, Lucy and Homer. Hugh married Hester Bard, of Sheridan, Ind., where he now resides, and they have three children, Josephus, Hugh, and Hannah. William Dick married a daughter of George Hyatt, of Cape Vincent, and they have one daughter, Goldie. Daniel McCarthy served in the Mexican war.

John Sponable, a German, emigrated to America in 1770, served in the Revolutionary war, was captured by the Indians, succeeded in making his escape, and finally returned to his family in Fulton County, N. Y., where he died. He reared eight children, of whom five was born in Fulton County, where he died. He married Catharine, daughter of Philip C. who bore him children as follows: Elizabeth, Nancy, Catharine, Henry, John, Mary, Harriet, Lena, and Philip. The latter married Jane, daughter of William and Christina (Smith) Erick, of Johnstown, N. Y., and in 1864 removed to this county. Their children are Whitman, Nancy, Henry, William, Hepsy, Celia, Josiah, and Dorothy. Mr. and Mrs. Sponable now reside in Brownville, aged respectively 68 and 66 years. John, son of Henry, also a native of Fulton County, came to Lyme soon after his marriage, and here remained until his death, at the age of 49 years. He married Mary Ann, daughter of John Smith, of Fulton County, by whom he had children as follows: John H., Aseneth, Mary A., and Alonzo. The latter died in this town December 15, 1887, aged 50 years. He married Sarah, daughter of George Croiss, of Lyme, who bore him children as follows: Lizzie, Sena, Estella, Marian, John, Hattie, and Bertha. Mrs. Sponable survives her husband, and resides in this town on road 34.

Thomas Hoxie, an Englishman, emigrated to Rhode Island about the time of the Revolutionary war, and died there. He reared 10 children, of whom Colson Hoxie was born in Rhode Island, whence he removed to Alburg, Vt., where he died at the age of 78 years. He married Ellenor, daughter of John and Margaret McGregor, of Alburg, Vt., and they had children as follows: John, Nancy, Wanton, Catharine, William, Oliver, Collins, Thirion, and Himon. The latter was born in Alburg, Vt., and is a Methodist clergyman, and now resides in Chaumont village. He married Julia A., daughter of Thomas and Warty (Wing) Bracy, of New Haven, Oswego County, and their children are Ellenor, Egbert, Adaliza, Oren, Gertrude, Emily, and Martha. He was ordained in 1848, and has since been very active in the work of the church. Ellenor Hoxie married George Dillenbeck, and their children are Jessie, Alvah, and Robert G., and they reside in New York city.

David Peck, a native of England, was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in Herkimer County. He reared four children, viz.: David, Joseph, Samuel, and Orange. The latter, born in Herkimer County, removed to Brownville in 1825, where he died at the age of 84 years. He was twice married, first, to Rachel Trumble, and, second, to Sally Fundy. By his first wife his children were Mary L., Elizabeth, Arville, and Thaddeus O., and by his second wife David, Wilber, and Alice. His son Thaddeus O. married Mary C., daughter of Jacob and Phebe (York) Osterhout, and their children are Jason J., Newton E., Peter, and Minnie M. He is proprietor of Peck's Hotel, at Chaumont village.

John M. Reed, son of John, was born in Connecticut, and is now a farmer in the town of Cape Vincent. He married Carrie, daughter of John Prendie, of Poland, N. Y., and they had four children, viz.: Frank, Carrie, Mary, and Owen P. The latter married Hattie, daughter of G. M. Phelps, of Chaumont, who bore him one child, Howard, and died December 13, 1873, aged 26 years. Mr. Phelps is now a resident of Chaumont, and is engaged in the patent roofing business.

John Dillenbeck, a native of Herkimer County, removed to the town of Orleans, where he died. He reared nine children, of whom William was born in Herkimer County, thence removed to Pamela, married Peggy Ann, daughter of Jacob Jenkins, and finally located in Orleans as one of the early settlers of that town. He died April 3, 1884, aged 76 years, and his wife in November, 1886, also aged 76 years. Their children were Andrew J., Ann Eliza (deceased), and Jacob J. The latter was born in 1840, and in 1862 married Caroline L., daughter of Francis Forbes, of Clayton, and their children are William J., a student at Washington, D. C.; Frank, a jeweler at Chaumont; and Nellie, who resides at home with her father. Mr. Dillenbeck is a retired farmer, and resides in the village of Chaumont. Andrew J. Dillenbeck was born in the town of Orleans in 1835, and in 1858 removed to this town, and is now one of the trustees of the village of Chaumont. He married Kate, daughter of Morris and Jane (Tucker) Cornwell, of Brownville, and their children are Fred, Jay, Luther, Addie, Gertie, and George W.

Alonzo Herkimer, a native of Otsego County, spent the most of his life in Exeter, in that county, where he died, aged about 37 years. He married Mary Prazey, and their children were Harriet, Harlow, Warner, Russel, Emeline, and Dorus C. The latter, born in Exeter, removed from that town to Clayton when 14 years of age, remaining there 28 years, locating

in this town in 1882, in the village of Chaumont, where he now resides. In 1862 he married Emma, daughter of Isaac and Zillah (Atwood) Lowe, of Clayton, and they had two children, Frank W. and Nora L., the latter of whom died in 1880. Mr. Herkimer served in Co. K, 10th N. Y. H. A., and was a prisoner of war at Libby prison at the time of Lee's surrender, when he was released. Warner Herkimer was also born in Exeter, and in 1877 removed to this town. He married Adela, daughter of Edward and Calista (Davis) James, of Brownville, and their children are Edward, Ina, Harlow, and Ada C. He is a farmer and resides at Chaumont village.

Jacob Arnold, a Hollander, removed with his wife to the town of Bethlehem, near Albany, where he died, aged 80 years. He reared four children, viz.: Betsey, Catharine, Barbara, and Jacob. The latter was born in Albany County, where he now resides. He married Mary Jevins, of Bethlehem, and their children are William, Susan, Elizabeth, and Jacob. Jacob Arnold located in this town in 1882, where he now resides, in the village of Chaumont. He married Ellen, daughter of Joseph and Amelia Gero, and they have five children, viz.: William, Edith, Charles, Jennie, and Ina. He served in Co. D, 20th N. Y. Cav., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Gilbert Hogeboom, son of John, of German extraction, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and finally removed to Canada, where he died at the age of 80 years. In 1879 he married Polly Sylvester, of Canada, and they had six children, of whom George, born in Ernestown, Canada, married Emily, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Hartman) Stoves, and their children are Elbsta, Odie, Edward R., and Peter. Peter Hogeboom located in this town in 1884, and now resides in the village of Chaumont. He married Martha, daughter of George and Martha (Tough) Clark, of Storrington, Canada, and they have one daughter, Marion.

Samuel Rose, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Clinton, Oneida County, and finally to Clayton, where he died at the age of 48 years. Of his seven children, Nicholas was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America with his parents when five years of age, dying in Clayton at the age of 68 years. He married Liona A., daughter of Jesse Thayer, and they had 13 children, viz.: Jesse, Rose, Vannehountze, Nicholas, Jr., Helen M., Rhoda A., Lydia A., Helen, Louisa A., Lovica, James B., Charles G., and Elceta A. The latter married Henry W., son of Granis and Mary Bray, and their children are Henry G. and Ernest D., and they reside in the village of Chaumont. Nicholas Rose served in the late war, and was shot in the battle of Bull Run. Henry W. Bray served in Co. I, 35th Regt., and Co. K, 18th Regt., N. Y. Cav., and was honorably discharged.

Daniel Hayes, of Ayrshire, Scotland, emigrated to America in 1847, and finally located in Syracuse, N. Y., where he died at the age of 43 years. He married Mary Lockie, of Scotland, and their children were Elizabeth, Finley, Archie, Robert, Daniel, Mary, and Alexander. The latter married Mrs. Susan Collier, daughter of William and Hannah (Wilson) Early, and they have had children as follows: Daniel, James, Harriet, Finley, Emily J., Mary E., Edgar A., Arthur W., and Cora. Mrs. Hayes survives her husband at the age of 67 years. She has a son, Alfred, by her first husband. Alexander Hayes served in the 28th N. Y. Vol. Bat. three years, and died at the age of 41 years. His son Daniel served in the same battery, and died in 1885, aged 38 years. William Early served in the War of 1812.

David Wallace, a native of Oneida County, removed to Brownville in 1832, where he remained until his death, in 1871, aged 75 years. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Asenath Chase, of Ellisburgh, daughter of Henry Chase, and they had 10 children, viz.: Sally, Harriet, Mary Ann, Marcus, Mahala, William, Laurentine, Priscilla, Delia, and Hiram. The latter, a native of Brownville, married Maria, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Grinnell) Clark, and they have one son, Sherman D. Hiram Wallace enlisted in Co. K, 94th N. Y. Regt., and reenlisted in Co. A, 1st Veteran Reserve Corps of Massachusetts, served four years and 10 months, and received an honorable discharge. He participated in the battles of Rappahannock, Cedar Mountain, and second Bull Run, and is now drawing a pension. He resides at Chaumont village.

John Lingenfelter was a native of Herkimer County, whence he removed to the town of Orangetown, among the early settlers, finally locating in Clayton, where he died. He reared a family of seven children, of whom Conrad was born in Herkimer County, and removed to Clayton with his father, where he followed the dual occupation of farmer and railroad contractor. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Payed, of Oxford, Chenango County, and they had

eight children, viz.: Elida, James, Charles, Amorette, John, Myron, Elizabeth, and Nelson. The latter married Lois, daughter of John L. and Jane (Dodge) Phillips, and their children are Perlle J., Bernie D., and Lulu M. He is a farmer in this town.

Amos Reed, who served in the War of 1812, was a native of Connecticut, whence he removed to Clayton, where he died at the advanced age of 86 years. He reared seven children, viz.: Archie, John, Slade, Betsey, Thankful, Emeline, and Rolan. The latter married Eliza Case, of Hartford, Conn., and their children were Alvin, Newell, Emeline, Lovina, Edwin, Martin, Marian, and Rolan A. The latter married Minerva A., daughter of Hamilton and Maria (Arnold) Houghton, and their children are Martin J., Frank A., Hamilton C., and Mabel C. He enlisted in Co. G, 10th N. Y. H. A., for three years or during the war, was honorably discharged, and is now drawing a pension. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Bermuda Front. He has recently removed from the county.

Edmond Foster was a native of Yorkshire, England, where he died. His son Thomas emigrated to Canada when 28 years of years, and in 1870 located in Lyme, where he died in 1887, aged 61 years. He married Mrs. Margaret Brennan, daughter of William and Martha Stewart, of Kingston, Canada, and widow of Felix Brennan, and they had two children, William T., a farmer in this town; and Ellen. Mrs. Foster had three children by her first husband, viz.: Mary, Annie, and Martha.

Caleb Hall was a native of New Rochelle, N. Y., where he followed the occupation of a farmer. His wife, Eunice, bore him two children, Eunice and Samuel. The latter, born in New York city, where he was in early life, married Frances, daughter of Samuel Cromwell, of New Rochelle, in which town he resided several years, dying in West Bloomfield, N. Y., in 1833, aged 75 years. He reared a large family of children, of whom Waley P., a native of New York city, is a Methodist clergyman, and has officiated in that capacity in a large number of villages in Northern New York, and is now located at Three Mile Bay, in this town. He married, first, Phebe, daughter of Floyd Tucker, of Westchester County, by whom he had four children, viz.: Martha J., Mary A., Elizabeth, and Ida. After the death of his first wife he wedded with Mrs. Sarah F. Howard, of Burke, Franklin County, daughter of Nelson Johnson.

Nathan Lake, a native of Rhode Island, removed to Cape Vincent early in life, finally locating in this town, where he died. His wife, Mary, bore him five children, viz.: George, Daniel, William, Mary, and Willis M. The latter was born at Cape Vincent, and came to this town with his father, where he married Lucretia, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Putnam) Klock, who bore him three children, viz.: Theodore, Thomas H., and Nellis. Mrs. Lake is still living, at the age of 63 years. Theodore Lake married Margaret, daughter of Josiah and Lena (Gregg) Ward, and their children are Flora, Cora, Lena, Henry J., and Josiah. He served in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, was in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was honorably discharged, and now resides at Three Mile Bay. George Klock served in the Revolutionary war, and Christopher Klock at Saaketo Harbor in the War of 1812.

Arad L. Terrill, a native of Vermont, removed to Lewis County, N. Y., where he died in 1874, aged 66 years. He taught school several years at Three Mile Bay, in this town. He married, first, Pamela, daughter of Isaac Hamilton, and their children were Alexander D., Milda, Ellen, Josephine, and Abbie. His second marriage was with Martha Hamilton, a sister of his first wife, and their children were Newell D. and Freeman W. The latter married Ida M., daughter of William and Clarissa (Whiting) Ross, of this town, and their children are Charles A. and Clara M. They reside in this town at Three Mile Bay.

Barney Smith, a native of Ireland, with his wife, Abigail, reared a family of seven children, of whom Lyman, a native of Vermont, removed to Plainfield, Waushara County, Wisconsin, where he died in 1887, aged 86 years. He was a farmer, and was a Christian clergyman 60 years. He married Paulina, daughter of Gardner Wright, of Orleans, and she also died in Wisconsin, in August, 1887, aged 84 years. Their children are Oren J., Leonard, Barzilla, George, Byron, Newton, Benjamin, Cyrenus, Amarilla, Matilda, Sylvia, and Gardner. The latter, born in the town of Orleans, removed to this town in 1876, where he now resides. He married, first, John, daughter of Elijah and Susan (Brown) Wright, and second, Emma, daughter of Alanson and Betsy (Hogers) Gould, by whom he has one daughter, Jennie M., and resides at Three Mile Bay. He served in Co. G, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, was honorably discharged, and is now a pensioner.

John Johnson, son of David, who served in the Revolutionary war, was born in Montgomery County, and came to this town before his marriage. His first wife was Jane Dense, and his second Mrs. Harriet Moore, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Van Dusen) Cramer, by whom he had two children, Hattie, deceased, and William M. The latter married Addie M., daughter of Grove and Sarah A. (Snell) Penney, of this town, and they have one daughter, Lora E., and occupy a farm on road 35. John Johnson, mentioned above, died in 1865, aged 45 years, and his widow survives him at the age of 57 years, and resides at Three Mile Bay. Joseph Johnson served in the War of 1812.

John Flanders, a soldier of the War of 1812, was a native of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, where he died. Of his five children, Christopher was born in St. Johnsville, came to this town when 21 years of age, and died at Cape Vincent at the age of 69 years. He married, first, Eunice Johnson, and they had seven children, viz.: Athens, Norman, Ellen, Stephen, Mary, Clara, and Nancy. By his second wife, Keziah, daughter of Moses and Polly (Ward) Johnson, and a sister of his first wife, he had one child, Amelia. Mrs. Flanders survives her husband, and is aged 50 years. Stephen Flanders married Adlie, daughter of William and Caroline (Shuler) Becker, of Granby, Oswego County, and they have two children, Eunice C. and William C. They reside at Three Mile Bay.

Sebastian Vautrin, a native of France, came to this country in 1832, and located at Cape Vincent, where he died in 1891, aged 85 years. He married Charlotte Potter, and their children were Caroline, Stephen, Francis, Alfred, Claude, and Victor M. The latter was born in France and came to this country with his father. He married Mary, daughter of John B. Bousau, of Canada, and their children are Isabelle, Louisa, Carrie, Jennie, Eugene, Mary, and Mabel. He has been a resident of Three Mile Bay for the past 18 years.

Andrew Basinger, a native of New York, came to Watertown before the War of 1812, and served in the battle of Sackets Harbor under Gen. Brown. He died in Watertown in 1828, aged 54 years. He married Roby, daughter of Major Allen, of Watertown, who served in the War of 1812, and their children were Saphiremus, Submit, William, Mary, Ira, Allen, Henry, Electa, and Jacob B. The latter, born in Watertown, married, first, Sophronia A., daughter of Elzathan and Zerna (Dye) Lucas, by whom he had four children, viz.: Mary, James, George, and William. He married for his second wife Mary A., daughter of Alexander and Malinda (Alcombrac) McPherson, and now resides at Three Mile Bay. William Basinger served in the 35th N. Y. Vols., and died in Washington at the close of the war. George McPherson died in 1886, at the age of 53 years. He had four children—William, Angus, Emma, and John.

Abram Vincent, a native of New York, located in Clayton, and there remained until his death in 1886, aged 86 years. He married Eleanor O'Connor, of Clayton, and their children were Leonard, Marcellus, Charles, Edgar, Birney, Marshall, Cordelia, Louisa, and Eleene. Leonard married, first, Mary, daughter of Waterman and Mary (Myers) Johnson, and they had two children, Waterman A. and Ida. By his second wife, Clara, daughter of William and Charissa (Whiting) Ross, of this town, he has seven children, viz.: Blanche, Ella L., Seaton, Berne, Arthur, Grover C., and Valentine. Waterman A. Vincent married Bessie A., daughter of Henry and Maria (Guile) Lansing, of Lyme, and they have one son, Henry. Mr. Vincent is an allopath physician and surgeon at Three Mile Bay, where he has practiced six years. In 1882 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md.

Charles McKinstry lived and died in Montgomery County. He had four children. His son William P. was born in Charleston, N. Y., in 1799. He located in Rodman before his marriage, where he carried on the business of a general merchant and distiller, dying there in 1829, aged 30 years. He married Caroline Hanford, of Walton, Delaware County, and their children were Charles H., who died young; Sophia A., who died in 1883, aged 57 years; and Charles W. The latter, a native of Rodman, came to this town in 1858. February 8, 1853, he married Clara S., daughter of Daniel and Samantha (Calhoun) Schuyler, and they have had two children, Carrie S. and Annie (deceased). Mr. McKinstry is a general merchant at Three Mile Bay, where he has been in business 30 years. In 1837 his store and residence were burned, and have been replaced by the present fine structures. He has been town clerk one year, and postmaster 11 years. Carrie McKinstry married I. Cady Wells, son of Marcus L., and they have one son, Schuyler McKinstry.

John Schuyler, son of Jacob, was a native of Charleston, Montgomery County, where he died at the age of 91 years. He married Ann (Schuyler) Schuyler, and their children were

Lausung, Samuel, Daniel J., Peter P., Eva, and Philip. Daniel J. was one of the pioneers and leading merchants of Jefferson County. He was born in Charleston, Montgomery County, in 1806, of a family distinguished for their services and devotion to the cause of the states in the Revolutionary war. In 1827 he married Samantha Calhoun, removed to this county in 1831, and in 1835 engaged in the mercantile business with Dr. William Carlisle, being the first merchants at Three Mile Bay, where he continued as senior member of the various firms successors of Carlisle & Schuyler, on the same lot where he commenced trade, until his retirement from business in 1878. His wife, with whom he had lived for nearly half a century, died in 1877. Their children were Annie D., Sarah E., Clara S., Samantha A., and John L. The latter married Lizzie A., daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Fellows) Main, of Lyme, and their children are Kate S., Daniel B., William S., Lizzie S., and Annie L. He is a general merchant at Three Mile Bay, where he has been engaged in business for 39 years. In 1887 his residence and store were entirely destroyed by fire, and he immediately erected fine new buildings on Main street. His new store is part of the store built by his father on the lake shore in 1836.

Lewis H. Briant, a native of Switzerland, emigrated to Le Ray when about 22 years of age, where he married Mary Trevalet, a native of Herkimer County. He died in Le Ray in 1859, and his wife died in 1860. Their children were Henry, David, Charles, Melvin, and John J. The latter married Lovina, daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Wooley) Wilber, of Le Ray, and now resides in this town on a farm, where he has lived six years.

William Van Doren, with two brothers, emigrated to America from Holland before the Revolutionary war. His son William was born in Somerset County, N. J., where he died at the age of 64 years. His wife, Leah Sutphen, of New York, died at the age of 72 years. Their children were John, Maria, James, Jacob, Cornelius, Isaac, William, Cornelius, 2d, Peter S., Abraham, Garret, and Joseph. The latter was born in New Jersey, and came to this town in 1836, being the first permanent settler on the farm on road 34, which he now occupies at the age of 88 years. He married Hester Becker, of Charleston, Montgomery County, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Booran) Becker, and their children are Alida, Abraham, 1st, Abraham, 2d, Cornelius L., William, 1st, William, 2d, Leah, Mary, Isaac, and Peter. Mrs. Van Doren died September 13, 1877, aged 76 years. Their daughter Alida married John M. Dingman, now of Auburn, N. Y., by whom she had one daughter, Mary E., and died in 1879, aged 55 years. Abraham Van Doren, 2d, married, first, Elizabeth A. Horton, by whom he had two children, Isaac and George, and second, Mary, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Fox) Nellis, of Montgomery County, and their children are Walter M., Mary E., Joseph C., and George B. They reside on a farm on road 34, in this town, where Mr. Van Doren has lived since he was eight years old.

Hinckley Stevens, whose father served in the Revolutionary war, was a native of Montpelier, Vt., whence he removed to Henderson among the early settlers, before the War of 1812, in which war he served as a minute-man. He died at Henderson about 1855, aged 80 years. He married Priscilla Lombard, of Montpelier, and their children were Noble, Shubael, Charles, Prince, Clark, Augustus, Jerusha, Sally, Abigail, and Theophilus. The latter, who has been a lake captain for many years, was born in Montpelier, Vt., and in 1872 removed to this town, where he now resides. He married, first, Hannah Pettingill, of Henderson Harbor, who bore him two children, Juliette and Oren, and second, Mary M., daughter of Eli and Phebe (Cook) Bassett, of Montpelier, by whom he also has two children—Augusta A. and Isabella G. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens now reside at Point Peninsula, aged respectively 81 and 80 years.

Gilbert Seeley, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Canada West, where he died. His son, David Seeley, was born in Sterling, Canada, and when 19 years of age removed to Cape Vincent, where he remained 17 years, when he returned to Sterling, where he now resides. He married Melissa Dodge, of Cape Vincent, daughter of David and Louisa (Barrett) Dodge, and their children are Frances, Addison, Emma, Dewayne, Nettie, Maria, Albert, and Addison H. The latter was born at Cape Vincent, and in 1879 removed to this town and located on road 54, at Point Peninsula, where he now resides. He married Marian, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Whitney) Emery, of Cape Vincent, and they have one daughter, Edith M.

Gilbert Merrell was born in Herkimer, N. Y., in 1799, whence he removed to Cape Vincent, finally locating at Point Peninsula, in this town, where he died at the advanced age of 83 years. He married Nancy Pickert, of Herkimer County, who died in 1885, aged 82 years. Their children were Eleanor, Josephine, Maria, Steward, Charles, and Eugene. Steward Merrell mar-

Maryett, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Armstrong) Eveligh, of Hounsfield, by whom had one daughter, Jennie. Mrs. Merrell survives her husband, who died in 1877, at the age of 84 years. Jennie Merrell married Leonard, son of Peter and Gertrade (Warner) Lance, of this town, and they have one daughter, Lottie, and reside on a farm on road 58.

Francis E. Valley, a native of Canada, came to Cape Vincent in 1881, where he now resides. His wife, Sophronia, also a native of Canada, bore him eight children, viz.: Peter, John, Fred, Mary, Amelia, Pamela, Mary, and Jerry. The latter, of this town, born near Montreal, Canada, came to this town in 1880. He married Nettie, daughter of John and Sarah (Wenban) Humphrey, of Cape Vincent, and their children are Charles, Etson, and Leon. He is a farmer.

David Southwell, who served in the War of 1812, lived to be about 70 years old. He married Polly Carey, and of their six children, Alvin, born in Williamstown, N. Y., was one of the early settlers in Philadelphia, whence he removed to Theresa, where he died, aged 76 years. He married Harriet Reynolds, and their children were Melvina, Sophronia, David, Amelia, Helen, and Lyman W. The latter married, first, Lucy, daughter of Philip and Mary (Counthman) Cole, of Le Ray, by whom he had two children, Minnie and Maude, and second, Elsie, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has three children, viz.: Lowell, Fred, and Burton. Mr. Southwell served in Co. C, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, participated in the battles of Petersburg and Bermuda Hundred, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a farmer in this town.

Thomas Gibbons, son of Samuel, and a native of New York, removed to Ellisburgh in 1878, where he now resides. He married Martha, daughter of Archibald Myers, of Clayton, and their children are William, John, Frederick, Cornelia, Mary A., Theodore, Emily, George, and Edward C. The latter married Flora, daughter of Levi and Charity (Potter) Halliday, of Henderson, and resides in this town on road 25.

Ephraim Lindsley, a native of Connecticut, located in Bleecker, Fulton County, where he died, aged 80 years. His wife, Polly, bore him six children. His son, Elijah Lindsley, married Harriet, daughter of Obediah Webster, of Connecticut, and their children were Lucius, Clark, Miles, George, Charles, Polly M., Hannah, Jane, Caroline, Elizabeth, and Daniel H. The latter was born in Bleecker, Fulton County, and in 1835 came to this town with his father. He married, first, Caroline M., daughter of Zenas and Olive (Brown) Carey, of this town, by whom he had children as follows: Frances A., Alice M., Charles A., Edward, Newell, and George. His second wife was Esther, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Brown) Resseguie, of Hounsfield, who died in 1888, aged 62 years. His first wife died January 23, 1863, aged 42 years. His son Charles A. married Mary, daughter of Belden and Terzey Resseguie, of Hounsfield, and their children are Alice M. and Mabel. Daniel H. Lindsley enlisted in Co. L, 10th N. Y. H. A., for one year, or during the war, and served until its close. He has occupied his present farm for 25 years.

ORLEANS.

ORLEANS was formed from Brownville, April 3, 1821, embracing Penet's Square, and all north of this and west of a continuation of the line between lots No. 6 and 7, of Penet's Square, to the St. Lawrence. Much difficulty and strife had existed for several years, with regard to the location of the town meetings in Brownville, which led to the creation of Orleans. The towns of Alexandria and Philadelphia were formed by the same act. April 1, 1829, a portion of this town was annexed to Pamela, and in 1833 a part

of its territory was taken to form the town of Clayton. By a act of February 6, 1840, all that part of Clayton north of Orleans and east of the north and south division line between Clayton and Orleans, extending from the north-west corner of Orleans to the St. Lawrence, was attached to the latter town together with a part of Wells Island, and all the smaller islands which would be embraced by a line running from the termination of the aforesaid division line, between Clayton and Orleans; thence through Eel Bay, around the head of Wells Island, to the Canada line. All that part of Alexandria west of a line running N. 42° W. from the corner of Orleans was also annexed to the latter town. This last was restored to Alexandria, April 12, 1842.

The surface of the town is level, or slightly rolling; the soil is clay and loam. Outcroppings of stone are found in some parts of the town; in spots the barren rock is exposed to view, although in most places covered with soil, which is generally fertile and productive. The principal streams in the town are Perch River, Catfish Creek (or Chaumont River), and Mullet Creek. Perch Lake lies upon the southeastern boundary. The town has an area of 28,922½ acres.

The first town meeting was directed to be held at the house of Harvey Boutwell. The early records of the town having been destroyed, we are unable to give the first town officers. Amos Reed was the first supervisor of the town, and held the office two years. Peter Rhines was the first town clerk. The present supervisor is Byron J. Strough.

Spafford's Gazetteer of 1824 says of Orleans in 1820:—

"The population is unknown, as it was included in that of Brownville at the time of taking the last census. It is computed at 800. It being a new tract of country, with few inhabitants, there is nothing to demand detail."

In 1880 Orleans had a population of 2,318. The town is located in the third school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 18 school districts, in which 19 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 495 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 39,893. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$10,750, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,122,022. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$4,272.72, \$2,151.08 of which was received by local tax. Charles E. Whitney was school commissioner.

LA FARGEVILLE (p. o.), named from John La Farge, the proprietor, was formerly known as "Log Mills." It is situated near the central part of the town, on Chaumont River, 18 miles from Watertown, 197 from Albany, and 339 from New York. It is a station on the U. and B. R. division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, and has telegraph, telephone, and express offices, five churches (Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Baptist, the last named not occupied), a fine graded school, three general stores, a drug and grocery store, one hardware store, two furniture stores, one flour and feed store, a grocery, three physicians, three blacksmith shops, two meat markets, two custom boot and shoe shops,

one harness shop, a photograph gallery, barber shop, art studio, carriage shop, grist mill, a good hotel, livery stable, billiard and pool room, millinery store, several dressmakers, and a number of wholesale dealers in produce, thus affording a first-class market for the farmers in this locality.

STONE MILLS (p. o.) village is located in the southwestern corner of the county, 12 miles from Watertown, 194 from Albany, and 336 from New York. It has telegraph and téléphone offices, two churches, two stores, a cheese factory, saw-mill, and a blacksmith shop.

OMAR (p. o.) village is located about two and a half miles south from Fisher's Landing, on Mullet Creek, 23 miles from Watertown, 202 from Albany, and 344 from New York. It contains one church, one hotel, a cheese factory, two general stores, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, one harness shop, and about 100 inhabitants.

FISHER'S LANDING (p. o.) is situated on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, six miles below Clayton, and contains one hotel, one general store, a grocery, blacksmith shop, several boat builders, a few summer cottages, and about 150 inhabitants.

ORLEANS FOUR CORNERS is a small post village and station on the U. and B. R. division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, in the eastern part of the town, 16 miles from Watertown, 194 from Albany, and 336 from New York. It has telegraph, telephone, and express offices, one church, a grocery, cheese factory, and about 50 inhabitants.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK (p. o.) is a summer resort on Wells Island, where is located a large hotel, store, meat market, boat livery, and four or five hundred cottages.

GRAND VIEW PARK, one of the newest of the Thousand Island summer resorts, is located in this town, on the northwestern point of Wells Island. A fuller description of these beautiful summer homes has been given in the County Chapter.

Dr. Hough's *History of Jefferson County* says that improvements commenced in this town in 1806, by persons who came on without acquiring title, and took up lands; there being no resident agent, and a partial and imperfect history of the title having gained currency, the belief became general that there was no legal owner of the tract, which for several years after the war had great numbers, chiefly of the poorer classes, to select land and make locations. In this they were governed by nothing but their own choice, selecting some spring or stream of water for the vicinity of their dwellings, and appropriating such lands to their own use as they might choose to claim. These squatters, who had adopted a kind of regulation among themselves in relation to lands, were accustomed to make "possession lines" by lopping down bushes, and bought and sold "claims," giving quit claim deeds for the same. Few permanent improvements were made, the settlers mostly living in huts, and engaged in getting out oak staves and square timber, making potash, or in cultivating the soil in a most slovenly and careless manner. As a natural

consequence this unprincipled course invited thither crowds of adventurers from various quarters—many from the Mohawk country; rough, hardy, and enterprising, with nothing to lose and everything to gain, accustomed to rough fare and rude accommodations, yet in many respects just the class to reduce a wilderness. Schools were established and religious societies organized a few years after settlement.

In 1807 John Wilkes, one of the proprietors, visited the tract, and is believed to have been the first of the owners who traversed it. Being unaccustomed to the fatigue of traveling in the forest he returned home disgusted with it, and for several years there was no legalized agent in the county. In 1817 (October 17) the following settlers took contracts on lots number 66, 75, 86, 87, and 95, near Stone Mills, in which vicinity A. M. Prevost held lands, and had appointed Elisha Camp, of Sackets Harbor, as his agent: Asa Hall, Richard Taylor, Frederick Avery, Benjamin and John Taylor, William Collins, Samuel Linnel, Solomon Stowell, Lester White, Roderick C. Frazier, William Collins, Jr., Leonard and Blake Baldwin, Isaac Mitchell, John B. Collins, John Smith, Ebenezer Eddy, Shepherd Lee, Thomas Lee, Thomas Lee, Jr., Ebenezer Scoville, William Guile, William Larrabe, Warren Hall, Henry Arnold, Ambrose Adams, and John Page. The contracts ran for seven years, and the lands were rated at \$5 per acre.

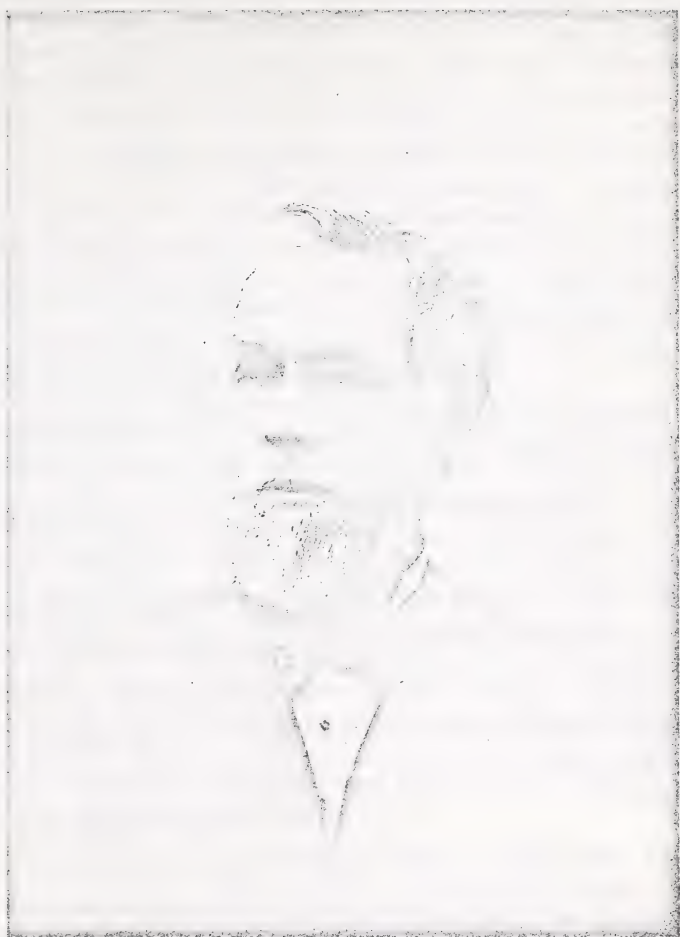
In 1821 certain of the settlers, not being sure of the validity of Penet's title, petitioned the legislature to authorize the attorney-general to examine the title. Following is the attorney-general's report:—

"The Attorney-General, to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of that part of the town of Brownville, in the County of Jefferson, called Penet's Square, respectfully represents:

"That the petitioners state that the tract of land called Penet's Square is situate in great lot No. IV. of Macomb's Purchase, and contains 64,000 acres. That the title to these lands is 'to the public generally, and to the petitioners in particular, altogether uncertain,' and that there are on the said tract about 320 families, or those 'who have been induced to take contracts of the pretended agents of pretended proprietors'; and that great improvements have been made on the same tract of land, and that the inhabitants of the same tract are very solicitous to ascertain the real title to the same. The petitioners therefore pray, first, that some resolution or law may be passed that shall force those who lay claim to said tract of land to put the evidence of their title on the records of the County of Jefferson, and, second, that the Surveyor-General, or the Commissioners of the Land Office, may be directed to report 'such information as they may possess relative to the title of the said lands.' As to the first request of the petitioners, it is presumed that it is not expected of the Attorney-General that he should give any opinion as to the propriety or expediency of granting it; but, as to the second, the Attorney-General has no means of ascertaining the true title of the lands in question, any further than what may be derived from an examination of all records in the office of the Secretary of State. The Attorney-General finds in such examination that the said tract, called Penet's Square, is not, as the petitioners express, a part of Macomb's Purchase, but a separate tract, granted by the State to Peter Penet by letters patent, dated the 12th of November, 1784, and the whole of said tract, except 21,000 acres, appears to have been conveyed by the said Penet to one John Duncanson, formerly of Solano county. How the title to the above lands have been subsequently conveyed, or whether the same remains with the said Duncanson, or his heirs, the Attorney-General has no means of ascertaining.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"THOMAS C. OAKLEY, Attorney-General."



R. W. Biddison

A considerable portion of Penet's Square had become the property of John La Farge, who had been engaged in the firm of Russell & La Farge, as a merchant in Havre, and in the course of his business had purchased a portion of these lands. He subsequently resided several years in New Orleans, and about 1824 came on to assert his title to this tract, but the settlers had, from the previous confusion of claims, at first but little confidence in his title. In 1824 a meeting was held at Stone Mills, at which a committee was appointed to investigate the question, in order to decide what reliance might be placed in his claims, which resulted in little good. In 1826 two other persons claiming title under Hyppolite Penet, brother of Peter Penet, the original patentee, appeared at La Fargeville, called a meeting of citizens, and stated their claims, but with no further effect than to impair the confidence of some in the pretensions of others. After considerable more litigation the lands again reverted to La Farge, who finally removed to New York, appointing Dr. John Binsse, of Watertown, his agent.

The first settler in the town of Orleans was Roderick C. Frazier, who came on in 1806 and built a log house, about two miles north of Stone Mills, in the garden of the farm now occupied by Roswell W. Gates. The second settler was Peter Pratt, who was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1775. Mr. Pratt married Mary Scoville, of Hartford, Conn., at Perch River village in this county, in 1805, and in 1807 located a little south of Stone Mills. Soon after this several others came in, among whom were the Collins brothers, the Mitchells, and the Dorrs. North of Stone Mills, at Moulton's Corners, the early settlers were Daniel Niles, Semon Shead, Shep. Lee, Oliver Wright, Peter Rhines, Coleman Dickinson, Charles McGiven, and Seth Warner. Later on came 'Squire McNitt, Daniel Gardner, Archibald Fisher, Robert Jerome, and Col. Martin. All these located in the vicinity of the Corners. The town business was transacted here from 1821 until the records were burned with Moulton's store in 1828.

The first settlement of La Fargeville began in 1816, when Dr. Reuben Andrus, with Benjamin Page, came from Vermont and located here in that year. Dr. Andrus built a log house upon the site of the present Orleans House, and Mr. Page erected a like habitation where Wayland Ford now lives. In the fall of that year (1816) a log mill was built at the upper dam by Dr. Andrus. A few weeks later Moses Darby came on with his family, and built a log house near the site of Byron J. Strough's residence on Clayton street. Eli Bergin, then a boy of 16 years, came with him. Mr. Darby was a mighty hunter, and often furnished the pioneers with venison, and not infrequently with bear's meat. In 1817 Peter Cook came on with his family and built the first frame house in the village. He had four sons, Horace, Hiram, Hial, and Harvey. Major Earl, who acquired his title in the War of 1812, also settled here in 1817, and built a house near the Clayton line, on the Capt. Snell farm, now occupied by Seth Mathers. The Major had a son, Lyman, who came with him. Soon after Major Earl, the same year, Charles

Cummins came in and built the Cushman House, which he opened as a hotel. Dr. Cushman also came in 1817, and was the first practicing physician in the village. The Doctor subsequently bought the hotel, which has since borne his name. It is now the property of Mr. Henry. In 1820 Fred Tyler, of Rutland, opened the first grocery store here. W. C. George, who was employed by Mr. Tyler in the capacity of clerk, subsequently succeeded him in business, and served the town as supervisor and justice of the peace.

As has been previously stated the early settlers had nothing but "brush titles" to the land. After the territory became the property of John La Farge, by purchase from the comptroller for taxes, about 1823, Mr. La Farge came on and compelled the settlers to pay for the improvements made on the lands which they supposed to be their own. This was a severe blow to the pioneers, and many of them, not being able to pay for their claims, left town. Mr. La Farge immediately commenced the erection of a land office, which building is now used as a hotel (the Getman House). He also built a school-house, the La Farge mansion, the stone house opposite the mansion, and the Biddlecom residence at the village. Up to this time (1823) the village had retained the appellation of "Log Mills." At a Fourth of July celebration held in the woods, where the school-house now stands, a vote was taken which resulted in adopting the present name.

On the night between May 29 and 30, 1838, the British steamship *Sir Robert Peel* was plundered and burned while taking on wood at Moore's Landing, Wells Island, by a party of 22 self-styled "patriots," led by one Bill Johnson. Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of any of those engaged in the nefarious undertaking, and although several were arrested none were convicted at the time. One man was subsequently executed in Kingston for the incendiarism. The Rock Island light-house, which shines near the spot where the *Peel* was burned, was built in 1853, and Bill Johnson was appointed the first keeper.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at La Fargeville, was organized in January, 1868, by Rev. H. R. Lockwood, although services had been held irregularly before that time. At its organization it consisted of 10 members, and Rev. H. R. Lockwood was the first rector. The society first worshiped in the building now held by the Protestant Methodist Society, of which they were then half owners. They subsequently erected their present frame building at a cost of \$3,000. It will comfortably seat 200 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other property, at \$3,500. The present membership is 35, and Rev. J. E. Walton, of Clayton, is the rector. The following interesting note is taken from the parish register: "The first Episcopal services known to be held in the Township of Orleans took place November 13, 1856, in the Lutheran Meeting-House at Orleans Corners, the Rev. Robert Harwood,

a clergyman of the Church of England, officiating. At that visitation he administered the Holy Communion to Margaret P. Hines, and buried her at the above mentioned date."

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located at the village of La Fargeville, was organized before 1832. The exact date of its organization cannot now be ascertained, as the records of the church previous to 1852 have been lost. The pastor of the church in 1852 was Rev. G. W. Elwood, and in that year the society rented the academy building, which it subsequently purchased, and still uses as a church and parsonage. The size of the main building is 50 by 70 feet, to which has been added a prayer-room 12 by 30 feet. The original cost of the structure was \$3,500. It will comfortably seat 250 persons, and is now valued, including grounds, etc., at \$5,000. There are at present 81 members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Webster Ingersoll. The Sunday-school has a membership of 120.

The Methodist Protestant Church, located in La Fargeville, was organized in 1869, with 25 members, by Rev. Philip Swift, the first pastor. Their church building was erected as a union church in 1838, and was purchased by the society in 1872. It will comfortably seat 275 persons, cost originally \$4,300, and is now valued, including grounds, etc., at \$3,500. The church is out of debt and is in a generally flourishing condition. The present number of members is 40, and Rev. W. H. Bentley is the pastor. The Sunday-school has five teachers and 30 scholars.

The Methodist Protestant Church, at Stone Mills, was organized December 25, 1866, by Rev. Philip Swift, the first pastor, and at its organization consisted of 21 members. Their first house of worship, the present wooden structure, was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$2,000, about its present value. It will comfortably seat 250 persons. The present membership of the church is 43, under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. H. Bentley. Jason D. Timmerman is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of 12 teachers and 48 scholars.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at Orleans Four Corners, was organized May 15, 1840, by Rev. Henry L. Dox, the first pastor, and at its organization consisted of 12 members. The original cost of their house of worship, which will comfortably seat 250 persons, was about \$1,250. It is now valued, including grounds, etc., at \$3,000. The present membership of the church is 69, under the pastoral care of Rev. Eugene L. Wade. Joseph Rasbach is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which consists of five teachers and 60 scholars.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, located on lot No. 45 of Penet's Square, was organized in 1841, by Henry Haas, V. Balltuff, and N. Lehr, with Rev. Mr. Schmidt as first pastor. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected in 1841, at a cost of \$1,500. It will seat 200 persons, and is valued at \$1,600. The present membership is 46, under the pastoral charge of Rev. George F. Hartwig.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church, at La Fargeville, is a pretty frame structure 30 by 40 feet, and will comfortably seat about 100 people. The church was recently dedicated, and is a credit to the Catholics of the town, who, though few in numbers, are devout and earnest in their worship.

RUSSELL B. BIDDLECOM.

Hon. Russell B. Biddlecom, son of Charles and Rhoda Biddlecom, was born in Deerfield, Oneida County, March 19, 1822. Upon the death of his father, in 1829, he went to live with an elder brother, and in 1835 he immigrated to this town, where he has since resided, with the exception of during the years 1857-60, when he held the office of county clerk and resided in Watertown. He received a good common school education, with the addition of three months at Belleville Academy. His school days were alternated with work on his brother's farm. Commencing at the age of 18 he taught school for about 12 years. In 1844, in recognition of his qualifications as a teacher, he was elected town superintendent of common schools, which position he filled acceptably for eight years. In 1849 he was elected justice of the peace and served until 1857. He was appointed colonel by Governor Morgan, and assisted in organizing artillery companies in Lewis and Jefferson counties, and during the term of his service nearly 2,400 men were enlisted and sent to the front, comprising 16 companies, which were formed into heavy artillery regiments. He served at the front one year, and was discharged for disability. In 1865 he represented the Third Assembly district in the state legislature, and the Second Assembly district in the same body in 1866. In 1865 he was elected supervisor, and continued in office five years. In politics Mr. Biddlecom was a Whig until 1855, when he became a Republican and assisted in organizing the Republican party in Jefferson County, for the success of which party he has since given his best efforts. In 1870 Mr. Biddlecom became interested in a company for building the Theresa & Clayton Railroad, of which he was elected a director, and was appointed superintendent, secretary, and treasurer, which positions he held until the road was consolidated with the Utica & Black River Railroad Co. The towns of Orleans and Clayton were bonded to build the road, the former for \$80,000 and the latter for \$100,000.

Mr. Biddlecom obtained the consent of the taxpayers of the town of Orleans to its bonding, although violently opposed by Cornelius Bart, Albion A. Hughes, William B. Irwin, and many others, who afterwards appeared in the County Court and contested the appointment of railroad commissioners. After a hearing before Judge Sawyer he appointed commissioners to issue the bonds. The case was brought by *certiorari* to the Supreme Court of the state, in which the judgment of the County Court was sustained. On appeal to the Court of Appeals the judgment of the County Court appointing commissioners was reversed.

Intermediate the decision of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals Mr. Biddlecom, as treasurer of the railroad company, sold \$10,000 worth of the bonds of the town of Orleans, which had been issued by the commissioners, and soon after the decision of the Court of Appeals he sold the remainder of the bonds, amounting to \$70,000. After the sale of the bonds Isaac Mitchell, as supervisor of the town of Orleans, commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court against Mr. Biddlecom and others to recover damages on account of the sale of the bonds, alleging that he, in bonding the town, building the railroad, and selling the bonds, had conspired with others to defraud the town. In 1884, after many years of expensive litigation, the suit was finally decided against the town, and Mr. Biddlecom fully exonerated from all charges of fraud and conspiracy, and his official acts in behalf of the railroad declared valid. The railroad, in its value and usefulness, having surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends, all opposition has ceased, and Mr. Biddlecom is now universally acknowledged one of the benefactors of the town.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Peter Pratt was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1776. In 1805 he was married to Lucy Seovel, of Hartford, Conn., the ceremony being performed at Perch River village, in the town of Brownville. He removed from Brownville to Orleans and was the second settler in the town, on a farm on road 67, now occupied by his grandson, Frank Graham. His children were Abigail, Asa, Anna, Daniel, Hiram, Lewis, George S., and Lucy. The latter married Calvin D. Graham, by whom she has one son, Frank P. Mr. Graham had been previously married to Mary Munson, of Potsdam, by whom he had two children--James E., who died at the age of 19 years, and Ella, who married Moses Petrie. Frank P. Graham married Alice, daughter of Jacob Lehr, of this town. In 1856 Calvin D. Graham bought out the heirs of Peter, first settler on the homestead, and occupied the farm until 1857, when he removed to Watertown, where he erected a fine residence on State street.

Charles Sexton came from Lowville in 1818, and settled at Stone Mills. He married Abbey Butler, a relative of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and they had four sons and four daughters. Charles, Jr., was a prominent business man at Stone Mills, where he was a farmer and had a store and saw-mill. He subsequently removed to Janesville, Wis., and engaged in manufacturing. He married Nancy Boon, of Watertown, and their only son, Hanley, is in partnership with his father.

John N. Beardsley, youngest son of E. P. Beardsley, was born in Kent, Litchfield County, Conn., in 1807, and was one of seven children. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Winfield, Herkimer County, where the family remained about 10 years. In June, 1822, they located in this town, where the present village of Omar now is. On their way to their new home they stopped one night at La Fargeville, at the log hotel then owned by Dr. Andrews. The present Getman House at La Fargeville occupies the site of the old log hostelry. Dr. Andrews also owned a grist-mill of primitive style. It was said by a Watertown lawyer that he called at the mill, which was running at full speed, but he saw no meal coming from the spout. He very solemnly averred that upon examining he found a mouse in the spout eating the meal as fast as it was ground. John N. Beardsley helped to build the first saw-mill and dam on Mullet Creek, about two miles from Fisher's Landing. He remained with his father eight years, after which he lived successively at Little Falls and Frankfort, Herkimer County, Roseton, St. Lawrence County, and Philadelphia, in this county, and May 17, 1842, he came to La Fargeville and engaged in the hardware business for two years. For seven seasons he sold lightning rods for H. H. Babcock & Co., of Watertown. He was also agent for the Agricultural Insurance Co., of Watertown, for 13 years. He married Lucy Bucklin, of Little

Falls, and they have had seven children, viz.: Martha (Mrs. W. W. Tucker), of Watertown; Sarah, wife of H. W. Bennett, a dental surgeon, of Nantes, France; Sophia J., wife of J. C. M. Wilkie, of Paris, France; Mary E., David W., and Homer W., deceased; and Andrew J. The latter married Grace Richard, of Chicago, formerly of Richfield Springs, Otsego County, and is one of the prosperous merchants of La Fargeville. The wife of John N. Beardsley is deceased, and he resides with his son Andrew B., in this town, aged 81 years.

William R. Larabee was born in Virgil, Cortland County, February 24, 1812, and when 12 years of age removed with his parents to this town and located in the village of La Fargeville, where he attended the public schools for a time. His father was a stone mason, which trade the son also learned early in life, and assisted in the building of the La Farge mansion and the stone house opposite, and also the Biddlecomb residence in the village. When Mr. Larabee was 18 years old his father died, and the family was dependent upon the young man for support. In 1830 he married Caroline, daughter of Stephen Priest, and they have had 10 children, two of whom died in infancy, and eight survive, namely: Celestia A., Washington W., Sarah E., Lansing T., Daniel R., Almira C., Arvilla E., and Adela L. Sarah E. married John Schultz, of Plessis. Washington W. married Dolly Gillett, of Alexandria. Mr. Larabee resided on road 25 and in that vicinity for 56 years. He died in 1889.

Dennis La Graves was born near Paris, France, August 15, 1807. When about 15 years of age he immigrated with his father to Canada, locating near Montreal, where he remained but a short time, finally locating in this town. When 25 years of age he married Rachel, daughter of Philip Arnold, by whom he had six children equally divided as to sex, namely: Mary J., Sarah A., George W., Charles J., Caroline D., and Moses D. George W. attended the common schools until he arrived at the age of 16 years, when he enlisted in the Union army and served three years, until the close of the war. In 1870 he married Catharine Murphy, of this town, and they have had five children, viz.: Judson C., deceased, Carrie A., George W., May, and Grace M. Mr. La Graves resides in this town on road 51.

Samuel J. Ellis was born in Washington County, where he married Miss Durkee, by whom he had five children, only two of whom are living, viz.: Halsey and Harriet. Halsey came with his father to this town in 1825, and located in La Fargeville when he was seven years old. He attended school winters and worked at the carpenters' trade summers, until he was 18 years old. At the age of 22 years he married Sylvia, daughter of David Graves, of Orleans, and they have had nine children, eight of whom survive, viz.: Helen F., James M., Alphonzo D., Edwin A., Byron H., Herbert F., Harriet S., and Charles H. Harriet S. married Brayton E. Avery, and resides at Stone Mills, in this town.

Valentine Brightweaser, who was born in 1825, immigrated from Hesse, Germany, to America, about 1832, with his grandparents and mother, his father having died previously. They first located in this town on road 40, remaining here about a year and a half, when they removed to road 51, near Orleans Four Corners, where Mr. Brightweaser and his mother owned 83 acres. The opportunities for education in these early days were very limited, there being but one small log school-house in this vicinity. In 1856 Mr. Brightweaser, at the age of 31 years, married Catharine Otis, of Hesse, Germany, six weeks after her arrival in this country. They had four children, namely: Christina (Mrs. W. B. Fransburg), of La Fargeville; Mary A. (Mrs. O. E. Tallman), of Philadelphia; George J. and Libbie, who reside on the homestead. Mrs. Brightweaser died in 1881, aged 48 years. He married, second, Mrs. E. Timmerman (Fulst). He now occupies a new residence near the old homestead.

Dr. John Hill came from England to the United States about 1833. He studied medicine and finished his course in New York city. He came to Jefferson County about 1835 or '36, residing for a time in Antwerp, and subsequently in Watertown. He then located in La Fargeville, where he was in practice 12 years, and was well known as a physician of high standing. He died in 1853. He married Sally, daughter of Joel Mix, of Champion. His widow survives, and is now Mrs. Sally Cutler, and resides in the town of Champion.

Philip Baltz immigrated from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, with his father, in 1832, and located in the town of Orleans. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine Dero, of Clayton, and they have had six children, viz.: Andrew L., Elizabeth, George F., August F., and Mary, the latter deceased, and one who died in infancy. George F. attended school and worked on the farm until he was 18 years old. March 30, 1871, at the age of 28 years, he married Mary Haas, of Clayton, and they have three children—Ilda E., Albert G., and Chester A.

J. Michael Lehr immigrated from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, to the United States, in 1832, and located in the town of Orleans, where he married Catharine Warner, by whom he had six children, viz.: George, Henry, Jacob, Nicholas, John, and Mary. Jacob Lehr was born near Stone Mills, in this town, in 1856. At the age of 24 years he married Catharine, daughter of William Petrie, of this town, and they have two children, Alice and John. The latter married Nettie Beadell, of Watertown, and they have one son, Allen J.

Byron Carter was born in this town, near De La Farge Corners, one mile south of La Fargeville. He married Clarissa Batton, of Omar village, and they have had seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Charles M., Minnie B., Eva M., Edie C., and Lloyd L. Charles M. received a common school education, and worked upon the farm until he was 16 years of age, when he became a sailor on the lakes. At the age of 22 years he married Rita M., daughter of Ralph Gurnee, of Omar village, and they have one son, Fred C. Ralph Gurnee was born in Watertown, where he married Henrietta, daughter of Frederick Coffeen, and granddaughter of H. Coffeen, one of the first settlers in Watertown.

William Sargent was born in Newfield, Sussex County, England, in 1779. In 1821 he immigrated to the United States and located in the town of Hounsfield, in this county. He married Mary Foster, and in 1833 they removed to this town. They had born to them 14 children, seven of whom survive, viz.: William, Edmund, Eli T., Mary, Sarah, Dr. Edward L., and Benjamin F. Eli T. was born in Hounsfield in 1841. He attended the common schools until he was 16 years of age, and received a practical education. At the age of 21 years he married Maria L., daughter of Peter L. and Elizabeth Casler, of this town, in 1850, and they now reside at Orleans Four Corners. Benjamin F. is not married, and resides on road 31, corner 35. William Sargent married Elizabeth Watts, and they have seven children, viz.: Clark W., Mary M., Simon W., Catharine M., John W., Viola N., and Ida E. Edmund Sargent, at the age of 21 years, in 1841, married Louisa, daughter of David Young, of Pamella, and they have had six children, five of whom survive, viz.: William H., George L., Byron A., Eleanor T., and Orville. William H. married Emogene Marble, and resides in Michigan; George L. married Cornelia Smith, of Orleans; Byron A. married Evelyn L. Tanner, also of Orleans; Eleanor F. married Benjamin Petrie, of Alexandria.

Albion A. Hughes was born in Oneida County in 1826. When seven years of age his parents removed to this town and located on road 64, where his descendants of the third and fourth generation now reside. He attended school winters and worked on the farm summers, until he was 18 years old, after which he worked for his father by the month until he attained the age of 25. January 26, 1851, he married Pamela A. Moody, of Stone Mills, by whom he had four children, viz.: Estella I. (Mrs. Irvin W. Swift), of Herkimer County; Adeline (Mrs. Frank D. Marshall), of Dawes County, Neb.; Albion A.; and John D. The latter married Carrie A., daughter of Adolphus Dickinson, of La Fargeville, in 1884, and they have one son, Fred A. Mr. Hughes is a justice of the peace.

Henry Heyl was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1805. At the age of 26 years he immigrated to America and located near Le Raysville, in this county, subsequently removing to La Fargeville, where he married Kate M. Heldt, a native of Germany. They have had seven children, viz.: Philip, George, Kate M., Henry, Wendel J., Maria R., and H. Ettie. Maria R. died at the age of 15 years. George Heyl worked on the farm summers and attended school winters until he was 15 years of age. He then removed to Clayton and resided there six years. In 1864, at the age of 26 years, he married Ruah H., daughter of John A. Snell, of La Fargeville, and they have two sons, William H. and Frank A., and reside on the homestead of John A. Snell.

Henry F. Timmerman was born in Mannheim, Herkimer County, March 8, 1811, whence he removed to this town in 1834. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Miller, and they had 10 children, viz.: Charlotte, Fidelia, Mary M., Anson and Bynase (twins), George H., Grandison C., Cornelius and Cornelia (twins), and one who died in infancy. Grandison C. received a common school education, and worked on the farm until he attained his majority. He also engaged in cheesemaking for about two years. In 1869 he married Maria A., daughter of William Hubler, of Dexter village, in Brownville. November 10, 1885, Mr. Timmerman was appointed postmaster of Orleans Four Corners. The father of Mrs. Timmerman came to this country from Wiltshire, England, in 1867. Mr. Timmerman is of German descent.

Joseph Rasbach was born in Herkimer County in 1831, where he married Lena Stoney, who bore him six children, viz.: Catharine, Mary, John, Lena, Joseph, and Anna. Joseph, Jr., was born in the town of Marbach, Herkimer County, in 1857, and when he was eight years old his parents located in this town at Orleans Four Corners. He attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm until he was 18, and at the age of 21 years married Sally, daughter of John Van Bracklin, in March, 1881. This union was blessed with three sons and four daughters, viz.: Esther, Aaron, Emma, Herman P., Jenna, Maria, and Joseph. Mr. Rasbach is a progressive farmer, and also an ordained minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and a member of Franklin Evangelical Lutheran Synod. His son Herman married a Miss Cuppernall, of Theresa, and his daughter Jenna married John Haskell, and now resides in Theresa. The grandfather of Joseph Rasbach served in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in the face while fighting his country's battles. His grandmother was captured by the Indians and Tories, and detained at Montreal for a year and three months.

George Tucker was born in Rodman in 1824. When he was 12 years of age his father removed to this town and located about one and a half miles north of La Fargeville, on road 27. George attended school winters and worked on the farm summers until he attained his majority. At the age of 24 years he married Betsey L., daughter of Felen Smith, and they had two daughters (twins) and two sons, one daughter and two sons of whom survive, namely: Elwin G., Elsie, and Orin W. Elsie married Albert M. Putnam, of Clayton, and now resides in the village of La Fargeville. Elwin G., at the age of 29 years, married Anna M., daughter of George Dorr. He resides in the village of La Fargeville, and owns a farm on road 28. O. W. is a teacher of instrumental music and lives with his father, George.

John Moore was born in Lower Canada, near Elizabethtown. He was twice married, first, to Mary Tichney, who bore him one son, Hiram P., and second, to Angelina Tunney, by whom he had 14 children. Hiram P. Moore came to this town with his grandmother in 1837, and located on Wells Island, where he assisted in clearing 1,000 acres of land, before he was 19 years of age. He married Esther R., daughter of Ebenezer Eddy, one of the early settlers in this town, and they had born to them 15 children, three of whom died in infancy, and 12 survive, namely: Horace W., Thomas T., William W., Hiram N., Charles M., Sylvester T., Marian M., Wilfred R., Clarence W., Elizabeth L., Minnie E., and Mertie. Mr. Moore has resided upon Wells Island longer than any other person now living here.

John Gray, born in Herkimer County, in 1807, married, first, Jemima Clark, by whom he had three sons, viz.: Nelson, Adam, and Chauncey. For his second wife he married Margaret Jeffers, and they had four children, one who died in infancy, and three survive, viz.: George, Mary L., and Julia. Adam Gray, mentioned above, was educated at the common schools, and worked upon his father's farm until he attained his majority. He married Sally, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Theresa, and they have had two children, viz.: Alice, who died at the age of 16 years, and Justin. The latter, a farmer, married Carrie, daughter of George H. Timmerman, of this town, in 1886, and now occupies the old homestead farm, part of which has been in possession of the family for 65 years.

John Ford, at an early day, came from Connecticut and located in Eaton, Madison County, N. Y. He married Lucy Rich, and they had seven children—five sons and two daughters. One son, Rev. Lewis T. Ford, was born in Eaton, Madison County, in 1809, and was educated at Madison University. He married, in 1835, Anninda, daughter of Deacon J. S. Stearns, of Cooperstown, and they had six children, two of whom died in infancy, and four survive, viz.: Wayland F., Marie E., William G., and Charles H. Marie E. married Byron J. Strong, of La Fargeville. Wayland F. Ford was born in La Fargeville, June 29, 1877. He was educated at Orleans Academy and Madison University, and in the fall of 1899 began the study of the law with E. R. Kenna, of Theresa. In 1901 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at La Fargeville in April of that year, continuing until October, when he enlisted in Co. B, 94th N. Y. Vol. Inf. In March, 1902, his regiment was consolidated with the 150th N. Y. Inf. March 16, 1902, he was promoted second lieutenant, Co. D, of the former regiment, and was discharged by reason of consolidation. May 1, 1903, he re-enlisted in Co. M, 20th N. Y. Cav., was promoted to first lieutenant, Co. D, September 1, 1903; captain Co. D, October 17, 1904; discharged with the regiment, July 31, 1905, having served three years and nine months. After the close of the war he resumed practice of the law at La Fargeville. In 1906 he married Marie, daughter of Leonard Cline, of Three Mills Bay, and they have three children, viz.: Kathie G., Lewis H., and

W. Frederick. Mr. Ford has, by working assiduously for the interests of his clients, built up an extensive and remunerative law practice in this vicinity.

William H. Thummerman was born in Manheim, Herkimer County, in 1823. In 1837 his parents removed to this county, first locating in the town of Pamela, and subsequently in the town of Orleans, on road 45. In 1852 he married Rosina, daughter of Michael Fuhs, of this town, and they had three children, viz.: Morton W., Rose E., and Michael F. The latter was born November 2, 1860. His school days were alternated with work on his father's farm until he attained the age of 19 years. He married Allie, daughter of Andrew Shumaker, of Yonng, Onondaga County, and they have one daughter, Rosina E., born May 15, 1887. William H. Thummerman died in 1877, aged 54 years. He occupied the farm now owned by Michael F. about 40 years.

George Baltz was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1802, and about 1840 immigrated to this country, subsequently locating in the town of Orleans. He was married three times. His first wife was Mary Hawes, by whom he had six children, viz.: George, Andrew, Maria, Margaret, Louisa, and Elizabeth. By his second wife, a Miss Keefer, he had one son, Luther. For his third wife he married Agnes Happ, of Le Ray, by whom he has had eight children, two of whom are deceased and six are living, viz.: George, Fred W., Barbara, Laura, Henry, and John B. Fred W. Baltz attended the public schools until he was 12 years old. At the age of 15 years he enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of the war. For 16 years he was a sailor on the lakes. In 1870 he married Esther, daughter of James Spalsbury, of Alexandria, and they have had two children, a son, George H., and a daughter, Nellie A. The son died at the age of four years. Mr. Baltz is an enterprising farmer in this town. John B. Baltz, youngest son of George, attended school until he was 16 years of age. He worked at farming, learned the carpenters' trade, and sailed on the lakes. At the age of 22 years he married Ella E., daughter of William Sargent, of Orleans Four Corners, in 1888, and they have one son, George W. He resides on road 16.

Jacob A. Klock, a native of Herkimer County, removed to this town in 1846 and located near Orleans Four Corners. He reared a family of 10 children, viz.: Levi, Katie, Samuel, Adam, George, Harvey, Martha A., Elizabeth, Elijah, and Nancy. Adam worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He married Martha A. Clock, of Theresa, and they have two sons, viz.: Henry D. and Jacob W. Henry D. Klock attended the public schools until he was 17 years old. At the age of 21 years he married Maggie Hagan, of Alexandria, and they have one son, Elmer Edson. He resides on the homestead farm settled by his grandfather over 50 years ago.

George Eckert immigrated from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and located in New York city, subsequently removing to this town, where he married, in 1851, Eunice Goodrich, by whom he had one son, Elwin G. Elwin G. Eckert was educated in the common schools and at Adams Collegiate Institute. At the age of 32 years he married Martha Schoffenburg, and they have three children—George B., E. Harold, and a daughter.

Ludwig Schaber was born in Langen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1803. In 1847 he immigrated to the United States and settled in the village of Redwood, in the town of Alexandria, and one year later located in this town and purchased his present home, where he has since resided. He married Anna M. Fink, in Hesse-Darmstadt, and they had seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Valentine, Philip, George H., and Margaret E. The latter married William Spies, Jr., of Redwood. George H. attended the common schools, and worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority, and then worked by the month for his father for about 14 years. He married Celia A., adopted daughter of Lot Miller, of Theresa, and they have had four children, viz.: Katie A. and Gertaude L., who died in infancy, and Anna Maria Laura and Ernest L., who survive. Mr. Schaber is a farmer.

George Lamson married Lucinda, daughter of Ephraim Potter, who served seven years in the Revolutionary war. Luther Lamson, son of George, was born in 1819. His father died when he was quite young, and as a consequence his early advantages were limited. He was educated in the common schools with a short time at Belleville Academy. In 1832 he married Mary Burdett, who was born in 1807. They had four children, viz.: Zerviah A., Mary M., Susan, and George L. The latter married Alice A. Snyder in 1868, by whom he had two daughters, Sarah A. and May A. Mrs. Lamson died in 1887. Luther Lamson spent most of his life in the mercantile business in Lorraine and La Fargeville. He located in the latter

place in 1849, and was in active business here for 26 years. He was supervisor of the town of Orleans for three years, in 1856, '57, and '58, and faithfully discharged his official duties. He died August 4, 1875, loved and respected by all who knew him. His children Mary and George, and grandchildren Sarah A. and May A., are his only surviving descendants.

Solomon Pickard came from the Mohawk valley at an early day and settled with his father in the town of Le Ray, subsequently locating in this town in 1852. He married Phebe Siddons, of this town, and they had 10 children, viz.: Willard W., Merick, Lyman, Asa, Amos A., Margaret S., Mary J., Delilah, Phebe A., and one who died in infancy. Lyman Pickard's school days were alternated with work on his father's farm until he was 19 years of age, when he enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of the war. His principal occupation since the war has been farming. January 1, 1871, he married Abbie A., daughter of G. W. Hill, of Clayton, and they have one son, Orrin S. He now lives on a farm in Pamela.

Samuel Holloway, who served in the War of 1812, was born near Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1786. He married Lucy Baker, who was born July 17, 1793. They had born to them 15 children, 14 of whom survive, namely: Marinda, William, Chloe, Nathan, Fanny, Phebe, Samuel, Lucy, Caroline, Lyda, Martha and Mary (twins), Daniel, and Stephen. Nathan Holloway was born in Hounsfield, December 20, 1817. He attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He has been thrice married. By his first wife, Cynthia, daughter of Angell Lee, of Adams, he had one daughter, Malissa (Mrs. Alphonzo D. Case). His second wife was Hannah, daughter of Gideon Gifford, of Adams, and they had a son, Hermon M., who married Martha Reed, of this town, by whom he has two children, Glen C. and Grace E. For his third wife he married Mrs. (Steenburg) Spaulding, of Theresa, with whom he now lives on the homestead, where he has resided since 1860. Mr. Holloway's second wife was drowned in the St. Lawrence River.

Martin Nugent and his wife, Mary (Hinds) Nugent, immigrated to the United States in 1851. They had three sons and three daughters, viz.: Nora, Edmund, Kate, Andrew, Maria, and Jehn. Edmund was born in Cahar, County Clare, Ireland, in 1836. He also immigrated to the United States, in 1855. October 7, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 1st Lt. Art. N. Y. Vols., and was promoted from the ranks to sergeant. He participated in the following battles: Williamsburg, Bottom Bridge, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Laurel Hill, South Anna River, Spottsylvania Court House, Jericho Ford, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, and Peebles's Farm. At the latter battle four of his cannoners were shot and his gunner severely wounded, which threw the greater portion of the work upon Mr. Nugent. He suffered severely from exhaustion in this battle, and near Alexandria, Va., was severely hurt about the back and shoulders by his horse falling upon him. He was discharged near Petersburg, Va., October 16, 1864. In the fall of 1863 he became a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic. George W. Flower Post, N. Y. 366, of Theresa, and is now a member in good standing. In 1867 he married Eleanor, daughter of the late John S. Graham, of Orleans Four Corners. In 1877 Mr. Nugent bought the Graham homestead, and in 1884 build a fine residence thereon.

George Meyers was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1836, and in 1859 immigrated to this country and located in this town. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. B, 94th N. Y. Vols., served four years, and was principal musician in the regiment. In 1860 he married Isabel Hagen, of this town, and they have five children, viz.: Mary Jane, Belle, Louis, Ebar M., and William H.

Oliver Rouse married Rachel Leam, of Brownville, by whom he had three children, viz.: Merick, Joseph, and Hannah. Mrs. Rouse died when her children were quite young, and Merick went from home and lived in various places until he arrived at the age of 10 years, when he made his home with his cousin, Alonzo Rouse, for two years, and afterwards with his uncle, William, for six years. At the age of about 25 years he married Jeannette S., daughter of David and Mary Zeran, of this town, and they have had five children, viz.: Elmer L., George C., Nina M., Cora M. (who died at the age of 16 years), and Francis E. (who died at the age of nearly seven years). Mr. Rouse resides in this town.

William Riddley was born in Portland, Canada, where he married Clara Simons, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Henry, Shirley, Joseph, Sophia, and Clara. Upon the death of his first wife he married Jane Ralph, by whom he had no children. Shirley Riddley enlisted in Co. B, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, December 30, 1864, and served until the close of

the war. In 1870 he married Josephine Fultz, of this town, and they have two children, Maud E. and Melvin S. Mr. Kiekley is a farmer on road 45, in this town.

Charles Wilder was born in the town of Hornsfield, where he married Harriet Marsh, by whom he had seven children, namely: George D., James E., Charles B., Phinanda, Edwin, Harriet (who died in infancy), and Maryett. George D. worked upon the farm and attended school until he was 19 years of age, when he enlisted in the army for the defense of the Union, and served till the close of the war. In 1865 he married Mary A., daughter of George P. Marsh, of Orleans, by whom he has had six children, five of whom survive, viz.: Sarah H., Frank C., Moses H., Viola M., and Elmer B.

Thomas Joles removed from Herkimer County to Point Peninsula, in the town of Lyme, and subsequently to Blind Bay, on the St. Lawrence. He married Livonia Collins, and they have had 13 children, five of whom survive, namely: Alvah, Julius, Marion, William A., and Levi. William A. was educated in the common schools. He worked at farming and lumbering until he attained the age of 26 years, when he enlisted in the Union army and served nearly three years. In 1868 he married Laura, daughter of George Baltz, of this town, and they have one son and four daughters, viz.: Agnes M. (Mrs. James W. Sargent), Lauraett, Leola M., Lennie N., and Clarence W. The family now resides at Stone Mills.

William Payne was born at Deerfield Corners, near Utica. His father died when he was two years old, and he lived with his grandfather until he was 16, attending the common schools winters and working upon the farm summers. At the age of 17 years he removed to the town of Pamelia. When 22 years of age he married Emily, daughter of Alvin Herrick, of Le Ray, by whom he has had 11 children, namely: Saryette, Spencer, Almira, Edward, Adalbert, Frank, Fidelia, Lucina, Adeline, Alvin, and Josephine. The last five named are deceased. Spencer Payne lived at home and attended school until he arrived at the age of 17. At the age of 20 he married Fidelia, daughter of Abram Shimmel, of Le Ray, and they had two sons, Herman and Clarence. For his second wife he married Mary Garner, of Orleans, in 1868, and they have one son, Elmer, and reside near the old homestead on road 55.

Daniel Ladd, a native of Caintown, Canada, married Maria, daughter of Lyman Stearns, about 1848, and they have had four children, three of whom survive, namely: Almada, Dudley M., and Lyman D. The latter was born in Theresa, September 15, 1861. When 19 years old he married Mary, daughter of Raphael Shorlett, of Alexandria, by whom he has had four children, two of whom died in infancy, and two, Fred E. and Eva B., survive. They have resided in the village of La Fargeville until their removal to Theresa in 1889.

Bailey Goodrich was born in Weatherfield, Conn., whence his parents removed with him to Sandisfield, Mass., when he was quite young. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of 22 years married Eunice Smith, of Sandisfield, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, viz.: Theodotia, Ruel, Columbus, Lydia, Clarence, Eunice, Polly, and Nelson. He removed from Massachusetts, first, to Turin, Lewis County, then to Denmark, in the same county, and in 1849 located in Orleans. Nelson Goodrich was born in Denmark in 1848. He was educated in the common schools, with three terms in High schools in different places. In 1868, at the age of 22 years, he married Catharine Snell, of Theresa, and they have six sons and two daughters, viz.: Orville, George, Elizabeth, Cass, Worth, Lorenzo and Alonzo (twins), and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have completed nearly 50 years of wedded life together.

William Snyder was born in Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., in 1811. In 1833 he removed to Onondaga County, and in 1835 he married Rachel A. Tremper, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, of whom one son died in infancy, and those who attained maturity were John H., Mary E., William A., Margaret, and Alice A. The latter married George L. Lamson, and died in 1887. John H. Snyder attended the common schools until he was about 20 years old. He then learned the tinsmith trade, which he has since followed. In 1859, at the age of 24 years, he married Catharine E. Van Camp, of this town, by whom he has had three children, only one of whom, William H., survives. Mr. Snyder is engaged at his trade in La Fargeville.

Laurence Fittedy, a farmer, was born in Herkimer County. He was of Dutch descent, and his ancestors were well represented in the Revolutionary war and War of 1812. He married Margaret Fox, of Herkimer County, and they had 12 children, eight of whom survive, two of whom, Franklin and Martin V., reside in the town of Orleans, where they are engaged in

farming. Franklin was born in Clayton, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of 26 years he married Mary, daughter of John Cook, of this town, on February 9, 1857, and they have three sons and one daughter, viz.: Frank H., Ralph E., Gracie I., and Glen C. Martin V. Fetterly was also born in Clayton. January 1, 1857, when 26 years of age, he married Emma, daughter of James Clyde, of Alexandria. Mr. Clyde served in the War of 1812. F. & M. V. Fetterly are in company on a farm on road 11, near Fisher's Landing.

Jacob Jenkins, Jr., was born in the Mohawk valley in 1821, whence he removed to this county and first located at Jenkins Corners, in the town of Pamela. In 1843 he married Eva Keef, of Pamela, by whom he has had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Betsey Ann, Willard, Walter, and Hermon C. Willard Jenkins attended the district schools and obtained a good practical education. He married, at the age of 20 years, Lenora, daughter of Francis Freeman, of Orleans, and they have had three children, viz.: Charley and Eva, who died young, and Ella, who survives. The latter is a teacher, and resides in this town with her parents.

Archibald Hasner, by occupation a farmer, was born in the town of Alexandria. At the age of 28 years he married Minerva Sweet, of Alexandria, and they had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Mary, George, Polly, and Edward C. The latter was educated in the common schools, and worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He married May Dillon, of Gananoque, Canada, and they now reside on road 50, in this town.

Milton Harman was born in Pawlet, Rutland County, Vermont, in 1798, whence he removed, in 1816, to Oswego. In politics he was a Whig, and his religious principles were represented by the Episcopal Church. He held a commission from Governor Clinton in the War of 1812. He died February 16, 1885, aged 87 years. When about 20 years old he married Lucretia Wales, and they had four sons and four daughters, three sons of whom survive, namely: Herbert M., George W., and Henry A. The latter received a good practical education, and in 1862, at the age of 18 years, he enlisted in Co. A, 12th N. Y. Cav., was captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and sent to Andersonville prison, thence to Millen, Savannah, Blackshire, and Thomasville, in Georgia, and thence to Charleston, S. C., Selma, Ala., and Meridan, Miss., and was paroled near Big Black River, near Vicksburg, March 31, 1865. After the war closed he lived in Michigan four years. In 1867 he married Elizabeth W. Rottiers, of La Fargeville, only daughter of John Rottiers, and they have two children, John N. and Eugene P. Mr. Harman recently removed to Watertown city.

Arthur McNickle, of Scotch descent, immigrated to Canada in 1830. In 1845 he married Catharine Langstaff, and they have had 11 children, seven of whom survive, viz.: Anne, Mary, Catharine, Arthur, William, Minnie, and George. The latter came to the United States in April, 1880, and in that month he married Dell, daughter of Cornelius Bortnow, of Watertown, and they have four sons, viz.: Cornelius B., Ernest, George A., and Roy E.

Thomas H. Anthony was born in the town of Le Ray, and in 1837 located with his father in Pamela. In 1873 he married Alice H., daughter of George Brady, of Canada, by whom he had two children, Anna M. and Thomas G. Mr. Anthony suffered reverses in business and removed to the West. Mrs. Anthony remained here, and for several years has successfully fought life's battles alone. She studied medicine and attended the Eclectic College of Physicians in New York city, and is now a practicing physician in the town of Orleans.

Lyman N. Waugh was born in Oneida County in 1814. He married, first, Estler B. Sayers, by whom he had one daughter, Phebe M. Mrs. Waugh died in 1840, and in 1845 he married Miss Emily Stevens, of Philippsville, Canada, and they had eight children, six of whom survive, namely: Julia A., Emily A., Henrietta M., Lyman G., Amy L., and Leonard A. Henrietta M. married Andrew Fort, of Stone Mills, and they have had two children—a daughter who died in infancy, and a son who survives, viz.: Chester G. Leonard A. Waugh resides in Stone Mills with his sister, Mrs. Fort.

Philip Sourwine was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1802, and in 1830 immigrated to this country and located in New York city, where he married Mary Balduff, who bore him five children, three of whom survive, viz.: Mary E., George H., and Philip. After the death of Mr. Sourwine his widow removed with her children to the town of Clayton. George H. Sourwine, when about nine years of age, went to live with his uncle, with whom he remained until he was 18. He worked at farming for seven years thereafter, and at the age of 25 married Mary, daughter of Andrew Baltz, of Orleans, by whom he has had six children, one of whom died in infancy, Clara R. at the age of eight years, and four survive, viz.: Anna M.,

who resides in Chicago, Ill., Stella L., Charles A., and Eva M. The family resides on road 61, in this town.

Samuel W. Gates was born in the town of Champion in 1816. In 1828 he removed with his father to Pamela, where he attended the common schools and worked upon his father's farm until he attained his majority. In 1838 he removed to this town. He married Lavina, daughter of Jacob Zoller, and they have two sons and one daughter, viz.: Jacob S., Roswell W., and Ella E. Mrs. Gates was born in 1817. Roswell W. Gates attended the district schools until he attained the age of 16 years. He then entered the Brownville High School, remaining two terms, and afterwards the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, of Adams, also remaining here two terms, when he returned to the farm on road 51, in this town. In 1863 he married Eliza A., daughter of David Zerau, of Orleans, and they have four daughters and one son, namely: Carrie E., Bertha L., Editha L., Samuel J., and Ella E.

Alexander Wilson was born in County Armagh, Ireland, January 1, 1835. At the age of 13 years he immigrated with his mother to this country and located in the village of Clayton. When 16 years of age he taught school, and at the age of 17 married Rachel Cuppernall, of this town, who died in 1868. They had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Charles, Francella, Jane, James G., and Alexander. Charles F. was drowned in Eel Bay, aged 25 years. In 1869 he married for his second wife Mrs. (Cuppernall) Eggleston, and they had two sons, John and Harvey. She died, and in 1882 Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Mary Jane (Stolliker) Kirk, daughter of James Stolliker, of Pittsburg, Canada, and they have two sons, Parkhurst and George.

William Kernehan was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1823. He immigrated to the United States, where he remained four years, subsequently removing to Canada. At the age of 20 years he married Eliza Rainy, of Prescott, Canada, and they have had four sons and six daughters, of whom John J., at the age of 17 years, located in the village of La Fargeville, in this town. When 22 years old he married Ella C., daughter of Oliver Bergen, and they have two sons, William G. and Charles O., and reside on road 47.

George L. Gurnee was born in the town of Watertown, and is now residing in the city of that name. In 1853 he married Lydia Bartholomew, of Brownville, and they have had six sons and one daughter, namely: Warren B., Herbert W., George A., Charles K., Frank D., Ida C., and Eugene R. George A. died at the age of 23 years. Frank D. attended High school in Watertown until he attained the age of 16 years. He then attended select school for two winters, after which he did farm work. February 4, 1886, he married Minnie L., daughter of Marcus W. Nellis, of Orleans, and they reside in this town on road 64.

James Barton was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, where he married Mary Ann Coventry. In 1855 he immigrated to this country and located in the town of Alexandria, his wife and children following in 1869. His children were Alexander, John, William, Edward, Thomas, and Mary. Edward, two years after his arrival here, enlisted in the war for the defense of the Union, and served three years, when he returned to Alexandria and resumed the occupation of farming. In 1865 he married Martha E., daughter of William Caris, of Alexandria, and they have had five children, viz.: William E., Charles R., James C., Freddie W., and Blanch M. William E., their eldest son, died in 1888.

William Caris was born in Yorkshire, England, whence he immigrated to this country about 1833, and located in the city of Syracuse, where he followed the occupation of butcher. About 1835 he was married to Harriet Hodaker, formerly of Somersetshire, England, and they have had children as follows: Jane A., John W., William, and Martha. William served in the 94th N. Y. Inf., and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run. John W. was born near Syracuse, April 26, 1839, and was educated in the common schools of Ogden, Monroe County. In January, 1861, he removed to the town of Alexandria, in this county, where he was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the Rebellion. August 18, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 16th N. Y. H. A., and served until the close of the war. In 1867 he married Helen A., daughter of Elias Coon, of this town, and they have had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Hattie M., Fred E., Ferd De E., and Altha V., all of whom survive except Fred E., who died in infancy.

Alby P. Boughton was born in Vermont in 1809, and came to this country, locating in Alexandria, when he was a young man. He married Fidelin Arnold, of Lyme, by whom he has had two children, one son and one daughter who are deceased, and a son and two daughters survive, viz.: Caroline, Rosell, and Malinda. Rosell attended the public schools until he was 16 years of age, after which he worked at the carpenters' trade. In 1865 he married Eliza,

daughter of Joseph Russell, of Alexandria, and they have had four children, viz.: Fidelia, George A., Fredie N., and Edson J. Fidelia died at the age of eight years. Mr. Houghton served three years in the late war and was honorably discharged. He resides with his family in this town on road 12, near the village of Omar.

Nathaniel R. Reed was born in the town of Salem, Mass., in 1791. He married Elitha Sperry, of New Haven, Conn., and they had 13 children, nine of whom grew to adult age. Mr. Reed died in 1851. His son Lewis E. had the advantages of good schools in Watertown and other places, and remained at home with his father until he attained his majority, after which he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and joiner, in the village of La Fargeville. After five years' residence here he married Alzina L., daughter of Benjamin B. Sheldon, and they have had five children, one of whom died in infancy, and four survive, viz.: Myra M., Fred S., Julia E., and Sarah R. Mrs. Sheldon, mother of Mrs. Reed, resides with her daughter at the advanced age of 83 years. Mrs. Reed's sister, Miss C. A. Sheldon, also resides here.

John Cook was born in Massachusetts in 1794. When 12 years of age he came with his parents to this county, and located in Ellisburgh. He married Abigail Littlefield, of Massachusetts, and they had 10 children, eight of whom attained adult age, viz.: Ashbel, Lovina, Willard L., John W., Cyrus L., Horace S., Malcom G., and Mariette. Mrs. Cook died in 1870, and her husband in 1877. Their son Willard L. was born July 30, 1823, in Ellisburgh, and attended the common schools until he was 17 years old, subsequently graduating from the commercial college at Syracuse. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Union army and lost his right arm in the second battle of Bull Run. He has been assistant door-keeper in the Assembly at Albany. He has been twice married. By his first wife, Charlotte Fox, of Clayton, he had seven children,—three sons and four daughters,—four of whom survive, viz.: Oren M., Byron C., E. Clarence, and Nettie L. Mrs. Cook died in 1876, and he married for his second wife Mrs. Jane Taylor, widow of Benjamin B. Taylor, and they reside at Fisher's Landing. Benjamin B. Taylor served in the civil war, and was shot by a sharpshooter just before the close of the last battle before Petersburg, Va.

George Coon came from Otsego County to Jefferson County at an early date, and finally located on road 17, in the town of Orleans. Elias Coon, son of George, married Mary Ann, daughter of George Hawn, and they have had five children, one of whom died in infancy, and four survive, viz.: Ellen A., Edgar A., Nantie A., and Elton E. The latter, at the age of 21 years, graduated from Hungerford Collegiate Institute, of Adams, and was a cadet at West Point Military Academy for one year. He is well fitted for his chosen profession of teaching.

Samuel B. Hunter married Jane Bradshaw, of Thurlow, Canada West, and now resides in the town of Henderson, in this county. The fruit of this union was five sons, viz.: Arthur, Henry, Dwight, Noah, and George A., the last named of whom is the only survivor. George A. Hunter received a common school education in his youth, and in 1878 came to this town and located at Fisher's Landing, where he still resides. Mr. Hunter is a reliable guide and oarsman, and camp cook. He married, first, Celia A. Murphy, January 29, 1879, by whom he had two children, one of whom died in infancy, and a son, Hartley A., survives. Mrs. Hunter died in 1884. In 1885 Mr. Hunter married Lydia A., daughter of Capt. Edmund M. Robbins, of Fisher's Landing, by whom he has one son, Orvis H.

Hiram Dunn was born near Rossie, St. Lawrence County. He was a carpenter by trade, and received a common school education. He married Huldah Bishop, of Antwerp, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Michael, Zophia, Alonson, William H., Buell, Hiram, Adelia, and Charles. Michael Dunn attended the common schools, and did pioneer work until he arrived at the age of 18 years. He worked at farming for about nine years, when he enlisted in the late war and served three years, until its close. Soon after his return he married Mary Higgins, by whom he has one child, Voluta M.

Henry Eager was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1799, and at the age of 27 years located in Gouverneur. In 1828 he married Melissa, daughter of John Ayers, of Johnstown, Fulton County, and they had five sons and three daughters, born as follows, viz.: Zina, in 1829; Fannida, in 1830; Sophronia, in 1832; Mary A., in 1838; George, March 19, 1839; James H., in 1841; William H., in 1845; and Emerson, in 1847. Fannida and Sophronia are deceased. George worked on the farm and attended the common schools and Gouverneur Academy until he was 22 years old. In 1863, at the age of 25 years, he married Hattie, daughter of Jeremiah

Van Ness, of Spragueville, St. Lawrence County, and they have had five children, viz.: Clinton G. (died in 1881), Sophronia M., Emory F., Guy L., and Don W. Mr. Eager is a farmer and resides on Wells Island, near Thousand Island Park.

John Robbins located in the town of Clayton about 1835. He was twice married, first, to a Miss Avery, by whom he had eight children, and second, to Mary Earl, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Henry, Diana E., Margaret, John, Eldridge G., Hiram, Sarah, Charles, and Mary. Charles Robbins, when 24 years of age, married Caroline, daughter of William Kenison, of Clayton, and they have three sons, viz.: Robert W., George L., and Albert. Mr. Robbins resides on road 5½, Thousand Island Park.

Peter Emmett, grandfather of Gordon Emmett, participated in the battle near Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain. Richard Lombard, the maternal grandfather of Gordon Emmett, served in the War of 1812, and was in Portland, Me., during the engagement of the American brig *Enterprise* with the English brig *Boxer*, in which both captains were killed, and the British vessel surrendered to the American. In 1841 Peter Emmett married Catharine Lombard, and they have had five children, two of whom died in infancy, and three survive, namely: Arriette E., Gordon, and Henry. Gordon attended the common schools until 16 years of age. He then enlisted in the Union army, and while *en route* with his regiment from Norfolk, Va., to Newburn, N. C., was wounded in the wrist, captured, and sent to Columbia State Prison, from which place he was removed to Florence, S. C., and when Sherman was in the vicinity on his famous march to the sea he was paroled. August 8, 1867, when 19 years of age, he married Helen, daughter of Chester Morrey, of Enphrata, Fulton County, and they have had five children, four of whom survive, namely: Reita, Willie, Claude, and Carl. Reita married John Nunn, of Wells Island, and now resides at Great Bend.

Henry Laflur, at the age of seven years, removed with his father from Canada to this county, and located in the town of Clayton, in 1840. In 1856 he married Diana Robbins, of Clayton, and they had two sons and two daughters, one of whom, Lucy, died at the age of 18 years, and three survive, viz.: Henry W., Mary E., and Charles. Henry W. married Esther Coleman, of Lowville, Lewis County, and they have had two children, one of whom died in infancy. Mr. Laflur is a steamboat engineer, which business he has followed for nearly 10 years. Henry Laflur, Sr., Henry W., and Charles have their homes on Wells Island, below Thousand Island Park.

William Nunn was born in the county of Norfolk, England, and at the age of 16 years immigrated to Canada. At the age of 21 years he married Minerva McDonald, and January 25, 1856, they came to the United States and located in this town, on Wells Island. They had born to them six sons and three daughters, five of whom survive, namely: Charles T., William U., Henry T., Joshua M., and Sarah A. William U. Nunn received a common school education and worked on the farm until he was 20 years of age. In 1864 he married Martha J., daughter of John Tyler, and they have had four children, a daughter who died in infancy, and three survive, viz.: Tracy H., Orlie G., and Mary A. Tracy H. married Lucy A. Calkins, by whom he has had two children, viz.: Leslie O., who died in infancy, and Nellie. John Tyler, father of Mrs. W. U. Nunn, was born in Connecticut in 1812. His parents removed to this town when he was in his infancy, and located at Stone Mills. In 1832 he married Martha Cobb, of Collins Landing. He died December 3, 1881. Charles T. Nunn, at the age of 22 years, married Mary C., daughter of John Tyler, and they have a son and a daughter, namely: John W. and Cora I. The latter married Leonard Kling, and they have one daughter, Ethel. John W. married Reita Emmett, of Wells Island.

Henry D. Van Camp was born in Dutchtown, Montgomery County, October 3, 1794. May 25, 1816, he married Katie Abeel, of Fort Plain, Montgomery County, by whom he had five sons and five daughters, the survivors being as follows: Belinda (Mrs. Eli Gillett), of Clayton; Jacob, who married Mary Howell, of Clayton; Maria (Mrs. Jacob Wagener), of Alexandria; William, who married Harriet Winnie, of Fort Plain; and Henry. The latter was born in the town of Clayton, where he attended the public schools until he arrived at the age of 17 years, at which time his father died, and he assisted his mother in running the farm. At the age of 21 years he married Mary E. Snyder, of Orleans, in 1860, and they have had five sons and four daughters, of whom Nellie A. died in infancy, and eight survive, as follows: George, born in 1861; Ella M., 1862; Ida C., 1864; Cornelius H., 1868; Fred W., 1870; May E., 1873; Eugene J., 1876; and Hugh W., 1879. Mr. Van Camp is a prosperous farmer on Wells Island, near the head of the Lake of the Isles.

John Waterson was born in Ireland, in 1816, where, at the age of 21 years, he married Sasanna Carr, by whom he had six sons and two daughters, of whom William was drowned near Clayton. Isaac died at the age of 23 years, and four survive, viz.: John, Jr., James, James, and William. Mr. Waterson located in Canada in 1841, whence, in 1844, he removed to West Island, where he now resides.

Alfred Beckwith was born near New London, Conn., in 1811. He married Armina Wood of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, and they had seven children, four of whom survive, viz.: Ann, Hiram, Harriet, and Orlo. Hiram received a good common school education and taught school about 10 terms. At the age of 23 years he married Dora L., daughter of Almarin Bass Kirk, of Clayton, and they have three children, viz.: Earl H., Edith M., and Grace J. Mr. Beckwith has resided on road 27, in this town, for 16 years. He now owns the D. D. Calvin farm, about one mile north of La Fargeville.

PAMELIA.

PAMELIA was formed from Brownville, April 12, 1819, and was named in honor of the wife of Gen. Jacob Brown, whose maiden name was Pamela Williams. In 1824 its name was changed to "Leander," but soon after the former name was restored. By an act of April 1, 1824, a small part of Penet's Square, southeast of Perch Lake, was annexed from Orleans, which gave the town its present limits, with the addition of the portion subsequently incorporated in the city of Watertown. It is the central town of the county, and is bounded on the north by Orleans, on the east by Le Ray, on the south by Black River, which separates it from the town of Watertown, and on the west by Brownville. The surface of the town is level, or gently undulating, and the soil is clay or sand. It is entirely underlaid with limestone, which frequently crops out at the top of the ground. A few evidences of the drift period, in the form of large granite boulders, are found in the town. Upon the northeastern border of the town, lying partly in Orleans, is Perch Lake, a beautiful little body of water nearly three miles long and three-fourths of a mile in width at the widest place. The territory of Pamela is drained by several small streams, of which Perch River (the outlet of Perch Lake), Philomel Creek, and Cowen's Creek are the principal, all three running in a southwesterly direction, and all, previous to the clearing off of the forest, containing a considerable quantity of water.

The first town meeting was directed to be held "at the school-house near Elias Wager," in the spring of 1820, when the following town officers were elected: John Stewart, supervisor; Henry Gotham, clerk; Russel Weaver, Benjamin Still, and Simeon Woodruff, assessors; S. Woodruff, B. Still, overseers of the poor; Alfred Comins, S. Woodruff, B. Still, commissioners of highways; Horace Mather, collector; Osman Banister, Nehemiah Van Nest

Joseph Mayo, commissioners of common schools; Amos Eames, William Usher, R. Weaver, John R. Gunn, Baker Massey, Charles Brown, inspectors of schools; Jacob J. Greene, Benjamin Pease, Horace Mather, constables.

Spafford's Gazetteer of 1824 says of this town in 1820:—

"The hamlet of *Williamsville*, or *Williamstown*, is pleasantly situated on the river, directly opposite the court-house in Watertown, a half-mile distant, and contains 25 houses, a grist-mill, saw-mill, clothier's works, an oil-mill, two taverns, and several different kinds of mechanics. The Pamela postoffice is in this place.

"The population of the town is 1,342; taxable property, \$72,248; acres of improved land, 6,823; 1,339 cattle, 318 horses, 2,644 sheep; 8,206 yards of cloth were made in families. There are also five grist-mills, one saw-mill, one fulling-mill, one carding machine, and two asheries."

In 1880 Pamela had a population of 1,143. The town is located in the third school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 10 school districts, in which the same number of teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 191 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 18,389. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$4,550, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$722,107. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$1,941.18, \$876.77 of which was received by local tax. Charles E. Whitney was school commissioner.

PAMELIA FOUR CORNERS is a small post village in the northeastern part of the town, nine miles from Watertown, 181 from Albany, and 333 from New York. It has telephone, telegraph, and express offices, a general store, church, dealer in farm implements, two blacksmith shops, and about 75 inhabitants.

Seldon L. Scovill's Limburger cheese factory, on road 30, manufactures about 50,000 pounds of cheese annually.

John L. Parish's Limburger cheese factory, on road 10, has the capacity for manufacturing 40,000 pounds of cheese annually. It is not now in operation.

Deep Rock Limburger cheese factory, on road 10, has the capacity for manufacturing about 46,000 pounds annually.

The Limburger cheese factory owned by C. E. Makepeace, Ward M. Nichols, and William Mills, on road 21, manufactures about 35,000 pounds annually.

George W. Otis's Limburger cheese factory, on road 54, has the capacity for manufacturing 45,000 pounds annually. It is not now in operation.

Charles G. Wagoner's Limburger cheese factory, on road 5, manufactures about 85,000 pounds of cheese annually.

Reuben Timmerman's cheese factory, on road 1, has the capacity for manufacturing 75,000 pounds per year.

Charles Fox's Limburger cheese factory, on road 11, has the capacity for manufacturing 40,000 pounds annually.

The American cheese factory, on road 13, owned by a stock company, has the capacity for manufacturing 200,000 pounds annually.

Andrew P. Baltz's cheese factory, on road 40, has the capacity for manufacturing 40,000 pounds annually. Mr. Baltz also has a factory on road 38, with the capacity of 35,000 pounds.

The first settlement in the town of Pamela was made in 1799, by two men named Boshart and Kitts, who located with their families about three miles northeast from Watertown, near where Le Ray street now runs, erected log houses, and began clearings. They became dissatisfied, however, and on the approach of winter removed to the territory now called Lewis County (then a part of Oneida County, as was also Jefferson County), where they became permanent settlers.

In 1799 the south part of the territory afterwards called Pamela was owned by Pierre Chassanis, a French gentleman, it being a portion of what was known as "Castorland," "the Chassanis tract," or "The French Company's land." The central and northern portions were a part of "Great Tract No. 4," of Macomb's purchase, except the territory east and northeast of Perch Lake, which was embraced in Penet's Square. Tract No. 4 was then actually owned by the Antwerp Company, an association of Holland gentlemen residing in the city of Antwerp, though, being foreigners, the title was held by others for them. In 1800 the southwest half of tract No. 4 (which included the Pamela portion) was conveyed in trust for the Antwerp Company to James Le Ray de Chaumont. He was made the agent of the company for the sale of the territory thus conveyed, and 10 years later he purchased all the unsold land in tract No. 4. Le Ray soon acquired an interest in the Chassanis tract also, and made all the sales after 1801, either as principal or agent. Thus it will be seen that all land titles in Pamela (except in the small tract embraced in Penet's Square) may be traced back to Le Ray de Chaumont, acting for himself or others.

After Boshart and Kitts one of the earliest settlers was Mr. Makepeace, grandfather of Elliott Makepeace, who settled in the north part of the town and built the first frame house within the present limits of Pamela. As early as 1804 a few settlers located on the north shore of Black River, in what is now Watertown. The following year Mr. Haven settled a mile from the river, just inside the city limits, and it is fair to presume that as early as that year some immigrants located in the present Pamela. Previous to 1812 some 20 or 30 families came into town, among whom were John Gould and J. M. Parish, who both settled in the northwest part. Elijah Ainsworth, Philip Ainsworth, Mr. Brintnall, Caleb J. Bates, Isaac and Jacob Meacham, William Morse, and Jacob Lowell all settled in the northwest part of the town before 1812. Benjamin Cole, Obadiah Rhodes, and Stephen Farr settled during the same period, near Pamela Four Corners, while Aaron Dresser, Curtis Goulding, Henry Becker, and Alvin Twing were the founders of that village itself.

About 1812 John Folts settled in the southwestern part of the town. He was soon after followed by Simeon Woodruff, Peter Acker, and David and Belshazzar Tillpaugh. Two families, named Baker and Cooper, were among the earliest settlers in the southeastern part of the town. Smith Scoville located here before 1811, and afterwards opened a hotel. John Brown came

from Brownville in 1812 and built the first frame house in the southeast part of the town. David Augsbury, with his family, settled in the northwest part of the town in 1811, and in 1812 he was followed by his father, John Augsbury, with his three younger sons, Benjamin, Nicholas, and Daniel. After the War of 1812 two other sons, John and Abraham, came in with their families. John Augsbury, Sr., purchased Mr. Makepeace's farm, and the latter located upon another in the same neighborhood. In 1814-15 Theron Converse put up a log house on what is now Le Ray street, just north of the present city line. At this time the country was all a dense wilderness eastward, almost to Carthage. William McGinnis settled in the southwest part of the town in 1815, and at this time, it has been said, there were between 30 and 40 families in the town.

Among those who came in before 1819 were Elijah Wright, William Wafful, John Wafful, Russel Weaver, Benjamin Still, John Stewart, Capt. Joseph Mayo, ——— Nichols, John Stewart, Joel Nims, James Wright, Isaac C. Pettit, Daniel Pettit, Osman Banister, Nehemiah Van Nest, John N. Gunn, ——— Gardner, Conrad Wafful, Benjamin Pease, William Sixbury, John Sixbury, Isaac Sixbury, Elias Wager, ——— Combs, Charles Brown, Thomas Goodrich, and Abram Spalsbury. Joel Nims settled in the Thomas Brown neighborhood in 1818, where he bought the farm upon which William Wafful had made improvements.

The first tavern in town was opened by Aaron Dresser, at Pamela Four Corners, soon after the War of 1812. The first store was kept by John N. Gunn in the western part of the town, and was opened about 1816. The first saw-mill was built on Philomel Creek, at the crossing of the Clayton road, by Mr. Abbey.

Log houses were almost universal in 1818, but at this time a number of frame barns were built, giving the country quite a civilized appearance. Stone was so abundant that a building of that material was almost as cheap as one of wood. Between stone and frame the log houses were rapidly superseded, and by 1830 they had mostly disappeared.

Postoffices were established at Pamela, then *Williamsville* village and later North Watertown (in the present city district), previous to 1824, and at Pamela Four Corners as early as 1830. In 1831 the postmaster at the latter place was S. Comstock, and in 1837 it was Abram M. Harger. In 1854 the Potsdam & Watertown Railroad was finished, running through the southeastern corner of the town. It afterwards became a part of the R., W. & O. system. In 1852 the Cape Vincent branch of the latter road was completed, a small portion of which runs through the southwestern corner of the town. Upon the incorporation of the city of Watertown, May 8, 1869, about 700 acres of the territory of Pamela, comprising the villages of North Watertown and Jubelville, containing over 1,200 of its inhabitants and its principal business establishments, were absorbed by the city. The town is espe-

cially adapted to dairying, which is the principal occupation of its thrifty inhabitants.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pamela, located at Pamela Four Corners, was organized February 28, 1847, by James Jones, Orvis Goulding, and others, with seven members, Rev. O. C. Cole being the first pastor. Their house of worship, the present wooden structure, was erected in 1840, at a cost of about \$1,600. It will comfortably seat 300 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$3,000. The present membership is 22. No regular pastor is employed.

The Protestant Methodist Church, located two miles and a half north of Pamela Four Corners, was organized about 1845, by Peter Busler, Warner Nellis, and Jacob Wagoner, with 30 members, Rev. Philip Swift being the first pastor. Their house of worship, the present wooden structure, was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$1,800. It will comfortably seat 250 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$2,375. The society has 22 members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. P. Watson. The Sunday school has a membership of 45, under the superintendency of Peter Busler.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Thomas Makepeace was born in Massachusetts in 1779. At the age of 24 years he removed with his father's family to Bridgewater, Oneida County, remaining there one year, when he located in Pamela. He married Anna Plumb, a native of Connecticut, and they had nine children, viz.: Emily, Maria, Anna, Amy, Betsey, Lucy, Thomas, Julia, and Ellicott. In 1848 Ellicott married Angelina Plumb, by whom he had two children, viz.: Merville D. and Charles E. Ellicott Makepeace was a popular school teacher for many years, and also served his townsmen in positions of trust and honor, among which was that of supervisor. His son Merville D. is a civil engineer and surveyor. Charles E. was supervisor of Pamela in 1889, and resides with his aged mother on the homestead on road 21. Ellicott Makepeace died June 30, 1882.

Walter Cole was born in the town of Mendon, Herkimer County, and when 16 years old came to the Black River country, and taught the first school in the then village of Watertown. At the age of 19 he married Charlotte, daughter of John M. Gunn, of Brownville, and they had seven children, viz.: John N., Andrew J., Walter, Harrison, Zeruah, Abigail, and Harrison. The first Harrison died in infancy. Walter Cole served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor. He served as a member of the state legislature two terms. Harrison Cole, at the age of 22 years, married Mary, daughter of Hon. Henry Keith, of Brownville, and first located on a farm near Perch River. In 1872 he removed to Wells Island, where he remained 14 years. He now resides with his son in Le Ray. Harrison R. Cole, of Le Ray, son of Harrison, married Emma Gould, in 1875, and they have one son, Aswell B.

Ansel Mills, a native of Connecticut, came to Watertown in 1806, and subsequently, about 1824, purchased a tract of land in this town, on road 21. In 1816 he married Betsey Ripley, by whom he had six children, viz.: Amanda, Hiram, Mary Ann, Louisa, David, and William. His son Hiram now owns the greater part of the homestead farm. Hiram married Malinda Seiber, of Brownville, by whom he had 13 children—eight sons and five daughters. One son, Will. P. married Josephine, of Le Ray, and they have one son, Roy E. William Mills married Catherine Nellis, and they have three children—Ansel, Dexter, and Walter J. The latter works the farm which his father has occupied for so many years. He married Ella Gray, and by her has had seven children, one of whom died in infancy, and four sons and two daughters survive, viz.: Ethel, William, Frank, Clark, Daisy, and Roy.

Richard Phillips was born in England, June 1, 1775, and served an apprenticeship of seven years at the carpenters' trade. He served as captain in the War of 1812, having become a citizen of the United States before that war. In 1817 he married Mercy, daughter of Captain William Harris, and settled in Watertown. Mr. Phillips built and owned the first house that stood where the Crouner House now is. He had 13 children, 10 of whom survive. He died January 23, 1859, and his wife April 27, 1863.

Henry Countryman was born in the town of Danube, Herkimer County, and was the third child and first son of George and Rohana Countryman. Henry remained at home, contributing largely to the support of the family, until 1823, when he removed to Pamela, where he succeeded in accumulating a large fortune, being the owner at the time of his death of 600 acres of land. He died June 16, 1875. He married a Miss Walrath, of Danube, Herkimer County, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Alexander, the oldest, was born in Herkimer County, but from boyhood always resided at Pamela Four Corners. Wilson H. Countryman was born in 1810. In 1862 he married Betsey Ann, daughter of Enoch Eddy, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Belle D., Charles O., and Ora E. Belle D. died in 1889, aged 15 years. The sons survive and reside on the farm with their parents.

Capt. Ebenezer Williams was a descendant of those of that name who immigrated to this country from Wales in 1607. He married Sarah Stedman, and they had five children, viz.: Jonathan, Susan, Merrill, Ebenezer, and Oloff H. Captain Williams distinguished himself in the Indian border wars. On one occasion he was selected as one of 11 prisoners to be killed in retaliation of the death of a like number of Indians killed in regular warfare. The Captain gave the Masonic sign to Brant, the Indian chief, who saved his life and gave him the talismanic belt of wampum to protect him from other tribes. Ebenezer was born in Manlius, Onondaga County. At the age of 32 years he purchased the present homestead. In 1817 he married Jane Osterhout, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, namely: Sarah S., Peter O., Jane A., and Ebenezer. The latter married Fabius Lawton, of Watertown, by whom he had four children, viz.: Eben F., who died at the age of six years; Stedman E., George O., and Hattie C., who survive.

Enoch Eddy came from Rutland, Vt., in 1802, and located on a farm on Rutland Hill, in the town of Rutland, in this county. In 1831 he removed to the town of Pamela, where he died in 1840, aged 80 years. He reared a family of 10 children, all of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Enoch and James (twins), Hannah, Rhoda, Phoebe, Betsey, Renew, Louisa, Horatio N., and Willard. Enoch D., at the age of 23 years, married Hulda, daughter of Jonathan Aldrich, and they had three sons and four daughters, namely: Enoch, Gratia, Cynthia, Hannah, Seth, Betsey A., and De Witt Clinton. The latter was born on the farm he now owns. When 26 years of age he married Caroline, daughter of Joel A. Odie, of Rutland, by whom he has one daughter, Cora M., who married Edward Colligan, September 21, 1897, and now resides in Rutland.

Elijah Timerman came to this town with his father in 1832, from Herkimer County, at this time being 14 years of age. He remained at home and attended school winters, working upon the farm summers, until he attained his majority. He then married Anna, daughter of Hiram Ballard, and after working farms on shares for several years finally purchased a farm at the head of Perch Lake, on road 1, and there resided until his death, in 1870. He had born to him three sons and one daughter, viz.: Hiram, John E., Celestia J., and Wilson. The latter, at the age of 21 years, enlisted in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served three years, until the close of the war, when he returned home and married Arabella, daughter of Elijah Gove, of Le Ray. Soon after this he purchased the John C. Timerman farm, where he now resides with his aged mother.

John C. Timerman came from Herkimer County to this town in 1832 and married Gertrude Timerman. They reared a family of six sons and three daughters, viz.: David, Elijah, Margaret, Jane, Joel, John, Jessie, Mary M., and Reuben. Mr. Timerman located at the head of Perch Lake, where he purchased a farm. He served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sackett Harbor. He died October 15, 1846. His son Reuben, in 1857, married Anna E., daughter of Warner Nellis, of Pamela, by whom he had four children, viz.: Simon E., George W., Frank B., and Willie J. Their first born died at the age of one year and eight months. Mrs. Timerman died in 1874. For his second wife he married Mrs. Philena Babcock, widow of Anson. George W. Timerman, second son of Reuben, married Jessie M., daughter

of Joseph Tallman, of Orleans, and they have one son, Raymond, and reside in this town, on the Shinnel farm, on road 1.

Daniel Cornwell was born in Vermont, and in 1806 settled in Le Ray. He married Mary Farr, by whom he had 12 children,—eight sons and four daughters,—all of whom grew to adult age except two daughters, who died in infancy. Adolphus Cornwell married Sarah Ann Vane Ness, and for a short time resided in Le Ray. He subsequently removed to Pamela, and then to Watertown, where Mrs. Cornwell died. He married, second, Jane Jackson, of St. Lawrence County, by whom he had two daughters, Jennie B. and Gerlie May. Upon the death of his second wife he married, in 1877, Mrs. Oaks, widow of Simeon Oaks, and daughter of Jeremiah Crosby, of Martinsburg, Lewis County. He now resides in this town on road 22.

Richard Bellinger was born in Montgomery County in 1810. At the age of seven years he went to live with Christopher Bellinger, and here remained until he attained his majority. He was apprenticed to Lewis Averill to learn the trade of tanner and currier, and served five years. He was then employed by the year by Mr. Averill, but on account of continued ill health was obliged to abandon his chosen profession and engage in farming. At the age of 23 years he married Catherine, daughter of Joseph Fink, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, namely: Catherine, Orinda, Elizabeth, Joseph, William, Dempster, Nancy, Mary, Martha, and Frederick F. After the two eldest children were born Mr. Bellinger removed to Pamela. Frederick F., at the age of 16 years, left the paternal roof, and worked by the month until he attained his majority. He then married Fanny A., daughter of Caleb Arnold, of Watertown, and they have one daughter. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the 10th N. Y. H. A., and served till the close of the war.

Israel Brown came with his family from Vermont about 1819. Luther, the second son of Israel, received a good common school education, and soon after attaining his majority married Sophronia, daughter of Daniel Sortwell. He subsequently purchased a tract of land in the town of Clayton. This he sold, and soon after purchased a farm on Horse Creek, where he built a house and established a model home. He had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Amanda, Melinda, Luther S., Harriet, and Brayton. The latter remained at home until he attained his majority. He married Lanra E., daughter of William Kimball, of Pamela, and soon after enlisted in Co. A, 14th N. Y. H. A., for three years, or during the war. He took active part in 18 general engagements without being wounded. Soon after his return from the war he purchased a farm in Clayton, and there remained eight years. He then bought the farm in this town which he now occupies, and where he has built a fine residence. His children are a son and a daughter, William B. and Meda S.

John Goutermont immigrated from Germany to this country in 1792, and located in Lowville, Lewis County, where he bought a farm. He married a Miss Frederick, of Montgomery County, and they had nine children, namely: Jacob, Peggy, Catherine, John, William, Caroline, Martin, Lawrence, and Nicholas. The latter was educated in the common schools, and at the age of 21 years married, first, Sally Wemple, who bore him three sons and one daughter, viz.: Dolly, Archibald, John, and William. He married, second, Sally Clock, by whom he had 15 children. Archibald Goutermont, at the age of 21 years, removed to Illinois, and there remained 10 years. He then, for two years, traveled in several states and territories in the West, finally returning to Illinois, where he enlisted in the 3d Ill. Cav., serving more than three years under Gen. Carr and others in the Department of the Gulf. After his discharge he returned to Lowville, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Bradt, by whom he has four sons and two daughters, viz.: Jennie L., Carl W., Legget H., Dollie A., George H., and Charles A. After his marriage he bought a farm in Martinsburg, and there remained 10 years, when he removed to a farm on Perch Lake, in this town. He subsequently removed to Lewis County, where he now resides.

Daniel Augsbury came from the Mohawk valley in 1812, and located in the town of Pamela, on his father's farm. He received a good practical education in the public schools, and upon the death of his father became owner of the farm. When about 20 years old he married Mary, daughter of Conrad Shinnel, and they had three sons and four daughters, viz.: Andrew, John B. L., Susan, Mary Ann, Frances, Edmond K., and Irene E. O. In 1833 the latter married James K. Miller. They located in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, and shortly afterwards removed to Kansas, where they remained seven years, when Mrs. Miller returned with her children to the town of Pamela. She has two sons and four daughters, viz.: Adella,

Allice, Mary, Almira, James, and Royal. Addele is married and lives with her mother at Pamela Four Corners.

John Tingue came from Gilderland, Albany County, N. Y., where he married a daughter of George S. Scraftford. In early life he followed the occupation of a farmer, and subsequently engaged in farming. He reared a family of three sons and three daughters, viz.: Eliza, Margaret, Rasy, James, Alexander, and George. The latter was born in the town of Palatine Church, Montgomery County, in 1812. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Stark, Herkimer County. George remained at home until 21 years of age. He then married Margaret, daughter of Michael Waltz, who bore him two children, Alexander and Margaret Anna. After the death of his first wife Mr. Tingue married the widow of H. N. Goss, a daughter of Jacob Acker, by whom he had two children, Henry N. and Henrietta. Mr. Tingue died November 25, 1889. His widow is a direct descendant of General Herkimer.

William McGinnis was born in Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y. He married Rachel Harper, who bore him six sons and five daughters, namely: Alexander, Henry, James, Robert, Catherine, Maria, William, Jr., Eliza, Ann Phebe, Sarah Jane, and Isaac. The latter, when 18 years of age, began to teach school and continued in this profession for 20 years. At the age of 25 he married Lasiza B., daughter of Lyman White, of Pamela, and engaged in farming. They have two children, Ida M. and Ella M. The latter married George A. Femmer, and Ida M. married George M. Haven. In 1850 Mr. McGinnis was elected superintendent of public schools. From 1852 to 1857 he served as supervisor, and was general traveling agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, and appointed agents in 16 states and also in Canada. He resigned the position in 1882, and since then has been elected as justice of the peace.

Smith Scovill removed to this town from Connecticut when he was 20 years old. He married Hannah Foltz, by whom he had 11 children, namely: Wells, Ezra, Smith, Jr., George, Franklin, Albert, Margaret, Mary, Hannah, Fanny, and John. The latter married Harriet Gale, of Brownville, who bore him two children, Seldon L. and Sarah Jane. The latter married George Briggs, of Canada. Mr. Scovill died in 1879, aged 68 years. Seldon L. resides on the homestead with his aged mother.

Bruce Dempster was born in Scotland in 1794, and in 1812 immigrated to Sackets Harbor. He married Mrs. Betsey Cleveland, widow of James Greene, who bore him five children,—four sons and one daughter,—viz.: Andrew J., Adelbert B., Eugene M., Jane, and Wallace W. Mr. Dempster died in 1870. Wallace W., soon after he attained his majority, married Ida, daughter of Martin V. Shaw, by whom he has three children,—two daughters and a son,—namely: Cora J., Lulu L., and Earl A. He resides on a farm.

Martin Reese came from Herkimer County in 1839 and located in the town of Le Ray. He married Amy Paul, of Herkimer, by whom he had 13 children, three of whom died in infancy, and six sons and three daughters survive, viz.: Wellington W., William H., Emogene, Lucius E., Martha E., Martin H., John A., Elva E., and Evelyn P. James E. served in the late war, was wounded in front of Petersburg, and died on the battlefield at the age of 22 years. Evelyn P. Reese, at the age of 20 years, was thrown upon his own resources. After three years' service in the Union army he returned home, and two years later married Jane A., daughter of L. L. Timmerman, now of Le Ray. He subsequently bought the Timmerman farm where he now resides. He has four sons and two daughters, namely: Milton P., William E., Herman L., Edna M., Ida M., and Arthur D.

John Johnson came from Middlesex, N. Y., with his family of 10 sons and nine daughters, all of whom attained mature years and were married. One son, John, married Eveline Herking, of Mohawk, and located in the town of Clayton. He had born to him 10 children, seven of whom attained mature years, viz.: Catherine, Francis, Jacob, John, Elijah, Silas, and James. The latter, at the age of 15 years, left home and went to work by the month, for several years engaged in the lumber business in St. Lawrence County. In 1871 he married Lydia, daughter of Lyman Bowker, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, by whom he has three sons and two daughters, viz.: James H., Silas L., Berton L., Dora B., and Vina A., all of whom

John C. Belyea enlisted in the 10th N. Y. H. A., and was first assigned to garrison duty at New York city. He was then transferred to Washington, and subsequently went to the front, where he was promoted to third sergeant for brave and meritorious conduct. He participated

in numerous battles, and was mustered out at the close of the war, June 23, 1865. His brother, Levi T. enlisted in Co. A, 94th N. Y. Vol. Inf., October 25, 1861, was wounded in a charge on the front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864, dying July 2, of the same year, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Wesley Ellsworth was born in Orleans County, and at the age of nine years came with his brother to the Black River country. He married Susan, daughter of Conrad Waltz, of Pamela, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, namely: Cortland, Nelson, Margaret, Isabel, Lucinda, and William. The latter, at the age of 22 years, married Clarissa, daughter of Thomas Liscomb, of Brownville. In 1873 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. He has two sons and one daughter, viz.: Frank, Fred, and Susan.

Amos Gillette came with his five brothers from Vermont about 1800, his brothers locating in the town of Lorraine and Amos in Clayton, where he purchased a farm of 300 acres, upon which he built a residence. He served in the War of 1812, in the battle of Sackets Harbor, and was commissioned captain. He married a Miss Arnold, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, namely: Sophronia, Alonzo P., Eli, Deliah, Phoebe, and Solon. The latter was for many years a commercial traveler for Stephen Kelburn, of Adams, and sold wooden chairs in the United States and Canada. In 1839 he married Rebecca, daughter of Stephen Kelburn, and afterwards located in Clayton. His father gave him a farm of 40 acres, upon which he erected a fine residence. He had three children, namely: Mary E., Levi K., and Stephen L. The latter was educated in the schools of his native town, and in the High School at New London, Ohio. He returned home and engaged in farming, and subsequently became a sailor on the lakes, serving three years and attaining the position of second mate. At the age of 26 years he married Libbie M., daughter of Henry Brant, of Brownville, and they have two sons, Ernest S. and Solon H.

Christopher Fox came with his family from St. Johnsville, N. Y., in 1826, and purchased a farm near Three Mile Bay, in the town of Lyme. He married Nancy Snell, and they had four sons and three daughters, namely: Christopher, Jacob, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Laera, John, and Simeon. When the latter attained his majority he married Ruth, daughter of James Cole, and located near Three Mile Bay. They had one son and two daughters, viz.: Isabel, Emmelia, and Christopher S. When the latter was nine years old he moved to Perch River village, in Brownville, and there remained until he was 21, attending the public schools. Soon after attaining his majority he married Belle, daughter of Franklin Mitchell, now of Pamela, by whom he has one daughter, Rutha.

Richard Haven immigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1617, and located in Lynn. He had a son, Nathaniel, and since then every generation has furnished a son bearing that name. Nathaniel Haven, grandfather of Dexter W., of this town, was born in 1779, and in 1806 married Mary Coolidge, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, namely: Dexter, Hepsibah, Mahala, Newel, Isaac E., Mary, Asenath, Charles W., and Nathaniel. The latter resided with his parents until he was 21 years old. In 1831 he bought 45 acres adjoining his father's farm, and in 1832 married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Wightman, of Rodman, by whom he had two children, Charles G. and Dexter W. The latter remained at home until he attained his majority, and in 1854 married, first, Jane Wait, of Rodman, who bore him two children, Lansing W. and Coolidge D. His wife died in 1860, aged 28 years. In 1862 he married Harriet A. Wait, a sister of his first wife, and they have had three children, namely: Clifton E., Libbie O., and John N. T. Clifton E. died in 1877, at the age of 13 years, and Libbie July 16, 1886. For many years Dexter W. Haven has held various positions of trust in the town. He was assessor three years, and supervisor seven years. He now resides on the homestead farm, to which he has added other lands by purchase.

Leroy S. Rogers, at the age of 12 years, came with his father from Vermont, in 1831, and settled in the town of Antwerp. He purchased a small farm, and by industry and economy added to it until he accumulated 300 acres. He married Pamela, daughter of Darius Burtch, who was one of the first settlers of Antwerp. They had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Jennie, William, George P., Marriatt, and Allen L. The latter, at the age of 20 years, married Mattie L., daughter of Giles Bonister, and they have one daughter, Berna. In 1853 Mr. Rogers purchased a farm in this town, a few miles distant from the city of Watertown, where he now resides.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA was erected from Le Ray, April 3, 1821, with its present limits, the territory originally forming a part of Brownville, from which Le Ray was erected in 1806. The name of *Elizabethtown** had been chosen, but there being one already in the state, the present name was selected by citizens who had lived in or near the city of Philadelphia. Some proposed to name the town Benezet, after the benevolent Quaker of that name. The town is rectangular in form, its length, lying nearly northwest and southeast, being about one-quarter greater than its breadth. It is bounded on the northwest by Theresa, on the northeast by Antwerp, on the southeast by Wilna, and on the southwest by Le Ray. It comprehends 54 "great lots" of tract No. 4 of the Macomb purchase, being six ranges of nine lots each. In the southern and western portions of the town the surface is rolling, and in the opposite parts, towards Antwerp and Theresa, it becomes rough and hilly. Its waters are the Indian River, entering from Antwerp and flowing nearly west across the town into Le Ray; Black Creek, entering near the southern corner from Wilna, flowing in a general northern course, and joining the river above the village of Philadelphia; several small streams which fall into these from the east; and Otter Creek, which passes westwardly through the northern corner of the town into Theresa.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Harvey Hamblin, in Philadelphia village, March 5, 1822, at which the following officers were chosen: Alden Bucklin, supervisor; John Strickland, Jr., clerk; Thomas Bones, Alden Bucklin, and Abial Shurtleff, assessors; William Bones, collector; Cadwallader Child, John Townsend, and Abial Shurtleff, commissioners of highways; John Strickland, Jr., David Mosher, and James Bones, commissioners of schools; James Bones, Cadwallader Child, and J. R. Taylor, inspectors of schools; and William Bones, constable.

At the first general election held "November 4, 1822, and the two succeeding days inclusive," Joseph C. Yates, for governor, received 48 votes, Erastus Root, for lieutenant-governor, 31, and Henry Huntington, for same office, 16.

Since the organization of the town the supervisors have been Alden Buck-

* In the early survey bills of roads surveyed in the town of Le Ray, when the location of the present village was mentioned, it was called *Elizabethtown*, until, in survey bill No. 35, dated of February 20, 1810, for the first time, it is spoken of as *Friend's Settlement*, and its name, and as corrupted, *Quaker Settlement*, the village was for many years commonly designated, and by old citizens of the county is even now sometimes called by these names, or, for short, *TA Settlement*.

lin, 1822; Harvey Hamblin, 1823-26; John R. Taylor, 1827; Benjamin Jackman, 1829-31; Hiram Hinman, 1832; Henry W. Marshall, 1833; Jesse Smith, 1834-36, and 1841; Miles Strickland, 1837, 1839, and 1842; William Skinner, 1838 and 1851; George Walton, 1840; John F. Latimer, 1843; Azel W. Danforth, 1844-46; Lyman Wilson, 1847; Smith Bockus, 1848-49; George Frazier, 1850; Alden Adams, 1852-53; Seth Strickland, 1854-58, and 1866; John Allis, 1859-61; Lansing Becker, 1862-63; John S. Peck, 1864-65; Loren Fuller, 1867-72; George E. Tucker, 1873-79; A. C. Comstock, 1880; Silas Monroe, 1881; G. E. Comstock, 1882; Charles O. Roberts, 1883-89; Albert W. Oatman, 1890.

Spafford's Gazetteer of 1813 says:—

"In 1811-12, at 'The Settlement,' there was a grain and a saw-mill, and a Quaker meeting-house."

The same author in 1824 says of Philadelphia in 1821:—

"The Indian River and its branches supply mill sites, only two of which are yet occupied, with one grist-mill and one saw-mill. The population is included in that of Le Ray in the last census, and is computed at 55 families. There is a small society of Friends, or Quakers, who have a meeting-house for worship, the only one in this town."

After the erection of the town in 1822 the school moneys, of which one-half was collected by the town collector and one-half paid by the county treasurer, were apportioned among the three school districts as follows: District No. 1 had 40 children and received \$10.20; district No. 2 had 25 children and received \$7.42; and district No. 3 had 41 children and received \$9.50. In 1830 eight school districts reported, from which it appears there were 367 children taught that year, for which there was paid of the public moneys \$99.48, and from local taxes \$385.75. Cadwallader Child, Amos Eames, and George Morgan were commissioners.

In 1880 Philadelphia had a population of 1,750. The town is located in the second school district of Jefferson County, and in 1888 had 10 school districts, in which 13 teachers were employed 28 weeks more. There were 360 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days attendance during the year was 35,356. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$6,850, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$814,537. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$3,533.57, of which \$2,122.16 was received by local tax. Truman C. Gray was school commissioner.

PHILADELPHIA (p. o.) village was incorporated in 1872, the boundaries being described as follows: "Beginning at a point in line between great lots Nos. 610 and 644, 15 chains from corner of great lots Nos. 609, 610, 643, and 644; thence N. 39° E., along said great lot line, 80 chains, to a point one chain beyond corner of great lots Nos. 611, 612, 645, and 646; thence N. 51° W., parallel with great lot line, 80 chains; thence S. 39° W., 80 chains, to stake near bank of Indian River; thence S. 51° E., 80 chains, to place of beginning; containing 640 acres of land. Surveyed by Martin E. Aldrich. Dec. 4, 1871." The first meeting was held at the office of Bennett F.

Brown on the evening of March 4, 1872, for the purpose of completing the organization of the incorporation. D. H. Scofield was the first president; Seth Strickland, Orrin A. Cross, and George E. Tucker, trustees; Asa E. Macomber, clerk; and James Barr, street commissioner. At the second meeting, March 22, 1872, the by-laws were adopted and approved. The village is situated on Indian River, and is a station on the R., W. & O. and Utica & Black River railroads, 18 miles from Watertown, 182 from Albany, and 224 from New York. It has telephone, telegraph, and American Express offices, a state bank, a weekly newspaper, three churches (Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist), a graded school, two hotels, two general stores, one music store, a drug store, dry goods and clothing store, variety store, jewelry store, two boot and shoe stores, hardware store, a general and drug store, two furniture stores, three stove and tinware stores, two grist-mills, one tannery, two groceries, a drug and grocery store; a bakery and restaurant, two blacksmith shops, a sash, door, and blind factory, a meat market, marble dealer, livery stable, harnessmaker, two millinery shops, two barber shops, two shoemakers, and about 1,000 inhabitants. The postoffice was established at Philadelphia in 1822, with Edmund Tucker as postmaster, under whom the office was located in his brick house at the north end of the settlement, the present residence of George E. Tucker.

STERLINGVILLE is a post village and station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, in the southern part of the town, on Black Creek. It is 22 miles from Watertown, 179 from Albany, and 321 from New York. It contains an American Express office, two stores, one grocery, two blacksmith shops, one saw-mill, one hotel, two churches (Roman Catholic and union), and about 40 dwellings. The postoffice at Sterlingville was established in 1839, George Walton being the first postmaster.

In 1850 a postoffice was established at WHITNEY'S CORNERS, on the Evans Mills and Ox Bow plank road, in the west part of the town. The first postmaster was Carey Z. Eddy, who served one year, when he was succeeded by W. M. Whitney. This office was discontinued soon after the opening of the railroad.

POGELAND, on the Antwerp and Sterlingville plank road, was established as a postoffice in 1852, with Daniel Smith, postmaster. Mr. Smith soon after died, and the office was discontinued for a short time, when it was reestablished, with Theodore Cane as postmaster. The office was finally abolished about 1855.

The Bank of Philadelphia was organized under the general banking law, March 12, 1888, with a capital of \$25,000. The present officers of the bank are Daniel H. Scofield, president; William Roberts, vice-president; H. O. Gardner, cashier; W. A. Markwick, assistant cashier and book-keeper.

William Roberts's lumber mills, at Philadelphia village, were established by the present proprietor in 1882. They consist of two saw-mills, a planing and shingle-mill, and lath-mill. They are run by water-power and two 60-horse-

power steam engines, give employment to 70 men, and manufacture about 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Joseph Essington's saw-mill, at Sterlingville, was bought by the present proprietor in 1880. It is operated by water-power furnished by Black Creek, and has the capacity of cutting about 800,000 feet of lumber annually.

The Philadelphia cheese factory, on road 19, corner of Sand street, near the bridge at Black River, is owned by William S. Keyes. It has a patronage of about 450 cows.

The lands composing the present town of Philadelphia were included in Le Ray's purchase of January 4, 1800. On February 16, 1804, Le Ray "entered into an agreement with a company composed of Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, of Burlington, N. J. (then Le Ray's place of residence), and Mordecai Taylor, Thomas Townsend, John Townsend, Robert Comfort, Cadwallader Child, Moses Comfort, Israel Knight, Benjamin Rowland, David Evans, John Jones, and Jason Merrick, of the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, in Pennsylvania,—all of whom, save the last named, were Quakers,—to sell them 16 lots (7,040 acres) at the rate of \$3 per acre, payable in five installments, with six per cent. annual interest, and 10 per cent. was to be discounted for cash. In consideration of the sale they were also to receive, as a gift from Le Ray, a central lot (440 acres) 'for the promotion of religion and learning; that is to say, for the purpose of erecting thereon and supporting a meeting-house for the society of people called Quakers, and a school or schools for the education of children in useful learning, to be under the care and direction of said society, and of a monthly meeting of said people, when such meeting shall be there established.' It was stipulated that these lands should be of a quality equal to the four lots Nos. 629, 630, 631, and 632, near Le Raysville, which had been purchased the previous year by Joseph Child, Sr., and Moses Comfort, whose favorable accounts of the advantages of the section in soil and climate had brought about the present purchase. In case these lands should not, in the opinion of Richard Coxe, Jacob Brown, and Jonas Smith, prove equal to those named an additional quantity should be given to make good the deficiency. The seller also agreed to make a wagon road from the St. Lawrence River, running through the conveyed tract to the post-road at Champion, before the first of the following December. The purchasers were required to agree on a division of the lots among themselves before the 25th of the next April. This being done the lands were conveyed to them by deed from Le Ray in May, 1804.

"The central lot, donated for religious and educational purposes, was No. 611, embracing the present village of Philadelphia, and all the water-power of the river at that point. The lots sold were Nos. 339, 340, 342, 343, 375, 376, 378, 379, 643, 644, 646, 647, 674, 675, 677, and 678. Eight lots were reserved by the proprietor, viz.: Nos. 341, 377, 609, 610, 612, 613, 645, and 676. All the above named lots, 25 in number, together formed a

rectangular tract five lots in length, and the same number in width, of which tract lot 611 was the exact territorial center; the conveyed lots lying in four blocks of four lots each, one in each of the four corners of the tract, while the reserved lots lay between these in the form of a cross.

"All that is now the town of Philadelphia was at that time a wilderness, in which no blow of white man's axe had been struck, except by the surveying parties of Brodhead; and it was to explore this and to examine their purchase that Cadwallader Child and Mordecai Taylor started northward in May, 1804. In their company came Samuel Evans, who had visited Le Raysville and vicinity in 1803. On leaving Albany they traveled on horseback to Brownville for a conference with Jacob Brown in reference to projected roads, after which, early in June, Mr. Child, with Michael Coffeen, Solomon Parker, Robert Sixbury, the hunter, and another assistant, but without Mr. Taylor and Mr. Evans, who remained at Brownville, set out for Le Raysville to follow Brodhead's marked lot-lines towards his objective point, lot 611. He struck it at the south corner, then followed down Black Creek to its junction with Indian River, and down the latter to the falls, where his party made a halt and built a rude cabin as a base of operations, near the spot where the Philadelphia flour-mill now stands. From here he soon proceeded to explore and survey a route for a road to the St. Lawrence, which he reached at a point above Alexandria Bay, and, passing down the river, noted the advantages of that place as an eligible site for a settlement, and for the river terminus of the proposed road." Returning to lot 611 he proceeded thence to continue his road survey to the great bend of Black River, after which he began a clearing on his lot No. 644, described in his biographical sketch further on.

Towards the end of the same year John Petty, who had settled in 1802 or 1803, in the present town of Le Ray, removed thence with his family to lot 672 in Philadelphia, he thus being the first actual settler in the town, and the only one who remained through the winter of 1804-05. The land had been purchased by him in 1803, and was afterwards embraced in the farm of John T. Strickland, at Strickland's Corners, near Sterlingville. Daniel Coffeen commenced improvements on a tract adjoining or near Petty's during the same fall, removing upon it early the following year.

"On the first of February, 1805, a meeting of the persons who had been named as trustees of the central lot was held at the house of Israel Knight, in Pennsylvania, at which meeting it was agreed and directed 'that a part of the said tract be laid out in lots of 10 acres each, and that any person, or persons, on condition of settling or clearing the same, and building a log or frame house of 18 feet square on each of the lots within the term of four years, shall be entitled to the said lot for the term of 10 years as a compensation for their improvements; and it is likewise agreed that the whole transaction of the business relative to the aforementioned tract be intrusted with Robert Comfort, Cadwallader Child, Thomas Town-

send, John Townsend, and Jason Merrick, who are to act for and on behalf of the whole.' And it was especially agreed that Thomas and John Townsend should have the use for 20 years, rent free, of a tract of 15 or 20 acres, sufficient to cover the falls of the Indian River, and for the erection of the necessary buildings, upon the condition that they should erect thereon a mill for the general benefit of the prospective village and surrounding country.

"In the spring of 1805 the Townsends arrived upon the lot, prepared to commence operations. With them came Robert Comfort, Josiah Walton, Thomas Coxe, Benjamin Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, and Daniel Roberts. Walton and the two Gilberts were in the employ of the Townsends, as were also Warren Foster and his brother Andrew, who had arrived about the same time. With this force they set to work, made a clearing at the site of the proposed mill, built a dwelling house on this clearing, commenced work on the dam, and built a bridge across the river, some 20 rods below where it is now spanned by the iron bridges. During the summer and fall they completed the saw-mill and grist-mill,—both being under the same roof,—and also built a log house for John Townsend, nearly where the Eagle Hotel now stands. The millwright employed in the construction of the mills was James Parker. The grist-mill had one run of stones, manufactured from stone quarried in the vicinity.

"Robert Comfort built a log house on the bank of Indian River near the easterly end of Townsend's bridge, and this he opened as a house of entertainment,—the first public house in the town,—which he kept until 1807. Josiah Walton purchased on the reserved lot No. 645, upon which he employed John Hover and John Coffeen, of Le-Ray, to make a clearing at a point near the north corner of the Curtis farm, and upon this clearing Cadwallader Child sowed wheat the same fall (1805). Another piece of wheat was put in by John Townsend, and it is not known which of these two were first sown, but Mr. Child's was the first *harvested* in town (July, 1806). Mr. Child, in addition to his 440, took eight acres in the center lot, upon the rise of ground embracing the spot where the postoffice now stands. Upon this he caused a clearing to be made and a house of hewed logs to be erected in the spring and summer of 1805, intending to make this his residence; but his plans were soon after changed, and he sold the improvement to Silas Walton. The block-house which he (Child) had built was sold to Thomas Townsend, who removed and reërected it upon a spot now directly in front of the residence of George E. Tucker. To this he moved his family early in the following year. Upon the improvement purchased from Mr. Child by Silas Walton the latter erected a small building from lumber cut by the Townsend mill. It was the first frame building in town, and stood near the spot now occupied by the store of Martin E. Aldrich & Son. John Townsend moved his family in the same autumn, and these, with the family of Robert Comfort, Walton, Roberts, and the men in the employ of the Town-

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